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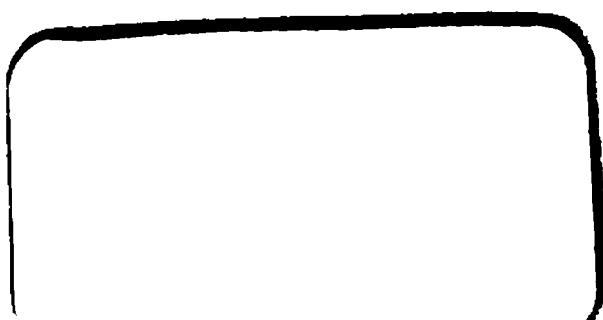
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*Cordell A. Brown*



# REPORT

OF THE

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

## American Bar Association

HELD AT

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

AUGUST 9, 10 and 11, 1922

BALTIMORE.

THE LOED BALTIMORE PRESS

1922



Francis A. Brown

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## AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.

*(Organized at Saratoga Springs, New York, August 21, 1878.)*

“Its object shall be to advance the science of jurisprudence, promote the administration of justice and uniformity of legislation and of judicial decision throughout the nation, uphold the honor of the profession of the law, and encourage cordial intercourse among the members of the American Bar.” (Constitution, Article I.)

**"There is certainly, without any exception, no profession in which so many temptations beset the path to swerve from the line of strict integrity, in which so many delicate and difficult questions of duty are continually arising. There are pitfalls and mantraps at every step, and the mere youth, at the very outset of his career, needs often the prudence and self-denial as well as the moral courage, which belong commonly to riper years. High moral principle is the only safe guide, the only torch to light his way amidst darkness and obstruction."—GEORGE SHARSWOOD.**

**"Craft is the vice, not the spirit, of the profession. Trick is professional prostitution. Falsehood is professional apostasy. The strength of a lawyer is in thorough knowledge of legal truth, in thorough devotion to legal right. Truth and integrity can do more in the profession than the subtlest and wiliest devices. The power of integrity is the rule; the power of fraud is the exception. Emulation and zeal lead lawyers astray; but the general law of the profession is duty, not success. In it, as elsewhere, in human life, the judgment of success is but the verdict of little minds. Professional duty, faithfully and well performed, is the lawyer's glory. This is equally true of the Bench and of the Bar."—EDWARD G. RYAN.**

**"Discourage litigation. Persuade your neighbors to compromise whenever you can. Point out to them how the nominal winner is often a real loser—in fees, expenses and waste of time. As a peace-maker, the lawyer has a superior opportunity of being a good man. Never stir up litigation. A worse man can scarcely be found than one who does this. Who can be more nearly a fiend than he who habitually overhauls the register of deeds in search of defects in titles whereupon to stir up strife and put money in his pocket? A moral tone ought to be enforced in the profession which would drive such men out of it."—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.**

# CANONS OF ETHICS.

## I.

### PREAMBLE.

In America, where the stability of courts and of all departments of government rests upon the approval of the people, it is peculiarly essential that the system for establishing and dispensing justice be developed to a high point of efficiency and so maintained that the public shall have absolute confidence in the integrity and impartiality of its administration. The future of the republic, to a great extent, depends upon our maintenance of justice pure and unsullied. It cannot be so maintained unless the conduct and the motives of the members of our profession are such as to merit the approval of all just men.

## II.

### THE CANON OF ETHICS.\*

No code or set of rules can be framed which will particularize all the duties of the lawyer in the varying phases of litigation or in all the relations of professional life. The following canons of ethics are adopted by the American Bar Association as a general guide, yet the enumeration of particular duties should not be construed as a denial of the existence of others equally imperative, though not specifically mentioned:

**1. The Duty of the Lawyer to the Courts.**—It is the duty of the lawyer to maintain toward the Courts a respectful attitude, not for the sake of the temporary incumbent of the judicial office, but for the maintenance of its supreme importance. Judges, not being wholly free to defend themselves, are peculiarly entitled to receive the support of the Bar against unjust criticism and clamor. Whenever there is proper ground for serious complaint of a judicial officer, it is the right and duty of the lawyer to submit his grievances to the proper authorities. In such cases, but not otherwise, such charges should be encouraged and the person making them should be protected.

**2. The Selection of Judges.**—It is the duty of the Bar to endeavor to prevent political considerations from outweighing judicial fitness in the selection of Judges. It should protest earnestly and actively

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\* For index and Synopsis of Canons, see p. 17.

against the appointment or election of those who are unsuitable for the Bench; and it should strive to have elevated thereto only those willing to forego other employments, whether of a business, political or other character, which may embarrass their free and fair consideration of questions before them for decision. The aspiration of lawyers for judicial position should be governed by an impartial estimate of their ability to add honor to the office and not by a desire for the distinction the position may bring to themselves.

**3. Attempts to Exert Personal Influence on the Court.**—Marked attention and unusual hospitality on the part of a lawyer to a Judge, uncalled for by the personal relations of the parties, subjected both the Judge and the lawyer to misconstructions of motive and should be avoided. A lawyer should not communicate or argue privately with the Judge as to the merits of a pending cause, and he deserves rebuke and denunciation for any device or attempt to gain from a Judge special personal consideration or favor. A self-respecting independence in the discharge of professional duty, without denial or diminution of the courtesy and respect due the Judge's station, is the only proper foundation for cordial personal and official relations between Bench and Bar.

**4. When Counsel for an Indigent Prisoner.**—A lawyer assigned as counsel for an indigent prisoner ought not to ask to be excused for any trivial reason, and should always exert his best efforts in his behalf.

**5. The Defense or Prosecution of Those Accused of Crime.**—It is the right of the lawyer to undertake the defense of a person accused of crime, regardless of his personal opinion as to the guilt of the accused; otherwise innocent persons, victims only of suspicious circumstances, might be denied proper defense. Having undertaken such defense, the lawyer is bound by all fair and honorable means, to present every defense that the law of the land permits, to the end that no person may be deprived of life or liberty, but by due process of law.

The primary duty of a lawyer engaged in public prosecution is not to convict, but to see that justice is done. The suppression of facts or the secreting of witnesses capable of establishing the innocence of the accused is highly reprehensible.

**6. Adverse Influences and Conflicting Interests.**—It is the duty of a lawyer at the time of retainer to disclose to the client all the circumstances of his relations to the parties, and any interest in or connection with the controversy, which might influence the client in the selection of counsel.

It is unprofessional to represent conflicting interests, except by express consent of all concerned given after a full disclosure of the facts. Within the meaning of this canon, a lawyer represents conflicting interests when, in behalf of one client, it is his duty to contend for that which duty to another client requires him to oppose.

The obligation to represent the client with undivided fidelity and not to divulge his secrets or confidences forbids also the subsequent acceptance of retainers or employment from others in matters adversely affecting any interests of the client with respect to which confidence has been reported.

**7. Professional Colleagues and Conflicts of Opinion.**—A client's proffer of assistance of additional counsel should not be regarded as evidence of want of confidence, but the matter should be left to the determination of the client. A lawyer should decline association as colleague if it is objectionable to the original counsel, but if the lawyer first retained is relieved, another may come into the case.

When lawyers jointly associated in a cause cannot agree as to any matter vital to the interest of the client, the conflict of opinion should be frankly stated to him for his final determination. His decision should be accepted unless the nature of the difference makes it impracticable for the lawyer whose judgment has been overruled to co-operate effectively. In this event it is his duty to ask the client to relieve him.

Efforts, direct or indirect, in any way to encroach upon the business of another lawyer, are unworthy of those who should be brethren at the Bar; but nevertheless, it is the right of any lawyer, without fear or favor, to give proper advice to those seeking relief against unfaithful or neglectful counsel, generally after communication with the lawyer of whom the complaint is made.

**8. Advising upon the Merits of a Client's Cause.**—A lawyer should endeavor to obtain full knowledge of his client's cause before advising thereon, and he is bound to give a candid opinion of the merits and probable result of pending or contemplated litigation. The miscarriages to which justice is subject, by reason of surprises and disappointments in evidence and witnesses, and through mistakes of juries and errors of Courts, even though only occasional, admonish lawyers to beware of bold and confident assurances to clients, especially where the employment may depend upon such assurance. Whenever the controversy will admit of fair adjustment, the client should be advised to avoid or to end the litigation.

**9. Negotiations with Opposite Party.**—A lawyer should not in any way communicate upon the subject of controversy with a party represented by counsel; much less should he undertake to negotiate or compromise the matter with him, but should deal only with his counsel. It is incumbent upon the lawyer most particularly to avoid everything that may tend to mislead a party not represented by counsel, and he should not undertake to advise him as to the law.

**10. Acquiring Interest in Litigation.**—The lawyer should not purchase any interest in the subject matter of the litigation which he is conducting.

**11. Dealing with Trust Property.**—Money of the client or other trust property coming into the possession of the lawyer should be reported promptly, and except with the client's knowledge and consent should not be commingled with his private property or be used by him.

**12. Fixing the Amount of the Fee.**—In fixing fees, lawyers should avoid charges which overestimate their advice and services, as well as those which undervalue them. A client's ability to pay cannot justify a charge in excess of the value of the service, though his poverty may require a less charge, or even none at all. The reasonable requests of brother lawyers, and of their widows and orphans without ample means, should receive special and kindly consideration.

In determining the amount of the fee, it is proper to consider: (1) the time and labor required, the novelty and difficulty of the questions involved and the skill requisite properly to conduct the cause; (2) whether the acceptance of employment in the particular case will preclude the lawyer's appearance for others in cases likely to arise out of the transaction, and in which there is a reasonable expectation that otherwise he would be employed, or will involve the loss of other business while employed in the particular case or antagonisms with other clients; (3) the customary charges of the Bar for similar services; (4) the amount involved in the controversy and the benefits resulting to the client from the services; (5) the contingency or the certainty of the compensation; and (6) the character of the employment, whether casual or for an established and constant client. No one of these considerations in itself is controlling. They are mere guides in ascertaining the real value of the service.

In fixing fees it should never be forgotten that the profession is a branch of the administration of justice and not a mere money-getting trade.

**13. Contingent Fees.**—Contingent fees, where sanctioned by law, should be under the supervision of the Court, in order that clients may be protected from unjust charges.

**14. Suing a Client for a Fee.**—Controversies with clients concerning compensation are to be avoided by the lawyer so far as shall be compatible with his self-respect and with his right to receive reasonable recompense for his services; and lawsuits with clients should be resorted to only to prevent injustice, imposition or fraud.

**15. How Far a Lawyer May Go in Supporting a Client's Cause.**—Nothing operates more certainly to create or to foster popular prejudice against lawyers as a class, and to deprive the profession of that full measure of public esteem and confidence which belongs to the proper discharge of its duties, than does the false claim, often set up by the unscrupulous in defense of questionable transactions, that it is the duty of the lawyer to do whatever may enable him to succeed in winning his client's cause.

It is improper for a lawyer to assert in argument his personal belief in his client's innocence or in the justice of his cause.



The lawyer owes "entire devotion to the interest of the client, warm zeal in the maintenance and defense of his rights and the exertion of his utmost learning and ability," to the end that nothing be taken or be withheld from him, save by the rules of law, legally applied. No fear of judicial disfavor or public unpopularity should restrain him from the full discharge of his duty. In the judicial forum the client is entitled to the benefit of any and every remedy and defense that is authorized by the law of the land, and he may expect his lawyer to assert every such remedy or defense. But it is steadfastly to be borne in mind that the great trust of the lawyer is to be performed within and not without the bounds of the law. The office of attorney does not permit, much less does it demand of him for any client, violation of law or any manner of fraud or chicanery. He must obey his own conscience and not that of his client.

**16. Restraining Clients from Improprieties.**—A lawyer should use his best efforts to restrain and to prevent his clients from doing those things which the lawyer himself ought not to do, particularly with reference to their conduct towards Courts, judicial officers, jurors, witnesses and suitors. If a client persists in such wrong-doing the lawyer should terminate their relation.

**17. Ill-Feeling and Personalities Between Advocates.**—Clients, not lawyers, are the litigants. Whatever may be the ill-feeling existing between clients, it should not be allowed to influence counsel in their conduct and demeanor toward each other or toward suitors in the case. All personalities between counsel should be scrupulously avoided. In the trial of a cause it is indecent to allude to the personal history or the personal peculiarities and idiosyncrasies of counsel on the other side. Personal colloquies between counsel which cause delay and promote unseemly wrangling should also be carefully avoided.

**18. Treatment of Witnesses and Litigants.**—A lawyer should always treat adverse witnesses and suitors with fairness and due consideration, and he should never minister to the malevolence or prejudices of a client in the trial or conduct of a cause. The client cannot be made the keeper of the lawyer's conscience in professional matters. He has no right to demand that his counsel shall abuse the opposite party or indulge in offensive personalities. Improper speech is not excusable on the ground that it is what the client would say if speaking in his own behalf.

**19. Appearance of Lawyer as Witness for His Client.**—When a lawyer is witness for his client, except as to merely formal matters, such as the attestation or custody of an instrument and the like, he should leave the trial of the case to other counsel. Except when essential to the ends of justice, a lawyer should avoid testifying in Court in behalf of his client.

**20. Newspaper Discussion of Pending Litigation.**—Newspaper publications by a lawyer as to pending or anticipated litigation may

interfere with a fair trial in the Courts and otherwise prejudice the due administration of justice. Generally they are to be condemned. If the extreme circumstances of a particular case justify a statement to the public, it is unprofessional to make it anonymously. An *ex parte* reference to the facts should not go beyond quotation from the records and papers on file in the Court; but even in extreme cases it is better to avoid any *ex parte* statement.

**21. Punctuality and Expedition.**—It is the duty of the lawyer not only to his client, but also to the courts and to the public, to be punctual in attendance, and to be concise and direct in the trial and disposition of causes.

**22. Candor and Fairness.**—The conduct of the lawyer before the Court and with other lawyers should be characterized by candor and fairness.

It is not candid or fair for the lawyer knowingly to misquote the contents of a paper, the testimony of a witness, the language or the argument of opposing counsel, or the language of a decision or a text-book; or with knowledge of its invalidity, to cite as authority a decision that has been overruled, or a statute that has been repealed; or in argument to assert as a fact that which has not been proved, or in those jurisdictions where a side has the opening and closing arguments to mislead his opponent by concealing or withholding positions in his opening argument upon which his side then intends to rely.

It is unprofessional and dishonorable to deal other than candidly with the facts in taking the statements of witnesses, in drawing affidavits and other documents, and in the presentation of causes.

A lawyer should not offer evidence, which he knows the Court should reject, in order to get the same before the jury by argument for its admissibility, nor should he address to the Judge arguments upon any point not properly calling for determination by him. Neither should he introduce into an argument, addressed to the Court, remarks or statements intended to influence the jury or bystanders.

These and all kindred practices are unprofessional and unworthy of an officer of the law charged, as is the lawyer, with the duty of aiding in the administration of justice.

**23. Attitude Toward Jury.**—All attempts to curry favor with juries by fawning, flattery or pretended solicitude for their personal comfort are unprofessional. Suggestions of counsel, looking to the comfort or convenience of jurors, and propositions to dispense with argument, should be made to the Court out of the jury's hearing. A lawyer must never converse privately with jurors about the case; and both before and during the trial he should avoid communicating with them, even as to matters foreign to the cause.

**24. Right of Lawyer to Control the Incidents of the Trial.**—As to incidental matters pending the trial, not affecting the merits of the cause, or working substantial prejudice to the rights of the client,

such as forcing the opposite lawyer to trial when he is under affliction or bereavement; forcing the trial on a particular day to the injury of the opposite lawyer when no harm will result from a trial at a different time; agreeing to an extension of time for signing a bill of exceptions, cross interrogatories and the like, the lawyer must be allowed to judge. In such matters no client has a right to demand that his counsel shall be illiberal, or that he do anything therein repugnant to his own sense of honor and property.

**25. Taking Technical Advantage of Opposite Counsel; Agreements with Him.**—A lawyer should not ignore known customs or practice of the Bar or of a particular Court, even when the law permits, without giving timely notice of the opposing counsel. As far as possible, important agreements, affecting the rights of clients, should be reduced to writing; but it is dishonorable to avoid performance of an agreement fairly made because it is not reduced to writing, as required by rules of Court.

**26. Professional Advocacy Other Than Before Courts.**—A lawyer openly, and in his true character may render professional services before legislative or other bodies, regarding proposed legislation and in advocacy of claims before departments of government, upon the same principles of ethics which justify his appearance before the Courts; but it is unprofessional for a lawyer so engaged to conceal his attorneyship, or to employ secret personal solicitations, or to use means other than those addressed to the reason and understanding to influence action.

**27. Advertising, Direct or Indirect.**—The most worthy and effective advertisement possible, even for a young lawyer, and especially with his brother lawyers, is the establishment of a well-merited reputation for professional capacity and fidelity to trust. This cannot be forced, but must be the outcome of character and conduct. The publication or circulation of ordinary simple business cards, being a matter of personal taste or local custom, and sometimes of convenience, is not *per se* improper. But solicitation of business by circulars or advertisements, or by personal communications or interviews, not warranted by personal relations, is unprofessional. It is equally unprofessional to procure business by indirection through touters of any kind, whether allied real estate firms or trust companies advertising to secure the drawing of deeds or wills or offering retainers in exchange for executorships or trusteeships to be influenced by the lawyer. Indirect advertisement for business by furnishing or inspiring newspaper comments concerning causes in which the lawyer has been or is engaged, or concerning the manner of their conduct, the magnitude of the interests involved, the importance of the lawyer's positions, and all other like self-laudation, defy the traditions and lower the tone of our high calling, and are intolerable.

**28. Stirring up Litigation, Directly or Through Agents.**—It is unprofessional for a lawyer to volunteer advice to bring a lawsuit, except in rare cases where ties of blood, relationship or trust make it his duty to do so. Stirring up strife and litigation is not only unprofessional, but it is indictable at common law. It is disreputable to hunt up defects in titles or other causes of action and inform thereof in order to be employed to bring suit, or to breed litigation by seeking out those with claims for personal injuries or those having any other grounds of action in order to secure them as clients, or to employ agents or runners for like purposes, or to pay or reward directly or indirectly, those who bring or influence the bringing of such cases to his office, or to remunerate policemen, court or prison officials, physicians, hospital *attachés* or others who may succeed, under the guise of giving disinterested friendly advice, in influencing the criminal, the sick and the injured, the ignorant or others, to seek his professional services. A duty to the public and to the profession devolves upon every member of the Bar, having knowledge of such practices upon the part of any practitioner, immediately to inform thereof to the end that the offender may be disbarred.

**29. Upholding the Honor of the Profession.**—Lawyers should expose without fear or favor before the proper tribunals corrupt or dishonest conduct in the profession, and should accept without hesitation employment against a member of the Bar who has wronged his client. The counsel upon the trial of a cause in which perjury has been committed owe it to the profession and to the public to bring the matter to the knowledge of the prosecuting authorities. The lawyer should aid in guarding the Bar against the admission to the profession of candidates unfit or unqualified because deficient in either moral character or education. He should strive at all times to uphold the honor and to maintain the dignity of the profession and to improve not only the law but the administration of justice.

**30. Justifiable and Unjustifiable Litigations.**—The lawyer must decline to conduct a civil cause or to make a defense when convinced that it is intended merely to harass or to injure the opposite party or to work oppression or wrong. But otherwise it is his right, and, having accepted retainer, it becomes his duty to insist upon the judgment of the Court as to the legal merits of his client's claim. His appearance in Court should be deemed equivalent to an assertion on his honor that in his opinion his client's case is one proper for judicial determination.

**31. Responsibility for Litigation.**—No lawyer is obliged to act either as adviser or advocate for every person who may wish to become his client. He has the right to decline employment. Every lawyer upon his own responsibility must decide what business he will accept as counsel, what causes he will bring into Court for plaintiffs, what

cases he will contest in Court for defendants. The responsibility for advising questionable transactions, for bringing questionable suits, for urging questionable defenses, is the lawyer's responsibility. He cannot escape it by urging as an excuse that he is only following his client's instructions.

**32. The Lawyer's Duty in Its Last Analysis.**—No client, corporate or individual, however powerful, nor any cause, civil or political, however important, is entitled to receive, nor should any lawyer render any service or advice involving disloyalty to the law whose ministers we are, or disrespect of the judicial office, which we are bound to uphold, or corruption of any person or persons exercising a public office or private trust, or deception or betrayal of the public. When rendering any such improper service or advice, the lawyer invites and merits stern and just condemnation. Correspondingly, he advances the honor of his profession and the best interests of his client when he renders service or gives advice tending to impress upon the client and his undertaking exact compliance with the strictest principles of moral law. He must also observe and advise his client to observe the statute law, though until a statute shall have been construed and interpreted by competent adjudication, he is free and is entitled to advise as to its validity and as to what he conscientiously believes to be its just meaning and extent. But above all a lawyer will find his highest honor in a deserved reputation for fidelity to private trust and to public duty, as an honest man and as a patriotic and loyal citizen.

### III.

#### OATH OF ADMISSION.

The general principles which should ever control the lawyer in the practice of his profession are clearly set forth in the following Oath of Admission to the Bar, formulated upon that in use in the State of Washington, and which conforms in its main outlines to the "duties" of lawyers as defined by statutory enactments in that and many other states of the union \*—duties

\* Alabama, California, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin. The oaths administered on admission to the Bar in all the other States require the observance of the highest moral principle in the practice of the profession, but the duties of the lawyer are not as specifically defined by law as in the States named.

which they are sworn on admission to obey and for the wilful violation of which disbarment is provided:

***I DO SOLEMNLY SWEAR:***

*I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of.....;*

*I will maintain the respect due to Courts of Justice and judicial officers;*

*I will not counsel or maintain any suit or proceeding which shall appear to me to be unjust, nor any defense except such as I believe to be honestly debatable under the law of the land;*

*I will employ for the purpose of maintaining the causes confided to me such means only as are consistent with truth and honor, and will never seek to mislead the Judge or jury by any artifice or false statement of fact or law;*

*I will maintain the confidence and preserve inviolate the secrets of my client, and will accept no compensation in connection with his business except from him or with his knowledge and approval;*

*I will abstain from all offensive personality, and advance no fact prejudicial to the honor or reputation of a party or witness, unless required by the justice of the cause with which I am charged;*

*I will never reject from any consideration personal to myself the cause of the defenseless or oppressed, or delay any man's cause for lucre or malice. SO HELP ME GOD.*

We commend this form of oath for adoption by the proper authorities in all the states and territories.

[NOTE.—The foregoing Canons of Professional Ethics were adopted by the American Bar Association at its thirty-first annual meeting at Seattle, Washington, on August 27, 1908.

The Canons were prepared by a committee composed of

Henry St. George Tucker, Virginia, Chairman.  
 Lucien Hugh Alexander, Pennsylvania, Secretary.  
 David J. Brewer, District of Columbia.  
 Frederick V. Brown, Minnesota.  
 J. M. Dickinson, Illinois.  
 Franklin Ferriss, Missouri.  
 William Wirt Howe, Louisiana.  
 Thomas H. Hubbard, New York.  
 James G. Jenkins, Wisconsin.  
 Thomas Goode Jones, Alabama.  
 Alton B. Parker, New York.  
 George R. Peck, Illinois.  
 Francis Lynde Stetson, New York.  
 Ezra R. Thayer, Massachusetts.]



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\* The *Arabic* numerals in the brackets immediately following the synoptic titles of the canons are cross-references to the compilation of canons as set forth in Appendix B of the 1907 report of the Association's Committee on Canons of Ethics (A. B. A. Reports XXXI, 681-684); the *Roman* numerals are cross-references to *Hoffman's Resolutions*, reprinted as Appendix H of the committee's 1907 report (*id.* 717-735).



TRANSACTIONS  
OF THE  
FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING  
OF THE  
American Bar Association

HELD AT  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

August 9, 10 and 11, 1922

The Forty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the American Bar Association convened at San Francisco, California, with Cordenio A. Severance, President of the Association, in the Chair.

FIRST SESSION.

*Wednesday, August 9, 1922, 10 A. M.*

The President:

It gives me great pleasure to introduce Governor Stephens, of California, who will speak a few words of welcome to the Association.

William D. Stephens, Governor of California:

I come this morning, not only as a citizen of this great state, but also as the Governor of this Commonwealth, to bid you welcome to this Golden State, this land of sunshine, this country of the out-of-doors. And, in a few words, I desire to express something of what our people feel on this day as regards this great meeting.

In the very early days of California, and before the coming of the Americans in any great number, and when the Spanish language and customs prevailed, the measure and quality of

welcome and hospitality to the guests was contained in the greeting "This house is yours, Señor." The language and the customs have long since changed, but the spirit which actuated that sentiment is as real and fervent today in California as in those historic days.

The people of California in their pride of citizenship in a state which contributes so much to human enjoyment and human welfare as well as to prosperity, have always taken a keen delight in sharing the joys and attractions of this fair land with others, perhaps not so fortunate. Mindful of this, I very greatly appreciate the privilege which has been afforded me today of standing before this distinguished gathering of jurists and lawyers representing the American Bar Association, and on behalf of the people of California as a whole and the citizens of this truly Californian city of San Francisco in particular, extending to you a California welcome, as warm and genial as its sunshine, as enduring as its snow-capped mountains, and as comprehensive as the length and breadth of its boundaries.

On behalf of the people of California I want to thank you for the signal honor you have paid us in coming here to hold this, your forty-fifth annual meeting. During the forty-four years since the first meeting of your Association in Saratoga Springs in the great State of New York, not only has the profession of which you are honored members been benefited, but the nation at large has profited by the constructive work and forward-looking policies of your organization. Upon the roster of your membership are to be found the names of men who by their strength of character, their ability and intellectual attainments, have brought honor and distinction to the country and have had much to do with shaping its destiny.

I believe I am safe in saying that the development of American law in California is one of the most interesting and romantic chapters to be found in the entire juridical history of this country. To the pioneers of 1849 is largely due the adoption of the principles of the common law in this state. Prior to that time and when the native Californians and Mexican people were in possession, affairs of government and of the people were administered under the Mexican law then in force, but the coming of over 70,000 Americans during that one year of 1849 resulted

in an almost immediate change in the system of law, practice and procedure. Just as the first settlers on the Atlantic Coast brought with them the common law of England and established it in the uninhabited portions of that section of the country, so did the emigrants from the common law states east of the Rockies bring with them the same system of law and establish it here in a country, then almost equally unpeopled. Among those pioneers were lawyers whose great ability was even then recognized, and who in after years served the nation with great distinction and honor. I refer to such men as Justice Stephen J. Field, to whom the State of California is indebted for the first Practice Act of California, now known as the Code of Civil Procedure; who also wrote the Criminal Practice Act, now the Penal Code; whose work in connection with the other members of the first Supreme Court of this state brought recognition of that tribunal as being second to no other state tribunal in the country; who, as Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, covering a period of thirty-five years, added so much to what is now the accepted law of this country as to entitle him to the distinction of having been one of the greatest jurists his nation has ever produced.

California also has contributed to the Supreme Court of the United States another outstanding figure in the person of Associate Justice Joseph McKenna. I might also mention in that connection such leading jurists as Judge H. A. Hastings, the first Chief Justice of the state and the founder of the Hastings Law School; Judge Peter H. Burnett, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and, by the way, the first Governor of California under the American rule; Judge Joseph G. Baldwin, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, also the author of that delightful work "Flush Times in Alabama and Mississippi"; Judge Hugh Murray, one of the most remarkable lawyers who ever sat on the Bench, who died at the age of 31 years after having then served for four or five years as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. In the later years, the lawyers of this state remember with pride such great lawyers and jurists as McKinstry, Wallace, Rhodes, Sharpstein, Ross (now Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit), Thornton, Beatty, and many other men of equal learning and distinction.

I have referred to the fact that upon you as lawyers and jurists rests primarily the duty of upholding the principles of constitutional law given us by the fathers, as well as the great body of law based upon those principles. It is a great responsibility. I do not hesitate to say that if our form of Government and, indeed, our civilization shall survive, it is absolutely essential that respect for the law be insisted upon. At no period in our history has there been greater need for obedience to law and the orderly processes of the law.

To such men as compose the membership of this great organization, to the members of the American Bar, to the men who by their intellectual attainments occupy the front rank of their profession, and whose training fits them to formulate and interpret the law, must this nation look in large part for the solution of these great problems which are now before us. In that direction lies a great opportunity for you to bring together whatever discordant and opposing elements there may be under a system of legal procedure which will insure justice, as well as protection, to all.

In conclusion, I again beg you to believe that the arms of the people of California are open wide to you with the earnest hope that your deliberations here may result in the greatest measure of good to the entire nation, and that the recreation which will be afforded you by the hospitable people of San Francisco, may leave a pleasing and abiding memory of California in years to come.

The President:

I now have the pleasure of presenting to you Maurice E. Harrison, of the San Francisco Bar, who will extend to you a few words of greeting.

Maurice E. Harrison, of San Francisco, Cal.:

This meeting is a memorable occasion for the Bar of California. Although our situation is remote from the great western centers, we are acquainted with the high purposes and the substantial achievements of this Association and we have learned from our own history the lesson of the essential unity of American law and of the necessity of united action on the part of American lawyers. The legal experience of this state has been

in some respects unique. Its early lawyers came from all parts of the nation—from north and south and middle west—and they were enabled to build the foundations of our legal structure by their common fealty to a common system of law. New England gave us in Stephen J. Field the greatest of our pioneer judges, while the South gave us, in Randolph and McAllister and Garber, the leaders of our early Bar. Our first constitution was modelled on those of New York and Iowa. Our property law is largely founded on that of New York and Texas. Of these different American elements the law of this state has been fashioned. The lawyers who came to California from every eastern state after the American conquest found a native population accustomed to the rule of the Civil Law under Mexican occupation; and they established the common law in its place. They found a mining population all too ready to disregard the orderly processes of justice in favor of lynch law and mob violence, and they obtained the recognition of the supremacy of the courts after repeated struggles with the impulses of disorder in a new and turbulent community. They enriched the jurisprudence of America by translating into actual law the customs of the miners with regard to the appropriation of water. Fifty years ago, under the inspiration of David Dudley Field, a former President of this Association, they dared to make the experiment of systematizing and to some extent modifying the principles of the American common law. If at times the statute law of this state may have seemed to be radically experimental, you, the men who influence the law of other states, have had at least the benefit of our experience. The public utility and workmen's compensation acts of the western states, novel though they seemed at the time of their enactment, are now a normal element in American legislation. And throughout our state's lifetime, we who have been so largely governed by federal law, both in our seaports on the coast and on our public lands of the interior, we who have known the splendid traditions of our own federal Bench, have never lost sight of our brotherhood with the lawyers of other states. Around the Bay of San Francisco are three prospering law schools which maintain the standards recommended by this Association; and this year we shall submit to the referendum of the voters of California

the question whether the standards of the profession should be protected by prohibiting the unlawful practice of the law. And if at this time, when the lofty patriotism of wartime may seem to the casual observer to have been quaffed so deeply as to leave only the dregs of a mean bigotry and intolerance, we can help to repudiate the suggestion that American ideals of justice have failed and to reassert their power to deal with the needs of a period of reconstruction; if we can help you to justify our common conviction that the law represents more than the sanction of the sheriff who enforces it, and more than the influence of selfish interests which sometimes twist it awry, and that it is in truth an attempt to reach the goal of certain and even-handed justice, our service, gentlemen, is at your command.

The President:

Your Excellency and Mr. Harrison, we are very grateful, indeed, for your gracious welcome to California. Many of us have received this same generous, kind-hearted welcome to this beautiful state many times. Some of us are here for the first time. But those who come to California this year in their initial trip across the Continent, knew all about the state before they came. When we decided to bring the Association out here this year, we knew we were not taking any risk, so far as hospitality was concerned. Our only fear was that we might so suffer from over-hospitality that we would be unable to attend to our legitimate business.

Seriously, it is a great pleasure, for all the members of this Association who have come from east of the mountains to visit this beautiful state. It is immaterial whether we first looked down into the depths of the blue canyon, or dropped over the Cajon Pass into the smiling valleys with the golden apples and the flowers of the south—California always gives a thrill. It is different from any other state. You are different in your history. There is an air of old romance that hangs about this state that we are deprived of in the more prosaic regions of the east. You not only have your beautiful scenery, your lovely fruits and flowers, but you have the story of the old padres, who established their missions up and down this coast, whose names and whose religion are perpetuated in the names of your cities. And there



is so much of that little touch of the old life still hanging about California, that it has a charm which, as I have said, we are deprived of in the harsher regions of the east.

Beyond that, we are all very conscious, as was said by the Governor, that the old greeting, "My house is yours," has been kept alive under the American occupation. Your hospitality is unbounded; your climate, your scenery, your people are charming, and we are very happy to be here, and know we are going to be very happy while we are here.

The Secretary then read a telegram from the President of the United States.

WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

*Hon. Cordenio A. Severance, President, American Bar Association, San Francisco, California.*

It always is a pleasure to place on record, at the time of the annual convention of the American Bar Association, an expression of confidence in its aims and ends. Its long career of active participation in shaping the ethical ideals and practical policies of our country has been uniformly marked by a safe and steady progress toward the realization of that high destiny which is our finest national aspiration. Its counsels have been those of liberality and constructive purpose, restrained and moderated by a fitting sense of responsibility for the preservation of all that is good and useful in existing institutions.

There never was a time when our country, indeed the whole world, stood more in need of clear-visioned comprehension of the problems which confront human institutions.

I cannot refrain from urging upon your Association the importance of considering these problems in the light of the broadest perception of their human bearings. Those who would highly serve their fellows have need for full measure of intellectual honesty, together with courage to dare greatly. To whom better than your own profession, learned in the law, understanding its unending evolution, should the community turn for guidance and help in trying times.

WARREN G. HARDING.

The Secretary then read a letter from the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 18, 1922.

*Cordenio A. Severance, Esq., President, American Bar Association.*

SIR:

Lord Shaw is no doubt well known to you as a member of our supreme tribunal, sitting both as a Lord of Appeal in ordinary, and as a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Between the American Bar on the one hand and the English and Scottish Bars on the other, there are many close, intimate bonds. We have lately had the privilege of welcoming here in England your great and genial Chief Justice. Now we send Lord Shaw to you, with a full confidence that, like Mr. Taft, he will draw those bonds still closer. He is, indeed, a very wise and learned Judge. I send through him my best wishes for the prosperity

of the American Bar Association. Mutual knowledge will produce mutual confidence, and such visits as those of Mr. Taft and Mr. Beck to England, and of Lord Shaw to the American Continent, are the best means whereby we can learn to know and trust each other.

Yours faithfully,  
BIRKENHEAD.

The Secretary then read a telegram from the Attorney General of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8, 1922.

*Hon. C. A. Severance, President American Bar Association, San Francisco, California.*

I sincerely regret my inability to be present at the meeting of the American Bar Association. The pressure of public business compels my presence here. Kindly accept and convey to the officers and my fellow members of the American Bar Association my highest respect and the deep gratitude I feel towards the members for their support of the Department of Justice in its efforts to maintain respect for law, to protect life and property, and to support the fundamental principles of government so sacred to the liberty, security, peace and prosperity of the American people.

H. M. DAUGHERTY,  
*Attorney General.*

The Secretary then made several announcements relating to certain events of the meeting.

The President:

One of the most charming events of our stay in California this week will be a visit to the wonderful grove of redwoods of the Bohemian Club. All arrangements for that excursion are in the hands of Mr. Frank P. Deering, of the San Francisco Bar.

Frank P. Deering, of San Francisco, then made an announcement relating to the excursion.

The President:

The next order of business is the report of the Secretary.

*(The Secretary's report was submitted. See report, page 103.)*

The President:

As the report of the Secretary requires no action, it will be ordered placed on file.

The next order of business is the report of the Treasurer.

*(The Treasurer's report was submitted. See report, page 106.)*

The President:

The report of the Treasurer will be referred to the Auditing Committee.

Next in order is the report of the Executive Committee, which will be read by the Secretary.

*(The report of the Executive Committee was read. See report, page 110.)*

The Secretary:

I move, Mr. President, the approval and adoption of the report submitted by the Executive Committee.

The motion was seconded from the floor and carried.

The President:

The next order of business is the nomination and election of members. I believe there are a few names to be voted on at this time.

The Secretary:

The Chairman of the Membership Committee has seventeen applications, duly certified by the Local Council and recommended by the General Council at its session this morning for election to membership. They are all properly certified, and all are now eligible for election. It is not necessary to read the names or the states they represent unless requested. I move that they be duly elected members of the Association.

The motion was seconded and carried.

The President then delivered the Annual Address.

*(See Address on page 163.)*

Thomas W. Shelton and S. E. Ellsworth offered resolutions which, without reading, were referred to the Executive Committee.

The Association then took a recess until 2.30 P. M.

## SECOND SESSION.

*Wednesday, August 9, 1922, 2.30 P. M.*

In joint session with the California Bar Association, Jeff Paul Chandler, President of the California Bar Association, presiding.

Chairman Chandler:

It is a very great privilege and honor for the California Bar Association to have the privilege of meeting with the American Bar Association. We live away out on the fringe of the continent, and we hear of the eminent gentlemen in our profession; from time to time, we follow their careers; and it is a great privilege for us to meet them personally and to draw inspiration from them.

The Bar of the State of California is, in its humble way, trying to carry on the traditions of the profession of the law, and to see that this comparatively new community, comparatively new part of the United States, has a reverence for the law and that the Constitution which has been given to us by our forefathers may be carried out in all of its integrity. Little did they think, when they drew that instrument, that this country would ever extend to the Pacific Coast. It would have been very doubtful, indeed, in their minds, had it been suggested, whether a territory as large as the present United States could be successfully operated under one form of government. When the first Americans came to this state, California was very far from the rest of the states. And, as you have been told frequently since you came, because we are so proud of it, the earliest lawyers in this community did establish the government and it has been perpetuated by lawyers who have helped to build up this splendid community.

And let me extend to you, in closing this part of my remarks, our profound gratitude and respect and appreciation for your presence here among us.

After gold was discovered in California, then came the question of water. Gold would not make a permanent state—it was necessary to develop agriculture, and the life of agriculture in this part of the country is water. They had to develop a system of water. They had to adjudicate the rights as between the

different settlers on the streams. And a great body of law has been built up in that connection, and has served to develop the resources of this country.

In the early days of Los Angeles, when it was a very arid country, when we needed much water and didn't know whether or not we had it, when water rights were rather inchoate, unknown, and occasion had not arisen very frequently for adjudicating the differences which subsequently did arise—at that time a young man came from Indiana, and we got acquainted with him in Los Angeles, and then elected him to the Superior Bench. He began the study of law—or the study of water law, and in the course of time he came to be recognized as the great authority upon water in our part of the state, and we were very proud of him. He was elevated to the Supreme Court of this state, and later became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California. And in these higher positions, he came to be recognized as the authority upon water law in California, and perhaps in the west. His genius has aided in creating that fine system of water law which is now in operation, to the perfect satisfaction of all of the residents of this commonwealth, and perhaps those of the West.

I take great pleasure in introducing to you Judge Lucien Shaw, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of California.

Chief Justice Shaw then read his address upon “The Development of Water Law in California.”

*(See Address, page 189.)*

Chairman Chandler:

The next address upon the program was to have been delivered by Governor Henry J. Allen, of Kansas, on the subject “Kansas Industrial Court.” Governor Allen has telegraphed that it will be impossible for him to leave the State of Kansas. He has therefore requested Senator F. Dumont Smith, of Kansas, to deliver an address upon the subject that had been assigned to him. Senator Smith helped draw the law. He has been special counsel for the State of Kansas during the entire time of the administration of this law, and he is very familiar with its provisions.

I take pleasure in introducing to you Mr. F. Dumont Smith, of Kansas.

The address of F. Dumont Smith was then delivered.

*(See Address, page 208.)*

The Association then took a recess until 8 P. M.

### THIRD SESSION.

*Wednesday, August 9, 1922, 8 P. M.*

The meeting was called to order by the President, Cordenio A. Severance.

The Secretary made some further announcements, and then read the list of the new General Council nominated by the respective state delegations. The nominees were declared elected without further action on the part of the Association.

*(See List of General Council, page 148.)*

The President:

We have been happy for a number of years to receive as our guest some distinguished member of the British Bar or the British Bench. Sometimes, on rather rare occasions, those representatives are Englishmen—ordinarily they are Scotchmen. As you know, the Scotch for some time have been employed largely, as I have been told by my friend MacKenzie Gordon, of San Francisco, in governing the British Empire. In 1913, the members of the Association who were at Montreal, will recall the remarkable address delivered by another great Scotch Judge, Lord Haldane. You will remember that he at that time was the Lord Chancellor, and, to do us the compliment of meeting with us, he was obliged to place in the commission of England the great seal of the King, and I believe also the conscience of the King, of which he is the keeper. It was a great compliment to us, because it was the first time since Cardinal Richelieu that any Lord Chancellor has been without the dominion of the King. Since then, I think that rule has been further violated. Then again, we had Lord Finlay, another Scotchman, who is now sitting upon the great international court at The Hague. Tonight, for the third time within these few years, we have the

pleasure of greeting another great Scotchman, a gentleman with a most remarkable career in politics, but always chiefly in the line of his own profession of the law. Like our own Chief Justice, he has not ceased to be a lawyer because he is a judge. It gives me the greatest pleasure to present to you as the first speaker this evening, Lord Shaw of Dunfermline, who will now address you.

Lord Shaw of Dunfermline:

This address was framed before I left the British shore. I thought I was to speak to men. I find a charming variation in your legal procedure, and that a large and beautiful portion of the audience is composed of ladies. Now, ladies, don't be disappointed. I must read the address as it was written, and it was written to the gentlemen of the Bar of America. But don't be disappointed, because, if the Chief Justice will permit me, gentlemen on this occasion will always embrace ladies.

The address of Lord Shaw was then delivered.

*(See Address, page 219.)*

The President:

We have listened tonight to a wonderful oration. I do not recall a more learned, lucid, or interesting address in the history of this Association. But, members of the Association, you have only heard from one side of the channel. You are now to hear from a gentleman who comes from a war-stricken country, but a country whose brave sons have not lost heart because of being war-stricken.

The eminent lawyer from Paris who is to speak to you is showing a courage that I am sure none of us possess. I am confident no man in the Bar Association here, with the exception of one or two gentlemen whom I see at my left, would have the courage to go to Paris and address an audience of French lawyers in their own tongue. But our friend comes to us so equipped that he can speak to us in English. It is only in recent years, as you all know, that our French friends have regarded it as essential to know any language but French, because every gentleman was supposed to know French. But they have found in the last five or six years that, while Americans can't

all speak French, they can fight like Frenchmen, and many of us are learning their tongue.

I spoke of the meeting in 1913. We then had with us at Montreal that great French advocate Labori. He has passed away since then, but it is his intimate friend who has been named by the Council of Advocates of the City of Paris to speak to us tonight, and I have great pleasure in presenting to you Monsieur Henry Aubepin of the Paris Bar.

The address of M. Aubepin was then delivered.

*(See Address, page 244.)*

Adjourned until August 10 at 10 A. M.

#### FOURTH SESSION.

*Thursday, August 10, 1922, 10 A. M.*

The President:

Gentlemen of the Association, I have as much of assurance as any decent man ought to have, but I haven't enough to make a speech presenting to you the speaker this morning, as you know him so much better than you do me. The Chief Justice of the United States.

Chief Justice Taft then delivered his address entitled "Possible and Needed Reforms in the Administration of Justice in the Federal Courts."

*(See Address, page 250.)*

The President:

We will now listen to a report of the Executive Committee upon a resolution which was yesterday introduced, and which embodies the suggestion with which the Chief Justice closed his remarks. This report is the unanimous report of the Executive Committee, and will now be read by the Secretary.

The Secretary:

The resolution is as follows:

WHEREAS, One of the gravest duties confronting the judges and lawyers of America is an administration of justice that will command the respect and veneration of the people,



*Resolved*, First, that Congress be and it is hereby respectfully petitioned to provide by suitable statutory law for the creation of a commission, the personnel of which shall be appointed by the President and be composed of two Justices of the Supreme Court, two Circuit Judges, two District Judges, and three members of the Bar of high standing and qualified by learning and experience. Such Commission shall prepare and recommend to Congress amendments to the present statutes and the judicial code, authorizing a unit administration of law and equity in one form of civil action.

Second, that such act shall provide for a permanent commission, created in the same manner, with power to prepare a system of rules of procedure for adoption by the Supreme Court, with power to amend from time to time. Such rules and amendments, after approval by the Supreme Court, shall be submitted to Congress for its action, and shall become effective in six months after such submission, if Congress shall take no action thereon.

The Committee moves the adoption of that resolution:

The motion was seconded from the floor.

The President:

It is moved and seconded that the report of the Committee as read by the Secretary, be adopted. Are there any remarks? If not, all in favor of the adoption of the report will say "Aye." Opposed, "No." It is unanimously carried.

The Secretary:

At the request of the members of this Association and of the members of the Bar from the Pacific Coast States, your attention is called to the special notice on our program of a meeting of the members of the Bar from those states at 4.30 o'clock this afternoon in the Yosemite Hall of the Native Sons Building. A matter of importance to be discussed at that meeting is indicated on the program.

At the session of the Association tonight, the first floor of the auditorium will be reserved for members of the American Bar Association and their wives until eight o'clock. After that the hall will be thrown open to the public.

The President:

The next order of business is the report of the Committee on Promotion of American Ideals. In the absence of the Chairman of the committee, Judge Wade, of Iowa, the report will be read by R. E. L. Saner, of Texas, the second member of the committee.

**Committee on Promotion of American Ideals:**

The report of the Committee on Promotion of American Ideals was read by Mr. Saner.

*(See Report, page 416.)*

R. E. L. Saner, of Texas:

I move that this report be adopted, and the recommendations therein contained be approved.

The President:

I understand the mover of the motion has amended the written report so as to provide that the committee to be appointed should, for the present, be a special committee, owing to the fact that no new standing committee can be created without an amendment to the Constitution. Are there any remarks to be made upon the subject?

William H. Lamar, of the District of Columbia:

It would hardly seem necessary to offer anything in support of this resolution, in view of the manifest way in which the proposition has been received by the Association. I have been requested to furnish to the meeting some data on the subject that may be of interest to you, however.

This report of the committee covers a wide field of all classes of matter that is being injected into the public mind, from all of the discordant sources that tend to weaken the strength of our fundamental principles of government. Millions of newspapers and periodicals are putting out matter at all times that seriously affects the public mind. It is not with respect to the general class of literature of this kind that I would draw your attention at the present time. As solicitor for the Post Office Department for eight years, I had peculiar opportunity to see the Socialistic and Communistic matter that is being published and circulated throughout this country. I simply wish to call attention to the number of publications that are printing this matter and giving it to the public at all times. The present number of radical publications in this country, published in foreign language and in English, amounts to over 600. These publications are such that it is difficult to determine their entire circulation,

but some 87 of the 600, weekly and daily, go to the American people of the class who read this kind of matter, to the extent of over 700,000 copies. You find them on the news-stands. But this number that I am talking about are sent through the mails. Of the remainder of the 600 publications, there is no definite way of determining their circulation from official sources. But it is evident that there are from two and a half to three million people in the United States that read this class of injurious matter, so forcibly referred to by our President, and referred to in a more general way in the report of the committee which has just been read.

The President:

If there are no further remarks upon the report, the question is on the adoption of the report of the committee and the approval of its recommendations. All in favor of the adoption and approval will say "Aye." Opposed, "No." I am glad to say it is unanimously adopted.

The Association then took a recess until 2 P. M.

#### FIFTH SESSION.

*Thursday, August 10, 1922, 2 P. M.*

Charles Thaddeus Terry, of New York, Acting Chairman:

Will the Association please be in order. We have a precise program for this afternoon's session.

#### Section of Criminal Law:

W. O. Hart, of Louisiana:

Mr. Abbott being unavoidably absent has requested me as Vice-President of the Section to make a very brief report.

The report of Section of Criminal Law was then read.

*(See Report in Appendix.)*

Mr. Hart:

I move that the report be received, and be made a part of the records of the Association.

The motion was seconded and carried.

**Comparative Law Bureau:**

Robert P. Shick, of Pennsylvania:

I have no report to submit, other than the simple annals of the work which we have done during the past year, and the fruit of which you have seen in the April number of the JOURNAL. In this day of budget reform, it might be well to call the Association's attention to the fact that the Bureau has not cost the Association one dollar during the last year, and for several years last past. We have, however, quite a number of publications that I think would be of interest to the members of the Association, and we invite your attention to those translations of foreign codes. They will furnish you quite a little of intellectual pabulum, if you would purchase them, and you would also help us to go forward in the work of making other transactions. We have one large translation, a monumental piece of work, the translation of a Spanish publication, which I think is of great interest out here in California, and particularly all through the Spanish States. We would be very much encouraged if the Association would take a little more interest in the publications of our Bureau, purchase them, purchase those that we have, and enable us to secure the funds with which to go forward with our work.

We have, during the past year, realized the practical value of our work. We have had inquiries from a great many sources, so that the information that we seem to be getting together, all research work, seems to be of more and more practical value, in view of the increasing international relations—for instance, we have had an inquiry from Czecko-Slovakia. They want to be in touch with American lawyers, and they have applied to us, and they are going to bring to that Bureau a knowledge of the Czecko-Slovakia conditions, and we will get the information of our conditions to them through our JOURNAL. I think the Association owes it to itself, as well as to this Bureau, to take a little more interest in our work. As Secretary, I welcome the cooperation of all the members, and I hope that, during the coming year, I may hear more from the members of the Association, and that they will take a greater interest in our work.

**Judicial Section :**

John P. Briscoe, of Maryland :

This Section has a report, and I want to say that we have had a very successful year, and an unusually large attendance of judges at this time. It has been very satisfactory to us. If you recall, this Section was added and made a part of the American Bar Association at Montreal in 1913, and under the resolution that was adopted, the Conference of Judges is required to meet every year, just prior to the meeting of the American Bar Association. Unfortunately for our Section, we have a very short time. The judges are not allowed to do much talking during the year, and when they get thus far away from their homes, as I am, for instance, away from my home in the east, we like to do as much talking as we can, and a day is not very much time for it. Unfortunately our Section has a conflict with two other sections, the Criminal Law and the Bar Delegates Conference, which meet at the same time. The object, of course, of this Section, Mr. Chairman, is probably well known. It was established for a conference of judges, and a discussion and interchange of ideas as to their duties, and the responsibility of the judiciary. All federal and state judges of record who are members of this Association are members of this Judicial Section. We have had a very pleasant meeting. Two very interesting papers were read—one by Justice Wilbur of the Supreme Court of California; another by Justice Conrey of the Court of Appeals of Los Angeles. We had a very pleasant, delightful dinner. We had Chief Justice Taft, Lord Shaw, and the representative of the Bar of France—M. Aubepin—also our former Ambassador to Great Britain—Mr. John W. Davis—and Judge Hunt. I would like to state that the registry of judges at this time went up as high as 130. We never had over 100 before this.

That is all we have to report, except that during the year we assisted the Committee on Uniform Judicial Procedure, and its representative, Mr. Shelton, in endeavoring to get through Congress the bill providing for making new rules for the United States Courts, some of which were spoken of by our Chief Justice this morning in his address. We had the pleasure of going to Washington with Mr. Shelton, and also with our President,

Mr. Severance, and appearing before the Committee on Judiciary of the House of Representatives, and also of the Senate. The adoption of those rules has been urged by the Judicial Section of the American Bar Association since it has been in existence practically. There seemed to be some objection, both in the House and the Senate, and both adjourn every year with these resolutions pending.

I had a very pleasant talk with Representative Volstead, of Minnesota, whom I suppose you all recognize as the father of the prohibition laws. He is very anxious to get a favorable report. This Section stands ready, Mr. Chairman—and this is about the only report I have to make—to assist the main body, the parent body, the American Bar Association, in any way we can, at any time.

**The Chairman:**

Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the Judicial Section. What is your pleasure with reference to it? The chair will entertain a motion that it be received, approved and made a part of the proceedings.

The motion was made and carried.

**Section of Legal Education:**

**John W. Sanborn, of Minnesota:**

The last meeting of the American Bar Association adopted certain standards for admission to the Bar. The Section of Legal Education was directed to do certain things with regard to those standards. The most important work was to call a conference of the bar associations of the country, with the purpose of asking the endorsement of those standards.

Immediately following the meeting at Cincinnati, the Council of Legal Education requested the Council of the Conference of Bar Associations to call a special meeting of that Conference, to be held in Washington during the winter, for the purpose of considering the recommendations of the American Bar Association, with reference to the standards of admission to the Bar. The Council of Bar Association Delegates agreed to take the

burden of this, and the Conference was called, and a joint committee of the two Councils was entrusted with the arrangement. The proceedings of the Conference have been published and distributed to the members of the Bar Association. That Conference endorsed the standards adopted by the American Bar Association. The Council on Legal Education was also directed to secure the direct endorsement, as far as possible, of the standards by the various state bar associations of the country. The matter has been called to the attention of the different state bar associations. It has been discussed by a number of them. Some of them have endorsed it, some have left it over for further discussion, and, as far as the Council is now advised, no bar association has refused directly to endorse these standards.

The Council was further directed to examine the law schools of the country, and to publish a list of the law schools which complied with the standards adopted by the American Bar Association, and also those that do not. That examination is a matter of some difficulty, and has been the subject of careful consideration by the Council. The law schools of the country have been asked for the information which is considered necessary, at least in a preliminary way, to make such a classification, and the information is now being furnished to the Council, and we expect to continue with that work. I hope, some time during the fall, at least to announce a preliminary list as to the classification of the law schools.

Since the Washington Conference, the work of the Section has been largely administrative. A great deal more, however, has been done in the office of the Council than has been done here at this meeting, for instance. The report asks for no action on the part of the Bar Association, and I move that it be received and placed on file.

The motion was seconded and carried.

#### **Section of Patent, Trademark and Copyright Law:**

**A. C. Paul, of Minnesota:**

There are two matters that I am instructed, by the Patent Section, to report to this Association, the second of which requires some action by the Association. At the meeting last year

at Cincinnati, the Patent Section asked the American Bar Association to endorse a bill that was then pending before Congress for the reorganization, to a certain extent, of the force of the Patent Office, and some increase in the force, and increase in salaries. There had been no increase in salaries of the Examiners of the Patent Office for a period of forty years, and we were unable to retain the skilled men in the office on the salaries that were being paid. The Association endorsed that bill, and it was passed by Congress and became a law on the 18th of February. I am very sure that the endorsement of that bill by this Association aided very greatly in its passage by Congress, and the results are all that we hoped. The men are remaining in office very satisfactorily, there is an entirely different spirit among them, the work is being hurried and brought up to date, and I think the Patent Office will very soon be in very satisfactory shape in this respect.

The second matter is this: For a period of two years the Patent Section has been working on a revision of the Federal Trademark Law. There are, at the present time, seven federal statutes relating to trademarks. A committee was appointed at the meeting last year, to draft a bill for fortifying the trademark law, and making some changes therein. It is not the purpose of the committee to make any drastic changes in the law. The bill prepared by the committee has been printed, and the report of the committee printed and distributed. It will not be necessary for me to do more than call attention to that report. Yesterday the Patent Section adopted the report of the committee, and the Section now reports this bill to the Association, and asks its endorsement, so that the same may be presented to Congress.

I move, Mr. Chairman, the acceptance of the report and the endorsement of this bill by the American Bar Association.

The motion was seconded and carried.

#### **National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws:**

Nathan William MacChesney, of Illinois:

The National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, as you know, meets for the six days preceding the meeting



of the American Bar, as a body of official commissioners appointed by the governors of the respective states under statutory authority. This Conference, held in San Francisco, has been one of the most successful in the thirty-two years of the history of the Conference, in results in securing the passage of approved acts.

The Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, as most of you know, has a record which is second to no organization in the country in constructive achievement, and it perhaps has contributed as much to the reputation of the American Bar Association for constructive work in the field of law as any organization connected with it. In fact, it has to its credit 399 legislative enactments today, which are the law in various states of the union, three of which acts are in effect in California, the most notable being the Negotiable Instrument Act. The Conference this year has to present, for your approval, through its President, and, as such, Chairman of the Uniform Law Committee of the American Bar Association, four acts which have been discussed in a detailed way usual in that Conference. We employ expert draughtsmen. The matter is discussed year after year, until the act comes out in the form in which the Conference is ready to recommend it to the American Bar Association, and to the legislatures of the country for adoption.

I therefore, Mr. Chairman, beg leave to present the following formal report:

*To the American Bar Association:*

As President of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, I have the honor to report that the following acts have been approved by the Conference at its 1922 meeting and recommended for adoption by the several states:

Uniform Declaratory Judgments Act.

Uniform Illegitimacy Act.

Uniform State Law for Aeronautics.

Uniform Fiduciaries Act.

I ask that the above-mentioned acts be approved by the American Bar Association and recommended to the states for adoption. Copies of the acts as approved by the Conference are herewith handed to the Secretary of the Bar Association.

Respectfully submitted,

NATHAN WILLIAM MACCHESNEY,

*President, National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.*

I move that the above-mentioned acts, in accordance with custom, be approved by the American Bar Association, and

recommended to the various legislatures of the states of the union for adoption by them.

The motion was seconded and carried.

### **Conference of Bar Association Delegates:**

Clarence N. Goodwin, of Illinois:

It is the desire of the retiring Chairman of the Conference to report to the American Bar Association informally, not by a written report. There are a number of things in connection with the work of the Conference that I desire to call to the attention of the American Bar Association. You are not all familiar with the work of the Conference, and so I will say that the Conference of Bar Association Delegates was originally called into being by a resolution presented by the Hon. Elihu Root, whose absence here we deplore, and passed by the American Bar Association. The original Conference was held in 1915, and has been followed by Conferences each year. It has become an organic part of the American Bar Association, and it has a two-fold function.

First, to collect from all the bar associations of the country such suggestions as they have to make, regarding a betterment in the administration of justice, better conditions in the Bar, and after considering that, to report their conclusions to the American Bar Association, and to the local associations.

Its second function, which is quite as important as the first, is to receive from the American Bar Association, particularly, suggestions which it deems of importance, and bring them to the attention of the local bar associations of the country.

Under the first head it took up the matter of legal aid. After considering it, it brought it to the attention of the American Bar Association and the local bar associations, with the result that it became one of the major activities of the American Bar Association, and was presented to the meeting in St. Louis. Again, the American Bar Association, at the conclusion of the last conference held in Cincinnati, asked that a special conference be called in Washington, so that it might present, at that conference, its suggestions and position with reference to standards of legal education. That conference met in Washington on

the 23d and 24th of February, and, in addition to its Chairman, was presided over by the Chief Justice of the United States, William G. McAdoo, John W. Davis, and Hampton L. Carson.

The Conference was attended by representatives of over 170 bar associations, sending 560 delegates and alternates, and at the conclusion of two days, by an overwhelming vote, in the face of what had been most decided, but what continued to be dwindling opposition, the recommendations of the American Bar Association were adopted.

The annual meeting of the Conference was held in this hall. For some time the Conference had been known as the National Conference of Bar Association Delegates. By an amendment that was shortened to the National Conference of Bar Associations. At the same meeting, owing to the absence of Elihu Root, we found that our By-Laws prevented him from continuing as a member of the Council, because he had not been certified as a delegate. A By-Law was adopted, which provides that officers during their terms need not be appointed as delegates. There was also presented at that meeting a report on state bar associations, the progress made in various states towards the creation of machinery for Bar government. We also listened to a most delightful address on the organization and government of the Bar of Paris, by Henry Aubepin. We also had the pleasure in the afternoon of listening to the President of the American Bar Association, on the subject of a better and more coordinated effort, on the part of the bar associations of the country, toward bringing them into closer contact, and making them a more efficient instrument for the better administration of justice.

The result of the address, and the discussion that followed it, was the resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate by what means this coordination can be brought about, and the feasibility of the federation of the bar associations of the country. This may be said, however, that the American Bar Association, through the Conference, has brought into close association with itself all the bar associations of the country, and is exercising, I believe, for the first time, decided and satisfactory leadership.

There were some other resolutions adopted, one affirming the position taken in regard to the unlawful practice of the law, and

approving what had been done by the Bar Association of California. With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I will embody the other resolutions in a formal report to the Bar Association.

In conclusion, I would like to say that, at the evening session, we had the privilege of listening to Mr. McAdoo address the Conference on the subject of the duty of the lawyer to the nation, and also had the privilege of listening to a most delightful address by the Chief Justice of the United States, whose interest in the Bar is a matter of gratification to all of the members of the American Bar Association, and to the Bar of the country.

The Chairman:

The ordinary course will be taken with reference to this report of Judge Goodwin for the Conference of Bar Delegates, namely, that it be approved, and deemed part of the proceedings in a written form which he is to supply, unless there be an objection. There being none, that course will be followed.

**Committee on Professional Ethics and Grievances:**

Thomas Francis Howe, of Illinois:

The report of the committee has already been printed. Among other things, the report calls attention to the abuses that have arisen under the system of advertising by so-called patent attorneys, many of whom are laymen admitted to practice in the Patent Office as attorneys in fact. The committee has recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Association requests the Commissioner of Patents to include in the regulations for the conduct of those registering as attorneys in the Patent Office, a rule prohibiting the solicitation of business, so long as they are designated or allowed to describe themselves as patent attorneys.

I move the adoption of that resolution.

The motion was seconded.

The Chairman:

Mr. Howe, would you be good enough to explain, perhaps a little more fully, just what that recommendation portends?

Mr. Howe:

Under a recently enacted statute, the Commissioner of Patents is given authority to regulate the conduct of those laymen

and attorneys who are registered as patent attorneys in the patent office. The Commissioner, at some one's suggestion, asked the President of this Association, to appoint a committee to assist him in drafting rules governing the conduct of these so-called patent attorneys. I do not know just how far that committee worked and assisted him, but the rules have been prepared, and instead of adopting a rule prohibiting solicitation of business by these attorneys, the rule was adopted that all advertisements which these attorneys wished to insert, should be prepared and submitted to the Commissioner or his appointees, for that purpose, before publication. I suppose you are all familiar with the many evils that have resulted from the publication of many misleading advertisements by these so-called patent attorneys in the press, throughout the country, particularly in the rural districts, and your committee has thought it was advisable to strengthen the hands of the Commissioner by advising him officially, if he so desired, as to what the American Bar Association's attitude towards the matter was.

The Chairman:

Members of the Association, you have heard the recommendations of the Committee on Ethics and Grievances. What is your pleasure?

On motion duly seconded, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Howe:

I now wish to offer a further resolution, on behalf of the committee. The committee recommends that the following resolution be adopted:

*Resolved*, That a special committee be appointed by the President to investigate and determine by what rights, if any, laymen who are registered as attorneys in fact in the Patent Office, and in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, use the words "patent attorney" or "income tax attorney," in designating their work, and to recommend to the Association such action as may bring about the discontinuance of these misleading designations.

A. C. Paul, of Minnesota:

Speaking for myself, and not for the Patent Section, I desire to say that I think the resolution offered by Mr. Howe, ought to go a little further. If a committee is appointed to investigate

the matters referred to, I think it should not be limited simply to the question of the use by practitioners before the Patent Office of the words "Patent Attorney." I took this matter up with the Commissioner of Patents a few weeks ago, and he expressed his hearty approval of this resolution of the committee, but he suggested that it did not go far enough in the matter of investigation, and if it was limited to simply the use of these words, it probably would not accomplish very much. I have talked with Mr. Howe about the matter this morning, and I wanted to make a motion to amend this resolution, so that it will give the committee, if it is appointed, the power to go somewhat further than is contemplated under the present resolution, and I have prepared an amendment, which I will ask the Secretary to read. I have changed it a little, Mr. Howe, but I think in a manner that will be acceptable to you.

The Secretary:

The amendment is:

Add after the word "work" in the second resolution, the following: "To investigate the conditions in the Patent Office, and in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with special reference to the practice of the so-called attorneys," and add, at the end of the resolution, the words, "and otherwise improve the practice before these departments."

So that the resolution shall read as follows:

*Resolved*, That a special committee be appointed by the President to investigate and determine by what right, if any, laymen who are registered as attorneys in fact in the Patent Office, and in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, use the words "patent attorney," or "income tax attorney," in designating their work, and to investigate conditions in the Patent Office and in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with special reference to the practice of the so-called attorneys, and to recommend to the Association such action as may bring about the discontinuance of these misleading designations, and otherwise improve the practice before these departments.

The Chairman:

The question is upon the amendment offered by Mr. Paul, of Minnesota.

Mr. Howe:

On behalf of the committee, I wish to say that we are glad to accept the amendment.

The Chairman :

The committee accepts the amendment, and therefore the motion is upon the resolution of the committee of which Mr. Howe is Chairman, as amended by Mr. Paul, with the approval of the committee.

Julius Henry Cohen, of New York :

Mr. Brown suggests that it is unnecessary for me to say anything, because it is going to be passed anyway, but I would like to suggest that this is a further evolution of the restriction of the practice of law by laymen. The Treasury Department recently put in effect regulations as a result of action taken by the Conference of Bar Association Delegates, which regulates the conduct of laymen before the Treasury Department, so as to prevent soliciting and advertising for business, and this action with reference to the Patent Office is in the same direction. It is important for us to connect these movements in our own minds, so that we may understand the tendency.

Charles Henry Butler, of District of Columbia :

The Committee on Internal Revenue, of which I happen to be the Chairman, will make a report tomorrow, and has considered this question of the relation of attorneys practicing in the Treasury Department, and their obligations to the department, under the regulations which Mr. Cohen says have been already promulgated, and the rights of attorneys thereunder, which are matters that that committee is already considering, and it seems to me, inasmuch as the Treasury Department has issued regulations, and is enforcing them, that it might be well to separate this motion, and to keep it separately in the Committee on Patents, and the Committee on Internal Revenue, so far as it does not entrench upon the duties of the Committee on Unlawful Practice.

Now, in regard to the Treasury Department, I say that the Commissioner there has acted in a very broad manner, and has formulated and promulgated regulations which are very far reaching, and which deal with this question of advertising cards and solicitation. And what we are more anxious to do than anything else at the present time, is to see that those

attorneys at law who are admitted to practice in the Treasury Department, while they have to assume all these obligations, and are under all the pains and penalties contained in those regulations, that they shall have some of the rights of attorneys also. In that respect our committee has had a number of sessions with the Commissioner, the Secretary of the Treasury and the assistants of the Secretary on this very subject, so this matter is now being covered, and has already been covered in one respect, by the committee of which Mr. Cohen speaks, and has been covered by this other committee.

Rome G. Brown, of Minnesota:

May I suggest that this is a resolution only giving authority to a committee to investigate and report. If they find that they need authority beyond the scope which they are given, on account of meeting with other conditions, then they can be given that authority. It seems to me the resolution ought to stand the way it is.

John B. Corliss, of Michigan:

It seems to me that this subject is already being covered by two of our standing committees, the one on patents, and the other on internal revenue, and that another additional committee is unnecessary. The subject-matter belongs to those two committees, and the recommendation, it seems to me, should be referred to them for action. It is unnecessary to multiply the number of committees when you have standing committees upon the subject-matter under discussion.

The Chairman:

Is there any further debate upon the question?

Mr. Howe:

I might say that the reason that this question is raised by the Committee on Professional Ethics and Grievances is because of the large number of complaints received by the committee throughout the country during the past year. Those complaints were against men who were using letterheads, designating themselves as patent attorneys or income tax attorneys, and your committee was obliged, in almost every case, to respond to the



person making the complaint, that we could not take any action on the matter, because the person complained of was not an attorney-at-law. Hence, we undertook the investigation of the question, and made this recommendation.

A. C. Paul, of Minnesota:

The Patent Section, I am sure, does not want this matter referred to it. The complaints which Colonel Howe referred to were submitted to the Patent Section. We think that the Committee on Ethics and Grievances can handle this matter much better than the Patent Section, and we hope that it will remain there.

Barnett E. Marks, of Arizona:

I should like to see the motion or the amendment broadened just a little bit to include the words, "land attorney." Coming from a public land state, as I do, we are confronted with that evil, in addition to the others already mentioned. If the amendment could be broadened, so as to apply to the Commissioner of the Land Department as well, so that he might also promulgate regulations touching the practice by these laymen, as land attorneys, who so advertise themselves, I think it would be a good thing.

The Chairman:

You have heard the various suggestions made by Mr. Butler, Mr. Corliss, and Mr. Marks, and the remarks of the Chairman of the committee which is involved. Are you now ready for the question? The question is upon the adoption of the resolution offered by the Committee on Ethics and Grievances, as amended by Mr. Paul, the amendment being accepted by the committee. All those in favor will please say, "Aye." Opposed, "No." The resolution, as amended, is adopted.

Mr. Howe:

Mr. Chairman, during the year there was appointed a sub-committee of the Executive Committee, to prepare a revision of the By-Laws pertaining to the duty of the Committee on Professional Ethics and Grievances. That sub-committee was composed of Judge McClellan of Alabama, Mr. Richards of

Chicago, and myself. The sub-committee prepared a revision of the By-Laws, which was later referred to the committee, and the committee revised it in some slight particulars. It has been published, and the committee now recommends the adoption of an amendment to By-Law VII by the substitution for the last paragraph thereof, of the following:

1. The Committee on Professional Ethics and Grievances shall assist the state and local bar associations in all matters concerning their activities, in respect to the ethics of the profession, collect and communicate to the Association information concerning such activities, and from time to time make recommendations on the subject to the Association.

2. Be authorized in its discretion to express its opinion concerning proper professional conduct, and, particularly concerning the application of the tenets of ethics thereto, when consulted by officers or committees of state or local bar associations. Such expression of opinion shall only be made after consideration thereof at a meeting of the committee, and approval by at least a majority of the committee.

3. Be authorized to hear, in meetings of the committee, on its own motion, or upon a complaint preferred, charges of professional misconduct against any member of the Association. As the result of such hearing, it may recommend to the executive committee, the forfeiture of the right of membership by any such member. All such recommendations shall be accompanied by a transcript of the evidence, and shall only be made after the accused member has been given notice of the nature of the complaint, and after reasonable opportunity has been accorded him or her to submit evidence and argument in defense.

4. Forfeiture of the membership of any member as hereinbefore provided, shall become effective when approved by a majority of all of the members of the executive committee, and all interest in the property of the Association of the person whose membership is so forfeited shall *ipso facto* vest in the Association. The membership in the Association, and all interests in the property of the Association of a member shall *ipso facto* cease upon his disbarment, or a final judgment of conviction of a felony.

5. Whenever the specific charges of unprofessional conduct shall be made against any member of the Bar, whether or not a member of this Association, and the chairman of the Committee on Professional Ethics and Grievances is of the opinion that the case is such as requires investigation, or prosecution in the courts, the same shall be referred by the chairman to the appropriate state or local bar association where such attorney resides, and it shall be the duty of the Chairman to cooperate with the local Vice-President of this Association for the state where such attorney resides, to urge the appropriate officers or committees of the state or local bar association to institute inquiries into the merits of the complaint, and to take such action thereon as may be appropriate, with the view to the vindication of lawyers unjustly accused, and the discipline, by the appropriate tribunal, of lawyers guilty of unprofessional conduct.

6. The committee, with the approval of the executive committee, shall formulate rules not inconsistent with this by-law, to give effect to the foregoing provisions, which rules shall be published in the annual reports of the Association.

I move the adoption of the amendment.

The motion was seconded and carried.

(*See Report, page 285.*)

The Chairman :

The President of the Association has an interesting telegram, and is going to resume the Chair.

The President :

I am very grateful, indeed, Mr. Terry, for your guidance in presiding this afternoon when I was unable to be present. I have received, since the adjournment this noon, a most interesting telegram, which is additional evidence of the widespread feeling in this country concerning the subject-matter which was last acted upon at the morning session. This telegram is from the Attorney-General of the United States, and I will read it. It is addressed to me as President of the Bar Association, and sent from Washington this morning.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1922.

*C. A. Severance, Esq., President, American Bar Association, San Francisco, Cal.*

Representatives of the Bar exercise a great influence in shaping public opinion, and I trust consideration and action will be given to the following question which I consider a great national interest.

The preservation of life, liberty and property requires that the American people be retaught the fundamental principles of government as established by the fathers. When there is a neglect of duty or lack of courage on the part of American citizens which leads to failure to adhere to and to teach the doctrines of sound government, the perpetuity of our institutions is menaced and the sacred rights of those who live now and who will live after us are endangered. Too many people in this country have been listening to the teachings of foreign doctrines by unsound advocates who have left countries which their doctrines have destroyed.

I urge that steps be taken before you adjourn to the end that in every state, county and municipality, organizations be perfected to teach the principles of and the necessity for sound government. Teachers and preachers, both men and women, will follow up the work if you lead. A movement of this character is as essential in time of peace as in time of war and is needed now as it never was before. I believe that the great majority of the press will aid and that that portion of the press which caters to and preaches and advocates unsound doctrines will be disregarded by the American people who place citizenship and sound government above self-constituted authority.

HARRY M. DAUGHERTY,

*Attorney General of the United States.*

The President:

Unless there is objection, I will take the liberty of sending a telegram to the Attorney-General, in response to this message, saying to him that the very action he proposes was taken this morning by unanimous vote of the Association.

**Committee on Commerce, Trade and Commercial Law:**

W. H. H. Piatt, of Missouri:

This committee's report reaches some 34 pages in printed form, and has been handed out for distribution. It deals with matters that have been before the committee for some three years. In it is found three acts which the committee has drafted with the assistance of a special draughtsman, Professor Williston, of Harvard University, notably the National Sales Act, an act for arbitration,—a national arbitration act, and an act authorizing the making of treaties authorizing arbitration, and also an act covering uniform state arbitration, which was drawn by the committee under an instruction from a previous session of this organization, in connection with the federal act. A request will be made upon this organization to have this latter act referred to the Commissioners on Uniform Laws for their consideration in the future.

The report is summarized in 13 recommendations, and, as has been the practice indulged in, in regard to this committee, by this organization in the past, those recommendations have been put in the form of recommendations for resolution, and unless there is an objection, it will be presented as heretofore, the entire number of recommendations presented, and then made as one resolution, authorizing all of the recommendations at one time. If there is objection to that procedure, then we, of course, will be under the necessity, Mr. Chairman, of taking up these 13 recommendations separately.

The President:

Is there any objection? The Chair hears none. You may proceed.

W. H. H. Piatt:

And I may say, if the Chair please, that in the Sales Act, the committee discovered, since the printing of the report, there

were five necessary words that had been omitted from the conclusion of Section 55, which the committee has taken the liberty of writing in, and will turn in as the corrected report. In paragraph 10, the committee has written a recommendation to the commissioners which will be read here, instead of the printed recommendation covering that resolution, to-wit, the Uniform Act on Arbitration for States. Under the instructions, as given by the chairman, I move the adoption of the report and the 13 recommendations made as resolutions on the part of the committee, and the acceptance of the report and its approval.

(The 10th recommendation to which Mr. Piatt referred reads as follows:

That a resolution be adopted referring to the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws for its consideration, the bill herewith submitted by your committee as to a Uniform State Arbitration Act. (Appendix C.))

The motion was seconded.

The President:

You have heard the motion, that the 13 recommendations proposed by the Committee on Commerce, Trade and Commercial Law be approved and adopted.

William V. Rooker, of Indiana:

May I inquire what subjects are embraced in the matter of arbitration, as proposed by Mr. Piatt's committee?

W. H. H. Piatt:

Commercial arbitration was the subject that the Committee on Commerce, Trade and Commercial Law first took under consideration in conformity with the resolution of this body passed three years ago. That was referred to the Commission, that particular bill that you have inquired about.

The President:

Are there any further inquiries or remarks? If not, all in favor of the motion as made by Mr. Piatt, will say "Aye"; opposed "No." The motion is carried.

(See Report, page 288.)

**Committee on International Law:**

James Brown Scott, of the District of Columbia:

The Committee on International Law of the American Bar Association has presented its report. It has been printed and distributed and hence it is not necessary to take up your time by an attempt to read it at this late hour. I would like to say that the method of preparing the report has been somewhat different this year from the times past. The committee has remembered that the American Bar Association is a body composed of lawyers, and, therefore, that the international events to be discussed would better be those of a legal nature, and that the international events or the international agreements should be those to which the United States was a party. Therefore, the report consists of four parts; a discussion of the International Court of Justice, and the last steps taken to complete it; second, a discussion of the treaties which have recently been concluded between the United States and Germany, putting an end to the state of war between those two countries; in the next place, a consideration of the Four Power Treaty, and the procedure and results of the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armaments; and, lastly a mere statement of the meeting of delegates of Peru and Chile, in the City of Washington, under an invitation of the President, in order that, by a free discussion on neutral soil, the long-standing difficulty between those two countries respecting the possession of a strip of territory might be settled. The committee, however, felt that in addition to a report of an expository nature, it might make one recommendation, and that recommendation is of a very general nature, namely, the expression of a hope that some way might be found by which the government of the United States might participate in the proceedings and in the benefits of the International Court of Justice which has recently been established, and which is now in session in The Hague.

Permit me to recall the fact that an honored President of this Association, a past President of this Association, when Secretary of State of the United States, Mr. Elihu Root, instructed the American delegation to the second Hague Peace Conference to propose a permanent court of international justice, based upon the nature and proceedings of the Supreme Court of the United

States. A project to that effect was proposed, and it was unanimously approved, the difficulty, at that time, being the method of selecting the judges. Through the kindly intervention of the same gentleman who proposed the formation of such a tribunal, Mr. Elihu Root, meeting with the committee of jurists at The Hague in 1920, a method was selected and was devised of the appointment of the judges which met with the unanimous approval of the nations, with the result that the project of 1907 was completed by appropriate articles relating to the appointment of the judges, and that august tribunal has been in session at The Hague, the first true international tribunal. It met on the 15th day of June of the present year.

I will ask that the resolution which I have spoken of and ventured to present on behalf of the committee be submitted to and adopted by the Association in the hope that a way be found by which the government of the United States may participate in the proceedings and the benefits of the International Court of Justice.

The President:

The Secretary will read this resolution of Dr. Scott's that is presented on behalf of the committee.

The Secretary (reading):

The American Bar Association, at its 45th annual meeting, held in the City of San Francisco, on the 10th day of August, 1922, expresses the hope that a way may be found by which the government of the United States may avail itself of the permanent Court of International Justice.

The President:

I understand you move this resolution?

Mr. Scott:

I so move, Mr. President.

The motion was seconded and carried.

C. N. Goodwin, of Illinois:

I rise to make a suggestion in the interest, if not of peace, of a good-feeling on the part of the American Bar Association and all its members, concerning the specific proposal by Mr. Scott. I think we are all agreed concerning our commendation for the industry of this committee, and the very admir-

able manner in which it has presented its report. I think we are all as one on that. But there is, in this report, a statement that is highly objectionable to many delegates who are here, and my request is going to be on the part of Mr. Scott to withdraw an immaterial part of his report, and prevent the necessity of a motion on the floor of this meeting.

On page 53 of the report, the committee—I mention the fact that four of the five members of the committee have signed the report—refers to the presentation of the Treaties of Versailles to the Senate of the United States, and the controversy which arose in the Senate, in regard to those treaties. It continues: "A situation had thus arisen, foreseen in the course of the Federal Convention by Mr. Madison, to which is due, in large measure, the placing of government under the present constitution of 'the states in their united capacity,' to use his own happy phrase. The President, he said, would necessarily derive so much power and importance from a state of war that he might be tempted, if authorized, to impede a treaty of peace. Unwillingness of the late President to accept reservations to the Treaty of Versailles prevented peace by means of the treaty, for a treaty, as such, cannot be made by Congress. A treaty is an act to which two or more nations are parties. It is a bi-lateral act." And then continues some discussion of the nature of a treaty, and a quotation from Chief Justice Marshall which continues over on page 54.

The question of whether President Wilson was unwilling to accept reasonable reservations in the Treaty of Versailles, and whether his action, whatever it was, was the cause of the rejection of that treaty, is a controversial political question on which this assembly is divided. It has no place here. We are met for the improvement of the law, we are met here to bring about a more efficient and satisfactory administration of justice, we are met to produce better conditions in the Bar, and we cannot bring about those results, if controversial questions, political questions on which we are divided, are brought into this assembly, and therefore I ask, on behalf of those who feel as I do on this matter, Mr. Scott, that you withdraw the portion of the report beginning on page 53, with the words: "A situation had this arisen," and continuing on through the first two lines on page 54.



The President:

Dr. Scott, you have heard the request made as to the elimination of certain recitals in the report.

Mr. Scott:

Mr. Chairman, I would like to relieve his mind. There is no intention of injecting any controversy, there is no intention of producing a controversy, and it gives me very great pleasure indeed to accede to the request of the gentleman, because I think we are here to unite, not to divide, and that anything that would seem to be offensive to any member should be gladly eliminated upon a request, without discussion.

The President:

Gentlemen, the report now stands before you deleted to the extent stated by Judge Goodwin, namely, to strike out from the middle of page 53, the part beginning, "A situation had thus arisen," down to the end of the quotation from the Antelope case, on page 54. That may be considered as eliminated. Are there any other suggestions as to the report, aside from those made by Judge Goodwin?

Judge Goodwin:

I move the adoption of the report as amended.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Scott:

I have a resolution which I would like to present, as the complement of the preceding resolution, and I hope it will be found to be of a non-controversial character.

The American Bar Association, at its 45th annual meeting, held in the City of San Francisco, on August 10, 1922, expresses the hope that the recommendation of the committee of jurists assembled at The Hague, in 1920, proposed by the Hon. Elihu Root, first, that a new conference of the nations in continuation of the first two conferences at The Hague be held as soon as practicable, for the following purposes: 1. To re-state the established rules of international law, especially in the first instance in the fields affected by the events of the recent war. 2. To formulate and agree upon the amendments and additions, if any, to the rules of international law shown to be necessary or useful by the events of the war, and the changes in the conditions of international life and intercourse which have followed the war. 3. To endeavor to reconcile divergent views and secure general agreement upon the rules which have been in dispute heretofore. 4. To consider the subjects not now ade-

quately regulated by international law, but as to which the interests of international justice require that rules of law shall be declared and accepted. To render this recommendation effective, the American Bar Association instructs its Committee on International Law to present a report to the next meeting of the Association concerning, in general, each of said recommendations.

The motion was seconded.

The President:

It has been moved and seconded, that the resolution offered by Mr. Scott be adopted. I understand that it is a recommendation unanimously adopted by the jurists at The Hague, upon the suggestion of Mr. Root.

Mr. Scott:

Yes, proposed by Mr. Root.

Chief Justice Taft:

Is a motion to amend the resolution in order?

The President:

Yes.

Chief Justice Taft:

The first resolution that was passed, as I understand it, intimated a desire on the part of the committee, and which desire was approved by the Association, that some means should be found by which the United States could have the benefit of association in the International Court now sitting at The Hague.

Now, this resolution is an instruction to the Committee on International Law, upon certain subjects, instructions drafted by Mr. Root, and I have no doubt the Association would gladly adopt those resolutions, or rather, the instruction to the committee, but it seems to me it might be well to add that the committee be also instructed to report the machinery that it has in mind in the first general resolution which we adopted, namely, to suggest the changes in the statute organizing the present court, which it seems to the committee might make it possible for the United States to become a party to that court, without further obligation. In other words, I think the committee ought to carry it further than a mere general expression of hope. I think they ought to formulate something so as to help us in respect to reaching that which they express a hope may come.

And I move, therefore, that that be adopted as part of this resolution, namely, an instruction to the committee to formulate such amendments or changes in the statute which now constitutes the court which, in the judgment of the committee, might make it possible for the United States to accept it.

The President:

Is the amendment seconded?

The amendment was seconded and carried.

The President:

The question now is upon the resolution offered by Mr. Scott, as amended by the Chief Justice. Are there any further remarks? If not, all in favor will say "Aye." Opposed, "No." The resolution is unanimously adopted.

*(See Report, page 323.)*

#### **Committee on Insurance Law:**

James B. Kerr, of Oregon:

I have been requested by Mr. Vorys, to present his report in his absence. The report is here in the form of a very succinct typewritten statement, which can scarcely be summarized in any shorter space than it is written.

On behalf of the Committee on Insurance Law, I move that the Committee be instructed to continue furnishing copies of the Code to those interested in such legislation in the several states, and that the committee urge upon the Congress the enactment of a code for the regulation of insurance in the District of Columbia, and I add to that motion that this report be received and made a part of this proceeding.

The motion was seconded and carried.

*(See Report, page 353.)*

#### **Committee on Publicity:**

Mitchell D. Follansbee, of Illinois:

Your committee has reported briefly on page 77 of the pamphlet of reports. It has no resolutions to offer, but it takes this

opportunity to thank the various news-gathering agencies, such as the Associated Press, for their courteous and generous and constant cooperation. Publicity, of course, is debarred to the individual practitioner, but this is a matter of collective bargaining, and there is a sanction to the written word. It has been the theory of us amateurs, that the more times the American Bar Association could be mentioned with approbation in the papers scattered around the country, which the plain and other people read, the more sanction would be given to it, and more weight would be given to its recommendation. So, while the Publicity Committee does not write the speeches that are delivered, it digests and sends them out from coast to coast, and during the year it sends out matters that may be of interest or may be assumed to be news. We tested the results of our efforts by subscribing to a press clipping bureau, and so much stuff rolled in that nobody could possibly read it, and so we stopped the subscription. I am sure that the next committee will be very glad to have, as we have had, any recommendations for suggestions that can be made among the members, some of whom may be more familiar with publicity than the members of your committee have been.

The Chairman:

The report, requiring no action, will be received.

*(See Report, page 394.)*

**Committee on Memorials:**

The Secretary read the report of the Committee on Memorials, and during the reading of the report, the delegates and audience remained standing.

*(See Report, page 395.)*

**Committee on Jurisprudence and Law Reform:**

Henry W. Taft, of New York:

The Association will share with the committee the regret that the familiar figure of Mr. Wheeler does not appear here for the presentation of this report. His health did not permit him to make the trip across the continent, nevertheless, he was in a

condition which enabled him to formulate for the committee this report, and he has asked me to present it.

I suppose there is a conclusive presumption that all of the voluminous literature which is distributed by the officers of the Association has been assiduously examined by the members of the Association, and therefore, unless there is a request I shall not read the text of this report, but endeavor to curtail its presentation by stating the substance of it, except certain important parts, which perhaps would be better presented as it was agreed upon by the committee.

The first subject which has been dealt with by the committee, is the subject of declaratory judgments. That subject has received the attention of the committee during several years, and has finally resulted in the recommendation that Congress enact a provision that the courts be empowered to render declaratory judgments. There has been considerable literature upon that subject, and some of the states, including my own state, have adopted provisions of the statute authorizing declaratory judgments. In England, they are authorized to render such judgments, and I am informed, so far as statistics are obtainable, that something like 50% of the judgments in the courts of England are rendered in cases in which a declaratory judgment is rendered by the court. I presented this matter to the Judiciary Committees of the two Houses of Congress, and there ensued a very full discussion of the subject. The committee is firmly of the opinion that our system of jurisprudence and procedure would be advanced by a provision authorizing the courts to make declaratory judgments. We have appended to our report a number of cases in which such judgments would be useful. Of course, I cannot detain you today by attempting to state cases in which they would serve in the administration of justice. It is, perhaps, sufficient to mention one, that is to say, when a contract which has yet to be performed, and in respect of which no liability has arisen, and where both the parties are desirous of being guided in their conduct in relation to the contract, and a real controversy exists, they may appeal to the court, and have the contract construed for their guidance in the future. There are many other instances in which the judgment would be useful. We have, accordingly, recom-

mended that Congress enact a provision authorizing declaratory judgments, and we have formulated a bill after a number of efforts in an endeavor to avoid pitfalls, and have succeeded in drawing a very brief bill, which has been presented to the committees of both Houses of Congress.

The member of my family who occupies an official position, this morning stated one form of the simplification of practice, namely, the simplification of all proceedings for appeal in the federal courts, excepting in the case of writs of certiorari. That was one of the subjects that the Committee on Jurisprudence and Law Reform recommended to Congress, and appears to meet with a pretty universal approbation, and that forms one chapter of the report of the committee. The most troublesome question that we have had to deal with is the removal of cases to the federal courts. The whole subject of removal of causes is in a hopeless state of confusion, owing to the differing views of the courts in the several circuits concerning that provision of the judicial code relating to the proper place for the commencement of a suit in the federal court. There is a hopeless inconsistency and conflict in the decisions in the several circuits. Our friend, Mr. Boston, has been of great assistance to us in considering this subject. I think that his attention to it has been largely stimulated by painful experience in his professional practice. In any case, he has been able to throw much light on the general subject. The Supreme Court has said that the condition is such in respect to the provisions of the law relating to removal of causes, that there is no remedy excepting an amendment of the law, and we have endeavored to formulate, and we have submitted to Congress, a provision which probably will remove all difficulties in the future. I think that will pass both Houses from the expressions which were made when I appeared before them, indicating that they are willing and anxious to remove the doubt upon that subject. It required an amendment of two sections and the addition of one section to the judicial code.

We attempted to provide for procedure in the federal courts for the protection of the interests of aliens. We did not succeed in getting the bill which we recommended approved by the committees of Congress, but through the efforts of Mr. Moores,

who was a member of our committee, and a member of the House of Representatives from Indiana, we did succeed in getting inserted into the anti-lynching bill, a sort of a rider, substantially covering the subject-matter. As to the constitutionality of the main portion of the anti-lynching bill, one of our members, our respected representative from Colorado, has entered a protest, expressing his doubt as to the constitutionality of the provisions of that law, but even though the other provisions be declared to be unconstitutional, it seems to us quite clear that the provision relating to the power of the court to deal with rights of aliens may be sustained, even though the rest of the act be declared to be unconstitutional.

Senator Nelson has endeavored to procure the passage of a law permitting an accused person to plead guilty at any time. He thinks, and his experience in courts in Minnesota has lead to the conclusion, that a plea of that kind will tend to facilitate the trial of criminal cases, and at his request, and after a consideration of the subject, the committee decided to recommend the act which Senator Nelson has introduced to accomplish that result.

Our attention was called to the subject of fees and costs in the federal courts. You all will recall that Senator Norris delivered an elaborate speech upon that subject, especially charging that the expenses and costs in the federal courts in many cases exceeded those in the state court. Investigation by the committee has shown that, to a certain extent, those assertions were true. We have not recommended anything specific. The subject is very broad, but it is a subject which ought to receive very careful consideration. The committee ten years ago or more several times recommended that the present system for payment of the bills of stenographers be abolished, and that that whole subject be put in the discretion of the court. That recommendation was made to Congress, but upon being presented to the committees of Congress there was the bitter opposition of the Stenographers' Union, and it resulted in the defeat of the measure. They preferred that the parties should be made to pay their expenses without any supervision by the court. The whole subject of the expense in the federal courts ought to be taken up and disposed of.

Ten years ago a bill was introduced, which it was hoped might diminish the cost of legal proceedings in the federal courts, but on account of some ambiguities in the bill, we are advised by the Attorney-General that it has not accomplished the desired object, and the whole subject needs to be taken up and formulated. The committee will continue its examination with a view to that result.

The next subject taken up by the committee is that of injunctions. In view of the importance of that subject, I shall adhere to the expressions of the committee, which appear on page 82 of the report. The subject was brought up by the introduction, by Mr. Backarack of New Jersey, of a bill which provided that no district or circuit court, or the judge thereof, shall have jurisdiction to entertain any bill of complaint, suspending or restraining the enforcement, operation or execution of any order made by any administrative board or commission in any state, acting under and in pursuance to the statutes of such state, where such order was made after a hearing upon notice, nor to entertain jurisdiction upon any bill of complaint, to suspend or restrain the enforcement, operation or execution of the statute under which such order was made in any case where, under the statute of the state, provision is made for a judicial review of such order upon the law and the facts. There is a provision in the bill that it shall not apply to matters affecting interstate commerce.

This whole subject was dealt with by the committee as far back as 1913, and subsequently in 1914, and in these reports the committee then undertook to vindicate the existing law, that is, permitting the courts to issue such injunctions and to approve the practice of the courts in respect thereto. The committee has quoted from its report of 1913, and the subject was so briefly but completely covered by that report that I am going to detain the Association by reading an extract from that report.

The complaint against injunctions is really the direct reverse of the complaint which is also common that legal procedure is technical and dilatory. The procedure in injunction cases is neither. Either party is at liberty to put in any evidence it chooses, without regard to the technical rules which prevail in the ordinary trial of causes, and the hearing is speedy. The whole arsenal of technical points by which cases are often procrastinated is of no avail here. The true purpose of an



injunction is to prevent irreparable injury. This may mean either an injury that, in a strict sense of the word, cannot in any way be made good, or an injury, the consequences of which shall be such that the damage consequent upon it cannot be accurately adjusted, and so cannot be compensated by any money payment. In theory injunction is the defense of the weak against the strong. The conditions of society are such that some men have power far greater than others. This power may come from their great wealth; it may come from their organization and discipline. Without the right of injunction, it would be perfectly possible for such persons to commit wrongs against their fellow-citizens, and then, having obtained the object they desire, sit down and calmly wait the result of an action for damages. In defending such an action all the delays which are possible under systems of jurisprudence would be availed of, every technical objection would be taken, every possible appeal would be resorted to. In many cases the plaintiff would not have the pecuniary means to prosecute the suit to a conclusion. In many others the burden of contesting it would be so great that he would relinquish the contest, and the aggressor would remain in possession of the field.

Under our present system, when such an injury is threatened, the party who has reason to apprehend it, may apply to the court, and obtain an order immediately forbidding the aggressor to commit the wrong, and requiring him to show cause why he should not be permanently forbidden to commit it during the pendency of the suit. The hearing in such case is prompt. The evidence, it is true, is by affidavit and not subject to cross-examination, but in point of fact, the actual facts of the case are generally presented to the court. Both parties are heard by counsel, and the court promptly passes upon their rights. In the case of doubt, the injunction is refused. But if the party has made out a clear case, it is granted. The aggressor still has the right to a full trial in ordinary course, with the right to cross-examination of the adversary witnesses. But in nine cases out of ten he does not avail of this right. The injunction has defeated his nefarious attempt to injure or destroy some one who, for some reason, he wishes to assail, and he gives up the contest.

We cannot close this part of our report better than by quoting from the language of Mr. Justice Brewer, in an address delivered in Brooklyn, November 23rd, 1909. Justice Brewer said:

When the choice is between the redress or prevention of injury by force, or by whatsoever process, the law is well pleased if the individual will consent to waive his right to the use of force, and await its action. Government by injunction has been an object of easy denunciation. So far from restraining its power, there never was a time when its restrictive and vigorous exercise was worth more to the nation and for the best interests of all. As population becomes more dense, as business interests multiply, and crowd each other, the restraining power of the court of equity is of far greater importance than the punishing power of the criminal law. The best scientific thought of the day is along the lines of prevention, rather than those of cure. We aim to stay the spread of epidemics rather than to permit them to run their course, and attend solely to the work of curing the sick. And shall it be said of the law, which claims to be the perfection of reason, and to express the highest thoughts of the day, that it no longer attempts to prevent the wrong, but limits its action to the matter of punishment? To take away the equitable power of restraining wrong is a step backward, toward barbarism, rather than a step forward toward higher civilization.

Courts make mistakes in granting injunctions. So they do in other orders and decrees. Shall the judicial power be taken away because of their occasional mistakes? The argument would lead to the total abolition of the judicial function.

The action of the committee in relation to injunction a dozen years ago was approved by this Association. There have been hearings upon this bill before the committees of Congress. Mr. Harron of our committee has appeared in behalf of the Association, and has pointed out some objections to the bill introduced by Mr. Backarack, which would limit the power of courts in relation to injunction, and this committee has unanimously voted to disapprove the bill. Information as to this vote has been presented to the Judiciary Committee, which has the matter under consideration.

In connection with the subject of injunction, the Section dealing with the Law of Public Utilities, during a session of this Association, has adopted a series of resolutions, and the members of that committee have handed me these resolutions, requesting that I read them in connection with the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence and Law Reform. They relate to a special phase of the subject, but they are germane to the general subject, relating only to Public Utilities, nevertheless, they have a connection which is obvious.

*Resolved*, That the Section on Public Utility Law of the American Bar Association hereby expresses the emphatic opposition of its membership to the Backarack bill now pending in Congress, and to any similar legislation, designed to limit or destroy, as to any particular class of litigants or rights, the present equitable powers of the federal courts, to enforce the guaranties of the federal constitution for the protection of person and property;

*Resolved, further*, That the Section ask its Chairman, in its report to the Association, to present, at least in outline, the considerations which have been developed in the discussions before the Section, as demonstrating the extreme unwisdom of any such radical curtailment of the federal judicial power;

*Resolved, further*, That the Chairman of this Section of the sub-committee, be enabled, at to-day's session, or authorized in behalf of the Association, to take such further steps as in their judgment may be advisable to bring about the endorsement by the Association of the actions of its Committee on Jurisprudence and Law Reform, in actively opposing the Backarack Bill, at the present session of Congress, and also to support, before the Association, any suitable resolution which may be offered in condemnation of that or similar legislation.

The committee has dealt with the subject of reducing the business of the Supreme Court. The heading of this Section report is, "Increasing the number of judges in the Supreme

Court." I think that is an error. The committee has not recommended an increase of the judges of the Supreme Court. On the contrary, its consideration of the subject has led it to make recommendations in line with those which were explained by the Chief Justice this morning, in his address.

There has been considerable complaint concerning the jurisdiction of the federal courts in actions for personal injury and other torts. Advantage has been taken of various circumstances to obtain jurisdiction under the present provisions of the law in courts which are unsuitable for the trial of that class of cases. It has been represented to us that the defendants are frequently embarrassed in having to try their cases in foreign jurisdictions, in many cases at a great distance from places where the witnesses may be obtained, and there is no present provision of the law by which the venue may be changed into another circuit. Furthermore, it has had the result of imposing upon foreign jurisdictions the expense of trying cases which have no business to be there, and which have no natural connection with the district. As the result of that the committee has recommended that a bill be passed by Congress which would make the jurisdiction of the court dependent upon the residence of the parties and upon the happening of the events which led to the litigation. Substantially, gentlemen, that is the report which has been made by your committee, and we recommend the adoption of these brief resolutions:

*Resolved*, That this Association approve the action of the Committee on Jurisprudence and Law Reform, detailed in the foregoing report;

*Resolved*, That this Association instructs the said committee to continue to promote the passage of the bills mentioned in such report which have the approval of said committee.

I offer those resolutions for adoption.

The President:

Is it desired that they be separated, or is it the desire of the Association that they be considered together? If there are no objections, the resolutions will be considered together.

F. M. Oliver, of Georgia:

I have listened attentively to the report, and I feel that I did not catch the substance of the report relative to costs of appeal in the federal courts. Personally, I would like to know if the

committee, in its printed report, has suggested a means by which those costs may be reduced.

H. W. Taft:

There is a paragraph which deals with that particular subject. It is inconclusive, so far as the recommendation of any remedy is concerned, and merely states that the committee is clearly of the opinion that the subject-matter does require attention, as Senator Norris, in his speech said. The committee, however, reports a bill to diminish the expenses of proceedings on appeal and writs of error that was proposed by the committee, and recommended by the Association in 1909, and again in 1910. This bill was amended in Congress and that is the difficulty, because, in its amended form, it was passed, and the Attorney-General, in his last report, at page 4, has stated that the language of that act, as it was amended by Congress, was ambiguous, and has resulted in much confusion in the matter of fees and other charges. The Attorney-General informed the committee that Congress has attempted no action upon his recommendations for the amendment of this statute. Your committee is engaged in examining the subject, and hopes to be able to aid in eliminating the ambiguity complained of.

Andrew A. Bruce, of Minnesota:

I wish to address myself briefly to the subject of the injunction. I was a member of the Committee on American Ideals, and was almost tempted to waste the time of the audience this morning, after the presentation of the report, but it seemed absolutely unnecessary on account of the unanimity of sentiment that was expressed. But it does seem to me that at that time the question might have been considered perhaps a little more, and that it might have been considered in connection with this very question of the injunction. It seemed to me that the report this morning was simply a report which advocated the propaganda of Americanism, as opposed to the propaganda of the soap-box, of the parlor socialist, and of the misguided idealist, and that it is about time in America that we faced the issues and that we realized that we are coming pretty nearly to the jumping off place of government. I have had occasion myself, when I happened to be on the Bench, and when a decree was issued by the court which was unpopular

politically, to face a man who suggested that the decree would not be obeyed, because the other side had twenty or thirty thousand majority. And when we come to the injunction, we realize every time that it is a question of whether the rank and file of the American people will stand back of that injunction. In Europe we fought for a government of law among nations, as opposed to the government of the temporary majority, or the well-organized minority. We asserted the fact that a treaty of international law was supreme, even though the minority was organized and had the heaviest battalions. The great victory of the World War was the demonstration of the fact that the great unorganized majority, the unorganized military of England, with its little army of 150,000 men, the great unorganized democracy of America, could, as a matter of last resort, when forced to the issue, organize and overcome the militant and the lawless minority. That is the issue in every question. I think we hardly realize the seriousness of it. When Judge Anderson issued his injunctions recently, in the last coal strike, fortunately, the labor men had the common-sense to bow to the decree of the court, but what would have happened if they had refused to obey? In every case we come to the question of whether the law-abiding sense of the community is strong enough to enforce the law. Our Supreme Court decides issues between sovereign states, questions that in Europe would mean civil war, and yet somebody has said that all the Supreme Court has to enforce its decrees with is a female stenographer, and a one-legged bailiff. But after all, we enforce them, because of the sense of law and order that is in the community, the realization that, after all, back of these decrees of the court, are the arms, the hands, the bayonets, if necessary, of the great, unorganized people. The whole thing is a question of a government of law. Back of a government of law must be the unorganized might of the people. In order to have the unorganized might of the people, you must have a belief in the law, a belief in American institutions, a belief in America itself. And this whole question comes right down to the one question, whether we in America really believe in American institutions, or whether we do not. We have in America fifty million foreign born, or the children of foreign born. We have in America, I believe, almost sixty million of the grandchildren of

the foreign born. I am not sneering at the foreign, I am one myself, but I am enough of a foreign-born man to realize how difficult it is for a foreign-born to understand America. I had that difficulty myself. Born in the old world, in the traditions of the old world, proud of my ancestors, proud of the past, how difficult it was, really to become an American, really to visualize the vision of America, really to see what America was! That magnificent vision of a nation stretching from ocean to ocean, composed of millions of the foreign-born, classes who in Europe would not associate, nations who in Europe, through the centuries, have been at war, building together a great cosmopolitan civilization, because they have grasped the idea of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, of real liberty, and yet grasping the great idea that, after all, even the firmament is built on order, and even the stars of heaven march in time. America! We have got to have faith in America, we have got to realize the fact that after all a government of law is absolutely necessary to America. And the trouble today, as I say, in every injunction, is that one question, what is the sentiment of the people?

We need propaganda, that is what we need, in order to enforce injunctions and the government by law. The trouble in America today is that we have left it to the soap-box orator, to the socialist and to the idealist, who does not know anything of practical life, very often to preach the gospel; we have left him the whole field. We have not spread the gospel ourselves. Thousands of our foreign-born, thousands of our men themselves, have mistaken ideas, have the idea that civilization was born yesterday at ten o'clock in the morning. Anything that is new appeals to them, any change in American institutions appeals to them. We must realize, and we must teach America, if we want to get these injunctions obeyed, the real conception of America,—that America is not a nation, it is a nation of nations; that back of the Constitution of America is not the work of a single moment; that the courts of America, when they are enforcing the Constitution, enforcing the established law, are not despots, that they are doing their best to be democratic, trying to enforce a constitution which is the work of all of the people, and the safeguard

of all of the people ; that we are the inheritors of the ages, and that back of the American Constitution, back of all laws that we have today, back of all of the liberties that we enjoy, back of all that magnificent comradeship which makes America, are these struggles of the ages and of the centuries in every land and in every clime from which we have taken our people. That back of it is the scaffold and gibbet, back of it are the fires of persecution. It seems to me that we want to go firmly on record in regard to this injunction, we must express our faith in the administration of the law by the courts. I say we need, above all things, to spread abroad the propaganda of America. We are facing the issue—the jumping off place of government—and we must take the responsibility.

Harvey F. Smith, of West Virginia :

I do not believe we are near the jumping off place. I live in the hills of West Virginia where, upon one street car, we may hear six to twelve languages, but there is not in this country a place large enough for a decent city truck patch where, when the final hour comes, people will not rally to the support of the courts, whether they be municipal, state or federal. We should not send out such messages, we should not tell the newspapers that we are near the jumping off place, for this country is the bulwark of democratic government. There are, my fellow lawyers, no places of substantial danger in this country. These are isolated spots where soap-box orators protest, and we, as lawyers, as the greatest body of patriots, should not dignify their statements in this convention in that manner. I protest. We are not near the jumping off place. We have gone through a great crisis, but we have demonstrated to the world our courage, our decision and the permanence of our system of government and the almost universal determination of our people to perpetuate and to sustain that system.

H. W. Taft :

Mr. President, the gentlemen have approached a consideration of the general subject and as I understand their argument they are both in favor of the adoption of the report of the committee.



The President:

All in favor of the adoption of the report will say aye, opposed, no. The ayes have it, the report is adopted.

(*See Report, page 356.*)

**Section of Public Utility Law:**

Charles R. Brock, of Colorado:

In view of the action which has just been taken, it is only necessary for me to say, on behalf of the Section of Public Utility Law, that the program as printed was carried out with the exception of an address scheduled to be delivered by the President. An interesting report was made by the Secretary, most interesting papers were read and those papers were of such interest that the Section believes that all of you ought to have the advantage of our proceedings, and, accordingly, a resolution was prepared requesting the Executive Committee to print the addresses and the report of the Secretary in the annual report.

The President:

As I understand it, the report requires no action, and will be received and filed.

The Association took a recess until 8 P. M.

**SIXTH SESSION.**

*Thursday, August 10, 1922, 8 P. M.*

The President:

It is a matter of sincere regret to the local committee, and to the officials of the Bar Association, that we are unable to have, tonight, a larger hall, but it is impossible and the management of this hall has been very kind. They have put in several hundred more seats so that we have an audience now that anywhere, except in San Francisco, and for any meeting of the Bar Association except the one in San Francisco, would be a record-breaker. But that is not entirely due to the attractions of the Bar Association. We are not in the habit of having the second officer of the government present at our meetings. This evening



will be devoted, first, to the address to which you will listen, and, second, to the report of the Committee on Law Enforcement. It seemed to the committee in making up the program for this meeting that it was peculiarly suitable that, at a time when the Association is to consider the subject of law enforcement in the face of the crime wave which has been going over this country for sometime past, the report of the committee should be preceded by an address of the man who announced, as good American doctrine, that there is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, anytime. That language is quoted from the message signed by the then Governor of the State of Massachusetts, now the Vice-President of the United States, whom I have the honor to introduce.

Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President of the United States, then delivered his address.

*(See Address, page 270.)*

#### **Committee on Law Enforcement.**

W. B. Swaney, of Tennessee:

Our committee has requested Governor Whitman, of New York, who has a splendid voice, to read the report so that you can thoroughly understand it. This report was not printed in time for general distribution. For that reason we ask your careful attention to it on account of its great importance.

The President:

Ladies and gentlemen, this report will be read by a member of this committee whom you all know as a man who enforced the law against the gunmen and others in New York City.

Charles S. Whitman, of New York, read the report of the Committee on Law Enforcement.

*(See Report, page 424.)*

Mr. Whitman:

Mr. President, I submit the report of the committee and move its adoption.

The motion was seconded.

Nathan William MacChesney, of Illinois:

I would like to ask the Chairman of the committee if the committee quoted the excerpt from the report of Doctor Adler with his approval?

Mr. Whitman:

We had Doctor Adler's assistant appear before us and the information was given us in detail on diagrams by his assistant. Doctor Adler was ill at the time and was not present.

Mr. MacChesney:

That particular item of Doctor Adler's report has been discussed heretofore, and while I could not determine exactly whether the committee report carried an endorsement of it or not, I did not think that this Association should endorse that statement. Perhaps I came in contact with the quality of the intelligence of the average enlisted man more than most men came in contact with it. But, these so-called intelligence tests often determine the agility of a man without determining his intelligence, and to state that an average inmate of the criminal institutions of the State of Michigan, or any other state, has the same average of intelligence as the average enlisted man of the late war is an insult to the American Army and is not true. I have seen some of these tests applied. I remember one of these tests was applied in my own city where one of the most distinguished legal scholars in this country, and a bishop of the Episcopal Church, now on the Pacific Coast—both of them took the test, and both of them failed on the ten-year old test. I am not trying to discredit the test, I am merely saying that any general conclusion based on such a test, and currency given to such conclusion is unfair, and I hope the committee, by the presentation of this very splendid and unusually carefully prepared report, will not be taken to have endorsed that statement.

C. S. Whitman:

I am perfectly willing to answer that. Of course, this involves no moral test. The statements were made before our committee, both pro and con, that the average prisoner was mentally deficient. I have not any hesitancy for myself, from my own experience, in stating to you and to this audience that, as far as

the mentality and the ability to distinguish between right and wrong is concerned, I believe the intelligence of the average prisoner before the Bar where I prosecuted in New York City is fully up to the average intelligence of this audience tonight. I am not speaking of the moral qualities at all. I agree with you entirely and, of course, we don't endorse, necessarily, any of the testimony that is presented. Doctor Adler made this observation, as his representative stated, after nearly a year's investigation. It was simply an answer to the statement made before our committee by another distinguished psychologist, that every criminal was mentally deficient. Both statements were made, ladies and gentlemen, and it is within the province of the American Bar Association to accept either one. We do not endorse either one, necessarily, of course, but that is the evidence before this committee, but I am perfectly willing to testify as an expert on that subject myself.

Mr. MacChesney:

There are two other points in the report to which I would like to direct attention. The second one of them is that with reference to the molly-coddling of criminals. On that subject the Rockefeller Foundation has recently appropriated a considerable sum of money to investigate what some of the underlying causes of the present crime wave are. If the word "criminal" is used in a technical sense, meaning the treatment of the men after conviction, I take the liberty of differing from the distinguished committee. It seems to me that what is needed is the quick apprehension of criminals, and the vigorous prosecution of them, such as was given by Whitman of New York when he was in office, and I hope that the statement of the committee will not tend to retard the growing feeling that the treatment of criminals, in the case of convicted men in institutions after conviction, should not be any more severe than it has been, for it has taken a long process of public education to get attention given to men within the custody of our institutions. And I take it that the molly-coddling of criminals spoken of in the report refers to the haphazard and sentimental way in which the apprehension and prosecution of them is dealt with, rather than the molly-coddling of the criminals after they have been con-

victed. And a third point to which I desire to call attention is the reference in the report with respect to indeterminate sentence. The committee unqualifiedly recommends that the parole or probation shall not apply to second offenders. I desire to call attention to the fact, as no one knows better than the distinguished gentleman who read the report, that men are sometimes convicted under conditions which later make it seem wise that they should be paroled, and that in some of our states attempted rape—extremely difficult to prove—constitutes rape, so that such a crime ought not to be brought within the purview of that resolution. I hope that the committee will not make an unqualified recommendation that these laws shall apply in all cases only to first offenders because there are cases where they should likewise apply to second offenders, where the first may have been a minor crime. It was stated by the committee, I believe, that they should not apply at all to those guilty of these four crimes when, in fact, there are occasions when they might, with good judgment, well be applied, and I have no doubt have been under the distinguished gentleman who spoke, were applied in his State of New York. I would be glad to hear from the committee on those two further suggestions.

Mr. Swaney:

Of course, we made this report with the greatest deliberation and we propose to stand by it. And, in addition to that, there is a power reserved and placed in our Constitution for mistakes, misfortunes and miscarriages of justice. The governor has the power to pardon, and I take it in the case referred to by the gentleman, the governor would be the proper authority. These boards rob the governor of his constitutional power, and they are enforced in such a way as simply to make the administration of the law a jest.

The President:

The question then recurs upon the motion of the gentleman from New York that the committee report, including its recommendation, be approved and adopted. All in favor of that motion will say aye. Opposed, no. I think I am safe in saying that the motion is carried and it is carried.

Adjourned until Friday, August 11, 10 A. M.

## SEVENTH SESSION.

*Friday, August 11, 1922, 10 A. M.*

The meeting was called to order by Hugh Henry Brown, of Tonopah, Nevada, at 10 A. M., in the Native Sons Hall.

The Secretary:

I call your attention to the motor trip this afternoon at two o'clock. The busses will leave from the Montgomery Street entrance of the Palace Hotel.

The Treasurer asks me to call your attention to the dinner tickets, which on their face give you instructions as to how they shall be exchanged for place cards, between 6.30 and 7 o'clock tonight at the grill room of the Palace Hotel.

We have here applications from ninety members of the Bar, duly certified by their respective Local Council, and approved by the General Council of the Association, and recommended to this body for election to membership. They are all duly certified in accordance with the Constitution. I move their election.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Charles A. Boston, of New York:

On behalf of the Council of the Conference of Delegates from state and local bar associations, I would like to announce that an adjourned meeting of that Council will be held in a room upstairs in this building on the next floor, immediately after the close of Dr. Butler's address this morning, and I hope that every member of the Council will be present.

The Secretary:

May I also call attention, Mr. Chairman, to the fact that the new Executive Committee to be elected at this session will meet at two o'clock, at room 2022 of the Palace Hotel, and that chairmen of sections or committees desiring at this meeting to make application for appropriations for their respective sections or committees during the coming year, may appear before the Executive Committee at that time and place.

Chairman Brown:

The subject for this morning's address is "Preliminary Education for Lawyers." I have the honor to present Nicholas Murray Butler, of New York.

Dr. Butler then delivered his address.

*(For Address, see page 278.)*

Chairman Brown:

President Severance will now assume the Chair.

The President:

I will recognize the Chief Justice of the United States.

Chief Justice Taft:

I rise to make a motion: That the American Bar Association extend a formal invitation to Viscount Birkenhead, Lord Chancellor of England, to become the guest of this Association and visit the Association upon the occasion of the next annual meeting, to be held at a place to be determined by the Executive Committee.

The motion was seconded from the floor.

The President:

You have heard the motion of the Chief Justice, which is, as the Chair understands it, that a cordial invitation be extended to Viscount Birkenhead, the Lord Chancellor of England, to be the guest of the Association at the next annual meeting of the Association in 1923. All in favor of that motion will rise. You may be seated. All opposed may arise. It is unanimously adopted.

Is Mr. John B. M. Baxter, of Nova Scotia, in the room? Mr. Baxter, your presence is desired on the platform. I am not going to call on our guest from Nova Scotia to speak now, gentlemen, as you will hear from him tonight. I will simply state for your information, if any of you happen to be ignorant of the fact, that Mr. Baxter is here as the duly accredited, and much beloved representative of the Canadian Bar.

We will now listen to a report of the Executive Committee.

The Secretary:

By authority of the Executive Committee, the following resolution is recommended to the Association for adoption:

WHEREAS, A proposition is being urged upon the people of the United States to pass an amendment to the Federal Constitution, under the

terms of which the courts shall be deprived of their power finally to decide as to the constitutionality of legislative enactments, by giving to the Congress the power to annul or veto any decision of the Federal Supreme Court declaring a Federal Statute unconstitutional, or by making any such judicial decision subject to recall by legislative or popular referendum; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, By the American Bar Association, that we express our unqualified opposition to such constitutional amendment, or to any amendment of similar character, as a most dangerous menace to our American Government and to American institutions.

I move the adoption of the resolution, Mr. Chairman.

The motion was seconded from the floor and unanimously adopted.

#### **Membership Committee:**

Frederick E. Wadhams, of New York, submitted a report on behalf of the Membership Committee.

*(See Report, page 389.)*

The President:

The report requiring no action, it will be placed on file.

#### **Committee on Admiralty and Maritime Law:**

E. J. McCutchen, of California:

In the absence of Mr. Hughes, the Chairman of this committee, I have been requested to present the committee's report. Under the By-Laws, it is not appropriate, as I understand, to refer to any portion of this report, except a recommendation contained in it, which is that the Association approve a bill pending in the House of Representatives, by which it is provided that suit may be brought in admiralty against the United States, in order to enforce rights growing out of collisions between war and navy vessels of the United States and vessels privately owned, and in order to enforce claims for salvage service. Under the law as it now exists, no such suit can be brought. The report of the committee states that suits of this nature may be brought in the maritime nations of Europe and in Great Britain. Under present conditions, should a claim of this nature arise, in order that it may be enforced, it is necessary that a special act of Congress be first passed, and of

course we all know how difficult it is to secure the passage of such an act. The report of the committee recommends that the Association approve the bill, and authorize the committee to urge its passage before Congress. I move that this report be adopted.

The motion was seconded and carried.

*(See Report, page 367.)*

#### **Committee on Noteworthy Changes in Statute Law:**

William Marshall Bullitt, of Kentucky:

The Committee on Noteworthy Changes in Statute Law begs to report that the work of the committee is progressing, but that, owing to the very late date at which the printed acts of the Legislatures have been submitted to the committee, it has been impossible to prepare a report at this time. But it is hoped and expected that such a report will be included in the printed proceedings.

The President:

Is there any objection to the approval of this? If not, it will stand approved.

#### **Committee on Uniform Judicial Procedure:**

Thomas W. Shelton, of Virginia:

This committee is one that needs to become very close to the members of this organization, in order that we may move as we should. It was with a great deal of pleasure and gratification that we of the committee noticed how closely the members of the Association listened to the Chief Justice in his address about reform of procedure of the courts. In order to carry out his program, and the program for which we have been laboring for about fifteen or sixteen years, it is absolutely essential to have certain legislation, though it is very simple legislation. It is, however, the most difficult thing on the face of the earth to move Congress, not that they are not in favor of such legislation, because we know better, we know that both the Senate and the House are, by a very large majority, in favor of this matter. But, for



some curious reason which no human being has ever been able to understand, two or three, or not over four, Senators of the United States are able to control the legislation concerning this matter, to the extent that they have absolutely prevented a report being made from the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. There was one time that we were able to get a favorable report from the Senate Judiciary Committee on the matter, but we got it out of committee too late to get it acted upon on the floor of the Senate.

That is the exact status of our work. The business of this committee and the object of this committee in this regard is to try to move Congress to action upon the subject. We became satisfied that we could not do it without your help as an Association. With your help, we can do it.

We are going to make this suggestion, that you will take up the resolution which the Executive Committee of this Bar Association adopted at Tampa, in January last, in which, while they did not exactly censure the Senate Committee, because they felt that that would perhaps be *lèse-majesté*, they suggested to them that they have been very disrespectful to the American Bar Association, and had been lacking in common respect for the great majority of the people of this country, who wanted the thing done that had been endorsed by Mr. Taft when he was President of the United States, and now has been endorsed here by him in a complete program.

That is the matter we have before you today. And as Chairman of our committee, I want to ask you individually, that you get into close contact with your two senators and your members of the lower House, and see that they understand that what we want is to get this matter reported out, even though the particular individual may be opposed to it. A great senator from this state, whom we look up to with respect, is opposed to it. And, as I say, the matter has been held in committee and not reported out. We have thought that it is just possible that if enough pressure is brought to bear upon these senators, particularly, who want to hold the matter in committee, we might be successful in getting it out, and I feel satisfied that its passage would be assured.

We have two or three motions to put before you, but before doing that, I want to get clearly before you just what the committee is trying to do. The bill before Congress is nothing more

than this: A bill to vest in the Supreme Court of the United States the power to make rules for the regulation of the law side of the court, just as it always has had the power to make rules of practice for the equity side of the court, and of course the admiralty and bankruptcy and many others. That is all there is to it. There will be another bill introduced, in order to carry out the views that the Chief Justice suggested to you yesterday, because that, as you of course understand, was the ultimate purpose, the obvious nature of the power that should have been vested in the court. We ask you to adopt three simple little resolutions and continue the committee, and in the third place we ask that there be left to this committee a resolution which you adopted yesterday supporting the Chief Justice.

The motion was seconded and carried.

*(See Report, page 370.)*

**Committee on Change of Date of Presidential Inauguration:**

The Secretary then read a letter from William L. Putnam reporting progress and suggesting the continuance of the Committee.

The President:

As I understand it, the report merely asks that the committee be continued, and that the matter be referred to it. If there is no objection, it will be so ordered. And it is so ordered.

**Committee on Classification and Restatement of Law:**

James D. Andrews, of New York:

Mr. Chairman, I have requested the Secretary of the Association to read the resolution, indicating the action of the Executive Committee in reference to this subject, and, after listening to that, I shall then present the report of the committee and its recommendations.

The President:

This report has been printed for some time, and I have no doubt that you have all read it. It embodies the resolution which has been the subject of action by the Executive Committee.

The Secretary :

The resolution recommended by Mr. Andrews' committee is on page 111 of the advance pamphlet, and it is as follows :

*Resolved*, That the report of the Special Committee on the Classification and Restatement of the Law be received and adopted, and that said committee be continued and made a standing committee of this Association, and directed, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, to cooperate with the Committee of the American Academy of Jurisprudence in the plans and work of classifying and restating the law.

At the request of Mr. Andrews, I present this resolution of the Executive Committee at this time, in advance of his discussion of the committee's report, so that you may all know of the unfavorable attitude of the Executive Committee toward the adoption of the committee's resolution. The Executive Committee recommends to the Association the adoption of the following substitute resolution :

**WHEREAS**, It is the opinion of the Executive Committee that it is not expedient for the American Bar Association to endorse at this time any specific plan or work of classifying and restating the law, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the American Bar Association disapproves of and rejects the recommendation and resolution as proposed by the report to be presented at this meeting by the Special Committee on Classification and Restatement of the Law."

The President :

The parliamentary status of the matter at the present time, as it appears to the Chair, is this: Mr. Andrews' committee moves the adoption of the resolution contained in the committee's report. As a substitute, the Executive Committee moves the adoption of the resolution which has just been read by the Secretary. Therefore there is pending before the house the question of the adoption of the substitute resolution proposed by the Executive Committee in the matter.

Henry W. Taft, of New York :

I move that the action of the Executive Committee be ratified and adopted as the action of the Association.

The President :

That is the very motion that is pending already. This was put in the form of a substitute resolution offered by the Executive Committee.

Mr. Taft:

Then I second that resolution.

The President:

Now Mr. Andrews, you have the floor.

Mr. Andrews:

I wish to present to you the action which has been heretofore taken by the American Bar Association and by the Executive Committee of the American Bar Association, in reference to this matter, and then to explain to you what has been done by this Executive Committee, and to submit to you the resolution embodied in the report—mark, I say the resolution embodied in the report; the motion is not that we adopt the report *in toto*, because, since the report was written, a different condition of affairs has come about.

The apparent effect of this substitute resolution recommended by the Executive Committee is to undo all of the work that has been done during the last five years. I believe that this American Bar Association, when it takes action, should require substantially logical and reasonable cause for the reactionary step that is proposed to be taken. The matter of the classification of the law came before this body the first time in 1917, in a resolution and a committee was appointed, of which Mr. Hampton L. Carson was the Chairman. In 1919, in a very able report, Mr. Carson distinguished very clearly between the subject of the classification of the law and restatement of the law under that classification, and he recommended that this Bar Association do take up the work and continue the work of the classification of the law, and leave the subject of the restatement of the law to a subsequent report. Later Mr. Carson was elected President and I was then made the Chairman of the committee. In 1920, the committee reported, offering this resolution:

That the report of the Committee on Classification and Restatement be received and adopted, and that said committee be continued, and that it be and is hereby authorized and directed, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, to take such steps as may be deemed necessary and expedient to co-operate with anybody which has for its purpose the carrying on of the proposed work of the classification and restatement of the law.

That committee, after commenting upon the growing confusion of the law, and the fact that there had been no concerted action on the part of any body competent to do a work of that kind, stated its opinion to be as follows:

It seems, therefore, to your committee that the drift of the law towards uncertainty, confusion, and variation, is progressing, and that the time has come to take the necessary steps to inaugurate an organized and permanent effort to improve the American legal system in all its parts and as a whole.

Now, the members of the Committee, aside from the Chairman, were Adolph J. Rodenbeck, a gentleman who has had experience in the line of consolidation and restatement of the law of the State of New York, on the Commission of Consolidation of the Law; Frederick W. Lehmann, once the President of this Association and a very distinguished lawyer; Samuel Williston, of Harvard University; David W. Amram, of Pennsylvania; Edgar A. Bancroft, of Chicago; Roscoe Pound, then and now Dean of the Harvard Law School; Harlan F. Stone, then the Dean of the Law School of Columbia University; and Edmund F. Trabue. The action of the American Bar Association at that time constitutes the action of this body.

Pursuant to that direction, the matter was subsequently laid before the Executive Committee of the American Bar Association, and this is the action taken by the Executive Committee of the American Bar Association, as appears from this letter written to me by Mr. Kemp, under date of April 27, 1921. (A letter from the Secretary was then read quoting the resolutions approved by the Executive Committee and heretofore reported in 1921 Report page 482.)

These resolutions of the Executive Committee were in accordance with and carrying forward this great work, and these resolutions distinguish very carefully between specific plans for classification and specific plans for organization for the purpose of co-operation. And so far as the opinion and action of the Executive Committee at that time is concerned, it is full and conclusive.

I wish to say that the reference in this letter to the fact that the resolution offered to them had been modified, refers to the proposition, for the first time appearing in the plans for the carrying out of this work, of the inauguration of a corporation to do the business part of the work, "but that the formation of

any corporation would be a matter for individuals rather than for this Association."

For the purpose of carrying out the practical working of a systematic restatement, a corporation called the Academy Publishing Company, was formed, and the formation of that corporation necessitated the submission of plans of action. In the exercise of caution, and for the purpose of securing the action of a conservative committee and of keeping matters within limits, within bounds that would be satisfactory to the Executive Committee of the American Bar Association, and therefore satisfactory to the American Bar, I submitted to the Executive Committee at Tampa, Florida, in January, last, a proposal that the Committee appoint a sub-committee to pass upon the plans of organization, the manner in which the stock of the corporation should be trusted for the benefit of the American Bar Association, and to exercise their censorship in whatsoever way they saw fit.

Now, in order that you may understand the purport of this proposition, it is this: The Bar Association, after having had this matter before it for thirty years on and off, and for four years of that time intensive and careful study having been given it, proposed this plan of organization. It was proposed that this business organization should be incorporated for the purpose, of course, of conducting business which this Association is not organized or adapted to conduct. We recognize the practical proposition that any restatement of the law that can be made must be made in the shape of the written page, and that to carry out the spirit of the American Bar, to have a statement, a uniform conception, of what our law is, it must take the form of a complete, systematic restatement of the law. And with that proposition, one hundred of the greatest jurists in this country, and four or five of the greatest jurists of the world, have been in entire accord, many of them stating that the primary benefit of this organization was not so much a benefit to the Bar as a great public service to the people, by rendering their law certain, specific, and definite.

To that end, this organization was devised for the purpose of organizing and mobilizing the best brain power of the members of the Bar upon this proposition. To that end, it was designed that we would organize and mobilize the resources of the Bar,

financial and intellectual, in order that they may exercise, during the process of the construction of the work and before it was published, a censorship, beneficent, specific, and complete in detail.

With that in view, we have marched forward steadily, cautiously, conservatively. This sub-committee of the Executive Committee came to my office in New York, and by the way, let me go back a moment and say that, before Mr. Carson's committee took any action at all, they employed a distinguished professor, whose name is universally known here, Professor Edwin M. Borchard, of Yale, to spend the time to make a detailed examination of the plans and the material and the suggestions—the whole proposition. Professor Borchard spent two weeks, made his report, and following that was the report of the committee made by Chairman Carson. Following the meeting in January of this year, this sub-committee came to my office for the specific purpose of examining into whether or not the preparation by way of material, of plans of classification, of plans of organization, was rational and might be with propriety approved, and whether the trusteeing of the stock for the benefit of the Jurisprudence Fund, which should simply and perpetually and forever support a continuous and uninterrupted and intensive study of this work should be made. That committee spent two days in New York. That committee expressed itself at that time as being entirely satisfied with the plans, with the materials, and that our preparation was adequate, the other committee having reported that we had a vast amount of material collected and arranged and organized, and that we had all the plans of classification that had been printed in English collected for the purpose of comparison and consideration by the committee, during the next year which was to be, according to the plans, the work of the committee, that of formulating the plans. The members of that committee, Mr. Brosmith and Mr. Shelton, not only expressed their approval, but since that time they have written me that their report would be a favorable one, but they also signed the order for a set of the books, according to the plan upon which it was based. I was unable to secure a copy of the report which was submitted by this committee to the Executive Committee, and I observed



in the reading of the proceedings of the Executive Committee that that action and that report were omitted from the report of the committee.

Now, gentlemen, the Executive Committee of the American Bar Association—well, it is a very powerful body. The Executive Committee of this Association is something more than the *alter ego*, I think it is almost a *del credere* agent, I think it is assumed to be the directing head entirely of the organization. I am sorry for this committee—I am truly. They are very estimable gentlemen. They, on the whole, mean to do right. If they are not coerced or frightened, they do generally do right.

I am going to tell you what has happened. Following the action of the Association of the American Law Schools, an organization or a proposed organization has been suggested, with no very definite plans excepting the general plan which is all proper and definite enough, for the improvement of the law and litigation, and Mr. Elihu Root has been selected the Chairman. Out of consideration to that proposition, is the only reason that I have heard suggested yet, excepting the proposition that the Executive Committee is not prepared to go forward with the business of organization just as it stands, why it should not be carried out. With the last proposition stated, I am entirely in accord. We submitted it to them for the purpose of their amendment and their approval, and if, after their sub-committee approves it, they still feel that it is imprudent and unwise to proceed, my proposition is that they amend it and perfect it. But the idea that this report, as a whole, completely, and this whole project, shall be turned down, rejected, smothered, within the period of, you may say, a few weeks—is a proposition that I am opposed to utterly.

Now, let us see exactly what the Executive Committee of the Bar Association means by the proposal as read here by the Secretary. Our law has drifted constantly and steadily towards confusion; notwithstanding all the efforts of this Association for the last forty years, our efforts in the direction of legal education have not stemmed the tide. And the Committee on Classification, in which are embraced these great legal educators, have stated that the tendency is constantly towards confusion, and that the sporadic efforts of law writers are not



able to stem it. Therefore this work has been attempted, and the committee asks the American Bar Association, that is, I mean the Executive Committee asks the American Bar Association to reject this report.

Let us see this report again and see what there is in it that can be rejected and that must be rejected, of course, because no one would think of going forward for a moment where the business organization was not approved in every detail by the Executive Committee. The concrete and exact proposition before us is: "Resolved, that the report of the Special Committee on Classification and Restatement of the Law be received and adopted and that the said committee be continued," and it then reads, "and made a standing committee of the Association." Of course that last must be stricken out, on the same grounds that there was stricken out of the report made yesterday by Mr. Saner a certain reference, as it requires a constitutional amendment to make a committee a standing committee—"and directed to cooperate with the American Academy of American Jurisprudence in the work of re-classifying and restating the law." The committee reported, as we supposed was within our province, "that an organization has been affected for the performance of the object in view."

The motion I desire to have placed before the house now is, that these two subjects be divided, and as a substitute for both of the motions, that for the adoption of the committee's resolution and that for the adoption of the Executive Committee's resolution, I move on behalf of the committee that the report of the Special Committee on Restatement of the Law be received but not adopted as a whole. Do I have a second to that proposition?

The motion was seconded from the floor.

The President:

Is there any objection on the part of the Association to receiving the report? If not, it will be understood to be received and filed. The report is received, but not acted upon, and the motion is still before the house on the substitute as submitted by the Secretary on behalf of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Andrews:

I move further that the committee be directed, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, to cooperate with the Committee of the American Academy of Jurisprudence in the plans and work of classifying and restating the law.

The President:

You have heard the motion made by the Chairman of the committee, which he offers as a substitute for the motion of the Secretary, made on behalf of the Executive Committee. Are there any remarks upon that motion?

Garrett W. McEnerney, of California:

The question is on the substitute, Mr. President?

Mr. Andrews:

The motion I am now taking is as a substitute, Mr. President.

George W. Wickersham, of New York:

I oppose the resolution of the special committee and advocate the adoption of the resolution recommended by the Executive Committee. I think the Convention will not have failed to notice that this Association shall "cooperate with the American Academy of Jurisprudence" in this matter of a restatement of the law. No one will dispute, I take it, Mr. President, at this time, the advantage or the necessity of a scientific restatement and classification of the law. The real question is whether that shall be done as a commercial matter, this Association taking part in a commercial enterprise, or whether it shall be done under appropriate conditions, in a scholarly way, as a matter of sound legal scholarship. I suppose that all the members of the Association have received a pamphlet which is widely circulated and which is really at the base of this proposal, entitled, "A Classification and Restatement of the Law, under Cooperative Direction of the American Bar Association and the American Academy of Jurisprudence. Issued by the Academy Publishing Corporation, of New York." There is set forth the plan which is proposed, in effect, by the resolution offered by the committee and supported by Mr. Andrews, and the plan is set forth on another page of this pamphlet, where it is shown that a business organization has

been organized, known as the Academy Publishing Corporation, three-fifths of whose stock was to be held in trust for the American Academy of Jurisprudence—and there is no statement as to what that body is or as to who compose it—and two-fifths of it was to be held in trust for the American Bar Association.

That is a familiar plan of publication. A selected list of gentlemen has been made who are offered the privilege of subscribing \$800 each to the purchase price. But the significant thing is that there is nowhere a statement of when or what the subscribers are to get for their money, and the entire contributed fund may be spent and nothing returned to the subscribers. Viewing this as a commercial enterprise, it is radically defective in that particular—that the money may be collected and spent and nothing given to the subscribers. If the enterprise is to be conducted in a scientific manner, there should be a different organization.

I take it, Mr. President, that when this resolution was prepared by the Executive Committee, it had read and considered the matter, and felt, as I have no doubt every member of the Bar who reads this must feel, that it was not such a project as the American Bar Association should commit itself to. Therefore, Mr. President, I earnestly advocate the adoption of the resolution recommended by the Executive Committee.

Mr. Andrews:

The first proposition made by the learned gentleman is that this should not be a matter of commercialism. The question of what is and what is not commercialism has been under discussion, for the last ten years, ever since the "Green Bag" exposition, in which some attempt was made at an organization which should exclude commercialism—that was the key, the very heart of the covenant—and it was to be excluded in this case by the very means which we have taken.

Now, what do we mean by "removed from the pain and terror of commercialism"? Namely, that persons indifferent to the integrity and the improvement of the law should direct and should make the manuscript, and that the funds which should arise from the sale and distribution of books, because there is no dreamer so wild as to suppose that under any foundation or

any plan of governmental or state action, a *corpus juris* or a book of law in this country can be created and distributed free and without price—it must be created according to business methods, it must be sold. But the body that furnishes the money will always control, and if the American Bar furnish the money, as it is proposed in this case, they will control through the American Bar Association, have absolute control and direction of this work, and the profits which shall arise from this foundation are to be placed, the stock is to be trusted in the hands of trustees selected by the American Bar Association, the sole profit to go as an endowment or jurisprudence foundation for the benefit of the Bar, for the improvement of the law, and for the benefit of the public. And that this was considered important and rational, I will show you by the action that we took in the formation of the organization known as the “Academy Publishing Company.” It had to be a corporation, and it had to have a name, the statute so required, and it had to have officers and had to have capital and that capital had to be fully paid, beyond any dispute. This is a letter of April 9, 1921, addressed to me as Chairman of the Organization Committee, American Academy of Jurisprudence, and reading:

MY DEAR SIR:

I have considered the matter of the organization of the Academy Publishing Corporation, which is a work in conjunction with the American Academy of Jurisprudence, in the publication of the classification and restatement of law, since my talk with you in Albany a short time ago. I write to say to you that, if the Academy Publishing Company desires me to act as treasurer, and one of the directors of such organization, I shall be pleased to serve in such capacity, and will do what I can toward the success of the important work attending the classification and restatement of the law.

Very truly yours,  
FREDERICK E. WADHAMS.

We selected for your benefit, in order that there should be no chance whatever for even a suspicion of a diversion of the funds, the Treasurer of the American Bar Association to handle those funds.

Now, on the proposition that there may be something paid without getting anything for it. The plan is carefully guarded in that respect—most carefully guarded in that respect—and the specific contract is contained in the order, not explained in detail in the pamphlet. The plan is that when you have received

contributions of exactly the same kind that sixty or seventy of the great lawyers of this country have made, you would have in the treasury of the organization \$400,000, out of subscriptions at \$500 each—more capital than was ever put before this organization, and there never was a book of this character that was started for sale but was started on subscriptions, and never did one of them have a single page other than proposed sample pages of the proposed book. The American Bar Association in the last thirty years has paid out \$90,000,000 for law books. They pay out annually about \$4,000,000 for law books. They pay out annually about \$1,000,000 for books embraced within this proposal. Now, can we, have we the solidarity of action, is it possible to have an organization which is capable of mobilizing the resources, conserving the resources, and building up a great-jurisprudence fund which will enable the Bar Association to support all of these activities? The American Bar Association is so poor that it cannot and it does not give its committees sufficient funds, each one of them, to hold a real committee meeting. And if the Bar Association will approve what has been approved up to within the last few weeks—well, I don't ask the American Bar Association to approve, against the will of the Executive Committee,—the detailed plan of the organization in which we shall work, and as for the plans of classification, it is specifically provided in the letter of Mr. Kemp that that work should be the work of the coming year, the work of revising the classification, before, of course, a single page of the book would be set forth, would be adopted. The first committee reported that classification was the beginning and the end of the science, that classification of the law was absolutely necessary to its further improvement.

Now, gentlemen, I will pass to the resolution.

A Member:

May I ask the gentleman a question? What is the American Academy of Jurisprudence? Who compose it?

Mr. Andrews:

The American Academy of Jurisprudence was an organization of distinguished men organized in 1914, just before the war. The President of the Association was Mr. William Howard Taft,

and Mr. Root and Mr. Parker and Mr. Wickersham and Mr. Coudert, and so on—there were a large number—fifty-five members in all. They appointed a governing body, consisting of fifteen men, Mr. Root, Mr. Harriman, Mr. Williston, Mr. Pound, and men of that character. The war came on that summer. It takes a little time to get started in a matter of that kind, a matter of such weight, involving the questions that it did. Of course there could then be nothing publicly done in a matter of that kind. But the discussion of the important question involved was not abated. It was at the meeting in 1916 that Mr. Root gave the impulse to this affair by referring to this very corporation and saying that a body of very earnest, and very able men were engaged in bringing about a definite, specific organization.

Mr. Wickersham:

Haven't they all resigned?

Mr. Andrews:

No, they have not. There have been three resignations.

Mr. Wickersham:

Who were they?

Mr. Andrews:

You haven't resigned. You can resign now. They say the good Indians are the dead Indians, but the good lawyers are the live ones. We are fighting to a finish.

W. F. Mason, of South Dakota:

May I ask this question: How long do you estimate it will take to complete this work?

Mr. Andrews:

About seven years. We have an opinion of an expert on that.

Mr. Mason:

What would be the cost to the practitioner?

Mr. Andrews:

The cost to the practitioner, as now arranged, would be \$800 for the library—there is no compulsion whatever in the purchase of it, of course.

Mr. Mason :

I would like to ask this question. Is this a scheme to get the book endorsed, a publication not in being?

Mr. Andrews :

Yes.

Mr. Mason :

It would have no authority in any state if adopted by this Association.

Mr. Andrews :

Oh, no, not at all.

Mr. Mason :

It would not be binding on anybody at all?

Mr. Andrews :

No, sir.

Mr. Mason :

It would be a commentary on the statute law. In other words, it means another scheme to have the lawyers of this country buy another set of books.

Mr. Andrews :

If you want to call it a scheme, well and good. We call the matter a plan to make a specific restatement of our law, complete and definite, and it has had the endorsement of the greatest of the jurists, without any doubt, up to within a very few weeks.

The President :

The question now occurs upon the substitute offered by Mr. Andrews, which is that this matter proceed under the joint control of the Executive Committee of the American Bar Association and the Academy Publishing Corporation. All in favor of the substitute will say "Aye." Those opposed, "No." The motion is lost.

The question now recurs upon the motion made on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Association by the Secretary, Mr. Kemp, which I will again read to you, that you may have its

terms precisely before you: (The President then re-read the proposed resolution.)

All those in favor of the adoption of the resolution will say "Aye." Opposed, "No." The ayes have it, and the resolution proposed by the Executive Committee is adopted.

Mr. Andrews:

I move, Mr. President, that the Committee on Classification and Restatement of the Law be continued.

The motion was seconded and carried.

*(See Report, page 391.)*

#### **Committee on Legal Aid Work:**

Reginald Heber Smith, of Massachusetts:

The Committee on Legal Aid work asks you to adopt its report, in which there is contained the following recommendation that the Association hereby requests the officers of the Section of Conference of Bar Association Delegates to bring the subject of legal aid work before the members of the Section as soon as may be, to the end that every state and local bar association may be encouraged to appoint a standing committee on legal aid work.

The report is before you, and I think that a very short statement will satisfy you as to the reasons of this recommendation. In England, in Scotland, and I have recently learned from our distinguished visitor from the French Bar, in France also, legal aid work is carried on by the Bar itself. In this country, we have built up special organizations for the purpose, called legal aid organizations. But that does not lessen the individual lawyer's duty towards the matter, nor does it lessen the concern of the organized Bar in the matter. The only way the organized Bar can act is through a committee. The American Bar Association already has its committee. What we want now is that the state and local bar associations should emulate our example. In New York, San Francisco, and other points, the Bar Association has already done so. What we are after, ladies and gentlemen, is that there should be an effort throughout this country, through special committees of all bar associations on



legal aid work, to promote and perfect this work, so that nowhere in the United States will it be possible for any man, no matter how humble, to be denied his day in court, because of his inability to pay fees and costs.

Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the committee, I move the adoption of the resolution.

The motion was seconded and carried.

(*See Report, page 402.*)

#### **Committee on Aeronautics:**

William P. MacCracken, of Illinois:

The Committee on the Law of Aeronautics has three recommendations in its report. The first one is that a committee be appointed to carry on the work of the committee. The second one is that the discussion of a Constitutional amendment to vest exclusive jurisdiction over aeronautics in the federal government be discontinued until such time as the state and federal legislative bodies have adopted laws and those have been construed by the Supreme Court out of which they will eventually come. It seems that one of the greatest bugaboos in getting legislation passed, either through the state legislature or through the national legislature, is that somebody will claim it is unconstitutional. And we felt the need was for enacting favorable legislation, that aeronautics might be developed.

The third recommendation I am going to take the liberty of reading. It is this: "That the members of the American Bar Association be urged to cooperate with the national authorities and with the local authorities in their respective states, to the end that governmental action may result which will tend to the development of aeronautics in the United States, thereby contributing to our national prosperity and strengthening our national defense."

In explanation of that recommendation, I want to call your attention to the Uniform State Law of Aeronautics, which was adopted by the Commissioners of Uniform Laws, on Monday of this week. If there is any legislation proposed in your respective states, we would urge upon you to see that it conforms *in toto* to

this particular act. The bill has been gone over carefully, it was the subject of the conference of two committees in Washington last February, and we feel unqualifiedly that it is the best thing to introduce and pass in the respective state legislatures.

With reference to the federal constitution, let me state that the Wadsworth-Hicks bill, as it is called, is still pending before the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House, that since this report was prepared, the Chairman of the committee and Mr. Davis, another member, had a conference in Washington with Judge Lamb, who has since resigned as solicitor for the Department of Commerce, who had been working on that particular bill, and also with Mr. Winslow, the Chairman of the committee. And we are in hopes that before this Congress adjourns, a satisfactory bill will be introduced and passed. If not, we suggest that there be presented by the succeeding committee a bill which they believe will be satisfactory. In Washington it developed from the point of view of the aircraft industry that they were so desirous of legislation by the federal government, that they wanted the best legislation obtainable and not any particular legislation. Therefore the committee determined to cooperate with the authorities in Congress rather than to attempt to draft legislation of our own. But if that does not result in having the coming Congress pass such a bill, it seems to me that the policy should be to press state legislation and, if possible, get it through. I move, Mr. President, the adoption of the report.

The motion was seconded and carried.

*(See Report, page 413.)*

#### **Committee on Internal Revenue Law and Its Means of Collection:**

Charles Henry Butler, of Maine:

This committee was a special committee, and the President did me the honor of making me the chairman of it. Our report is a very brief one. We were able to have only one or two meetings of the committee in Washington, but we took up with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the higher officers in charge some questions of modification

of the practice and procedure in this connection. The committee did not presume to take up legislative matters, feeling that any matter of that kind should be at the special instruction of the Association. What we did was to endeavor to obtain a modification of some of the rules and regulations of the Treasury Department, the Internal Revenue Bureau, in regard to the status of attorneys. And in our letter to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which is included in the report, we have made various recommendations which I will not read, but I will just refer to them.

One of them was that attorneys practicing before the Department should not only be subject to the pains and penalties which are in the regulations, but they should also have the privileges of attorneys, and that the rule that when an attorney appeared properly qualified to represent a taxpayer, thereafter the attorney should be the sole channel of communication with the client, and the attorney should not be embarrassed by having notices and decisions sent direct to his client without in any way notifying the attorney who had appeared before them and who was responsible for the conduct of the case—that that modification of the rule should be made. We obtained from the Commissioner—and I will say that we were very cordially and courteously received by the higher officials of the bureau—proper consideration; and they have promised that the omissions on the part of the staff in that respect will be remedied and prevented in the future, and that furthermore, when an attorney once files a power of attorney in connection with a matter before the Department, he should be recognized to the conclusion of the case.

Another matter that we urged was that opinions by the bureau in regard to matters determined there should be given wider publicity. We have been very greatly impressed, and all those here who practice before the Treasury Department will appreciate this, by the fact that we frequently have to argue a case there without knowing what the law is, because the opinions have been marked "Confidential." One matter was whether the question of depreciation was covered by a bond. It was being argued before the Court of Appeals, and reference was made to a certain opinion as authority. Counsel for the Government said, "Cer-

tainly, that opinion does so say, but we are bound by confidential opinion No. 27." The question was then asked what confidential opinion No. 27 was, and the reply came, "We can't tell you—it is confidential." And the question was asked if the case was to be argued without knowing what the rules were, and the reply came, "Certainly. That is a confidential opinion." Finally the Chief Justice, if he might be so called, the Chairman of Appeals and Reviews, said that he would have a private conference with a representative of the unit as to what he felt confidential opinion 27 amounted to in this case. They went out of the room, and when they came back, they said that, after all, they had come to the conclusion that confidential opinion 27 did not apply in this case, and we therefore proceeded.

That appears to be ridiculous, gentlemen, I know. But the question of whether confidential opinion No. 27 applied involved more than a half million dollars of taxes that the taxpayers would have to pay, and we were forced to argue as to whether or not the rules of depreciation did apply, without knowing what confidential opinion No. 27 was. We have presented that to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and to the others, and we now hope that, sooner or later, those opinions of the Supreme Court of the Internal Revenue Department will be given to the Bar.

Another point that we took up was the question of some small questions of practice, and as to those they have said they would help us, and that when our papers are filed they would be acceptable.

One further matter which is a matter of substantive law rather than of practice, is the question of forcing the taxpayer to pay in his taxes, file a protest, and then bring suit to recover when in many cases that question would be brought up by the Government bringing suit or raising the question in such a way it could be decided before the department has been committed on the question, and has to go on mulcting the taxpayers until we are finally relegated to the courts, where the argument is made that the decision being made by an administrative department which has administration of the statute, has all the presumption of correctness. And we go before the courts with the presumption

against us, because the counsel for the Government has decided the case in the Government's favor.

Those are some of the matters which we have taken up, and which we are urging upon the officials in the department. In some respects we hope that our action may be successful, at least, in the direction of modifying the present conditions. Our only recommendation is that the committee be continued and pursue the work which it is now doing. We ask that it be continued for the reason that the work is so far only partially concluded.

I move the adoption of the report.

The motion was seconded and carried.

(*See Report, page 433.*)

The President:

Next in order is the nomination and election of officers. Mr. Hart, the Chairman of the General Council will report the nominations made by the General Council.

W. O. Hart, of Louisiana:

The report of the General Council is as follows:

August 11, 1922.

*To the Members of the American Bar Association in Annual Meeting Assembled:*

In accordance with vote cast at the meeting of the General Council held this day, the following are nominated for election as officers of the Association for the ensuing year:

For President: John W. Davis, of West Virginia.

For Treasurer: Frederick E. Wadhams, of New York.

For Secretary: W. Thomas Kemp, of Maryland.

For members of the Executive Committee: Hugh H. Brown, of Nevada; John B. Corliss, of Michigan; John T. Richards, of Illinois; Thomas W. Blackburn, of Nebraska; Wm. Brosmith, of Connecticut; S. E. Ellsworth, of North Dakota; Thomas W. Shelton, of Virginia and A. T. Stovall, of Mississippi.

Mr. President, on behalf of the Council, I move the election of the officers named in the report of the Council, and that the Secretary cast the ballot of the Association for them as named.

The motion was seconded and carried and the officers named were declared unanimously elected.

The President:

I will now recognize former President Francis Rawle, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Francis Rawle, of Pennsylvania:

Mr. President: I have the honor to move the adoption of this resolution:

*Resolved*, That the American Bar Association in general meeting assembled, hereby express to the California Bar, to his Excellency the Governor of California, and to the Ladies Committee, their great appreciation of the generous hospitality extended to the Association and its members which has made this, the largest meeting of the Association ever held during the forty-four years of its existence, the most enjoyable and inspiring event in its history.

The beauty of the city of San Francisco and its environs, its stimulating and inspiring climate and the generous courtesy of the California men and women, all have combined to make our sojourn in San Francisco a period of pure enjoyment.

The members of this Association will carry away with them unfading memories of friendship, kindness, and natural beauty.

The President:

A resolution of that character needs no second. All in favor of its adoption will stand, and while standing will vote "Aye." It is unanimously carried.

Nathan Newby, of California and William V. Rooker, of Indiana, offered resolutions which were referred without reading to the Committee on Law Enforcement and the Executive Committee, respectively.

Adjourned *sine die*.

W. THOMAS KEMP, *Secretary*.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 9, 1922.

*To the American Bar Association:*

The report of the proceedings of the last annual meeting of the Association has been printed and distributed to all members, to all state bar associations and to legal journals and libraries, both in the United States and abroad.

There were 15,163 active and 18 honorary members at the date of the publication of the 1921 report. There have since been about 750 deaths and resignations, and the proposal of 3003 new active members, all of whom have been elected by the Executive Committee making the present membership about 17,000. The Executive Committee, also elected Sir John A. Simon of London, England, and Dr. R. Masujima, of Tokyo, Japan, to honorary membership.

The membership includes representatives of all the states, of the District of Columbia, and of the insular possessions of Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

There are now in existence 47 state bar associations, and also the Bar Association of the District of Columbia, and the Bar Association of Hawaii. In addition there are more than 900 local bar associations of which we have record.

The Secretary has endeavored to keep in close touch with the state organizations during the year. In lieu of invitations as formerly issued to state bar associations for appointment of three delegates to the annual meeting, invitations are now issued by the Conference of Bar Association Delegates to each state association to send three delegates and to each local association to send two delegates to the Conference, such delegates also to represent their respective associations at the meeting of the Association.

The Secretary attended the Special Conference on Legal Education arranged by a joint Committee of the Section of Legal Education and the Conference of Bar Association Delegates. This Special Conference was largely attended and resulted in the adop-

tion of the resolutions recommended by the Association at its 1921 meeting.

The Secretary has continued to supply, upon request, copies of the Canons of Professional Ethics; about 1600 copies have been distributed since the last annual meeting.

Notices were duly sent by the Secretary to all standing and special committees, requesting attention to matters particularly referred to them.

The reports of certain committees for the year 1921-1922 were printed in a special pamphlet, which issued to members more than 30 days in advance of the meeting. The reports are as follows:

*Standing Committees.*—Admiralty and Maritime Law; Commerce, Trade and Commercial Law; Jurisprudence and Law Reform; Legal Aid; Professional Ethics and Grievances.

*Special Committees.*—Uniform Judicial Procedure; Classification and Restatement of the Law; Law of Aeronautics; Internal Revenue Law and its Means of Collection; Law Enforcement.

*Sections, Allied Bodies, etc.*—Comparative Law Section, and Section of Patent, Trade-Mark and Copyright Law.

The new monthly JOURNAL has now completed its second year. The Secretary has co-operated closely with the Board of Editors of the JOURNAL, and has from time to time supplied current information concerning the affairs of the Association. The Secretary's office has had charge of the details of the printing and issuance of the Annual Report, the pamphlet containing the report of the proceedings of the Special Conference on Legal Education above mentioned, and the special pamphlet containing reports of standing and special committees.

In response to a growing demand, and by direction of the Executive Committee, the Secretary has re-arranged the geographical list of members by cities and counties, instead of merely by states as formerly, and has inserted opposite the name of each member the date of his election. The new list appeared in the 1920 volume of the Association reports, and has been revised and re-published in the 1921 volume.

The Secretary has received during the year reports of the various state bar associations, and a number of other books, all of which have been acknowledged through the JOURNAL.



The Secretary's office, established in Rooms A and B of the Palace Hotel, will use the system of registration cards as in recent years. These cards may be obtained at the office or in this meeting room. Cards should be signed legibly, and, after all blanks are filled, should be returned promptly.

Members and delegates are requested to register as soon as convenient after arrival. Daily lists of those in attendance will be printed for distribution at the meeting, and the last revision thereof will be included in the Report of the Proceedings.

A separate register of the members of the Judicial Section will be kept in the Secretary's office, Palace Hotel, and members of that Section are requested to register their names and addresses immediately upon arrival.

Copies of the Constitution and By-Laws, program of 1922 meeting, lists of officers and committees, copies of committee reports, Canons of Ethics and other literature of the Association can be had at the Secretary's office in Rooms A and B of the Palace Hotel. Upon request at Secretary's office, stenographic service will be supplied.

Pigeonhole furniture has been provided in the Secretary's office for mail addressed to members in care of the American Bar Association; members will please inquire periodically for mail, message and telegrams.

Application blanks and information concerning the status of applicants, as well as all information concerning membership, may be obtained at the Headquarters of the Association.

The Secretary endeavors to keep the street address of each member, and prompt notification of changes is requested.

Respectfully submitted,

W. THOMAS KEMP, *Secretary*.

# TREASURER'S REPORT

YEAR ENDING JULY 26, 1922.

## SUMMARY OF MEMBERSHIP ROLL.

Membership August 16, 1921.....		14,111
New members subject to 1922 dues.....	1,706	
New members subject to 1923 dues.....	1,783	
Reinstated during year.....	31	
	<hr/>	3,520
		17,631
Deaths .....	231	
Resignations .....	94	
Dropped .....	336	
	<hr/>	661
Membership July 26, 1922.....		16,970

## MEMBERSHIP DUES TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR:

### August 16, 1921—Members:

Paid dues for 1922 in advance.....	1,640 @ \$6 each	\$9,840.00
Paid dues for 1923 in advance .....	1	6.00
Owing dues for 1922.....	12,471	74,826.00
Owing dues for 1919.....	5	30.00
Owing dues for 1920.....	275	1,650.00
Owing dues for 1921.....	1,053	6,318.00
New members added during year 1921-1922 subject to 1922 dues, Lists 154-159, incl..	1,706	10,236.00
New members added subject to 1923 dues, Lists 160-173, incl.....	1,783	10,698.00
Reinstated owing 1915 dues.....	1	6.00
Reinstated owing 1920 dues.....	9	54.00
Reinstated owing 1921 dues.....	16	96.00
Reinstated owing 1922 dues.....	25	150.00
Reinstated owing 1923 dues.....	2	12.00
	<hr/>	18,987 \$113,922.00

Members (distinguished from new members  
added) who paid 1923 dues this year in  
advance .....

35

35

210.00

19,022 \$114,132.00

## ACCOUNTED FOR:

Paid 1922 dues in advance.....	1,640	\$9,840.00
Paid 1923 dues in advance.....	1	6.00
		<hr/>
		\$9,846.00

### Dues paid during year 1921-1922:

Paid 1915 dues.....	1	\$6.00
Paid 1920 dues.....	92	552.00
Paid 1921 dues.....	561	3,366.00
Paid 1922 dues.....	12,435	74,610.00
Paid 1923 dues.....	1,216	7,296.00
Total dues paid year ending .....		<hr/>
July 26, 1922.....	14,305	85,830.00

Deaths owing 1920 dues.....	3	\$18.00	
Deaths owing 1921 dues.....	16	96.00	
Deaths owing 1922 dues.....	211	1,266.00	
Resignations owing 1921 dues..	4	24.00	
Resignations owing 1922 dues..	36	216.00	
Dropped owing 1919 dues.....	4	24.00	
Dropped owing 1920 dues.....	180	1,080.00	
Dropped owing 1921 dues.....	303	1,818.00	
Dropped owing 1922 dues.....	335	2,010.00	
Dropped owing 1923 dues.....	1	6.00	
Exempted for 1919 dues.....	1	6.00	
Exempted for 1920 dues.....	9	54.00	
Exempted for 1921 dues.....	8	48.00	
Exempted for 1922 dues.....	4	24.00	
Permanent exemptions (1922)..	2	12.00	
Members owing 1921 dues.....	177	1,062.00	
Members owing 1922 dues.....	1,179	7,074.00	
Members (new) owing 1923 dues.	602	3,612.00	
Member reinstated owing 1923 dues, but not yet paid for...	1	6.00	\$114,132.00
	19,022		\$114,132.00

*Dr.*

To cash on hand at date of last report.....		\$12,766.48
To cash received from members for subscriptions to annual dinner at Cincinnati.....		4,256.00
To cash received from subscriptions to AMERICAN BAR ASSO- CIATION JOURNAL .....		581.76
To cash received from sale of AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL .....		177.22
To cash received from advertisements in the AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL.....		5,260.69
To cash received from sale of copies of annual reports of the Association .....		111.50
To cash received from sale of membership lists.....		26.00
To cash received interest on funds deposited in savings banks.		2.97
To cash received interest on funds invested in railroad bonds..		712.50
To cash received interest on funds invested in Liberty Loan bonds .....		637.50
To amount refunded by Continental Memorial Hall rent for Conference at Washington of Bar Association Delegates on Legal Education.....		115.55
To amount refunded by former Membership Committee.....		4.65
To amount refunded by Secretary for postage on 1921 annual meeting Committee Reports.....		54.12
To cash received for sale of copies of proceedings of Con- ference of Bar Association Delegate on Legal Education..		100.00
To cash borrowed money .....		10,000.00
To cash received dues of members \$6 each:		
For 1919 .....	1	\$6.00
For 1920 .....	92	552.00
For 1921 .....	561	3,366.00
For 1922 .....	12,435	74,610.00
For 1923 .....	1,216	7,296.00
		<u>85,830.00</u>
	14,305	
Total receipts .....		\$120,636.94

SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS, AUGUST 16, 1921 TO JULY 26, 1922,  
INCLUSIVE.

Expenses of annual meeting 1921.....	\$1,653.40	
Expenses of annual meeting 1922.....	572.75	
Expenses of annual dinner 1921.....	4,322.00	
Stenographer reporting annual meeting 1921.....	1,658.18	
Hotel expenses and entertainment of guests at annual meeting 1921 .....	552.62	
		<u>\$8,758.95</u>
Annual report:		
Printing .....	\$15,396.45	
Shipping .....	2,559.78	
		<u>17,956.23</u>
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL:		
Printing monthly issues of Journal (11 months).....	\$18,613.31	
Shipping expenses, sorting labels by states, pasting wrappers, labels, etc.....	1,336.01	
Miscellaneous printing for wrappers, shipping labels, etc. ....	147.33	
Printing index Vol. 7.....	195.34	
Salary .....	4,900.00	
Clerk hire .....	1,685.00	
Rent .....	870.00	
Traveling expenses .....	90.16	
Payment of assistants in editorial work.....	83.77	
Extra postage .....	5.42	
For office expense account during year *.....	2,272.78	
		<u>\$30,199.12</u>
Expenses of Executive Committee.....	2,606.54	
Amount of appropriations expended by committees. (See Schedule "A" hereto attached).....	20,984.90	
Addressograph supplies and repairs.....	148.06	
Furniture and equipment.....	245.70	
Books and periodicals.....	20.60	
Miscellaneous printing .....	5,387.40	
Process letters and typewriting .....	286.68	
Stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards and parcel post.....	2,736.43	
Stationery and supplies .....	172.41	
Sundry expenses .....	176.33	
Telegraph and cable.....	254.71	
Telephone tolls .....	198.81	
Express and freight .....	132.62	
Rent of rooms in Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore, Md....	480.00	
Rent of storage room in Baltimore, Md.....	33.00	
Rent of rooms in Spencer Trask Building, Albany, N. Y.....	678.74	
President's expenses 1921.....	7.44	
Secretary's traveling expenses for self and assistants.....	331.85	
Treasurer's traveling expenses.....	926.45	
Secretary's office salary account.....	5,000.00	
Treasurer's office salary account.....	5,000.00	
Treasurer's salary .....	5,000.00	
Borrowed money repaid.....	10,000.00	
Interest on borrowed money.....	90.84	
Total disbursements .....		<u>\$117,813.81</u>

CASH ON HAND.

Total receipts .....	\$120,636.94
Total disbursements .....	<u>117,813.81</u>
Cash on hand July 26, 1922.....	\$2,823.13

\* This item includes \$1368.90, postage on eleven issues of the JOURNAL, September, 1921, to July, 1922, inclusive.

## BANK DEPOSITS AND CASH ON HAND.

Funds deposited in savings banks.....	\$63.17	
Funds deposited in Albany Trust Co., checking account .....	2,691.29	
Cash on hand in Treasurer's office.....	68.67	
		<u>\$2,823.13</u>

## FUNDS INVESTED.

10 No. Pac. R. R. Prior Lien 4's.....	\$9,637.50	
5 Pa. R. R. Consolidated 4½'s.....	5,356.25	
5 Ill. Central R. R. 4's bought at 91½.....	4,575.00	
10 \$1,000 U. S. Government bonds (4½% Second Liberty Loan) .....	10,000.00	
5 \$1,000 U. S. Government bonds (4½% Third Liberty Loan) .....	5,000.00	
		<u>\$34,568.75</u>
Total cash on hand and funds invested.....		<u>\$37,391.88</u>

## SCHEDULE "A."

## AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED TO AND EXPENDED BY COMMITTEES.

Appropriated		Committee on	Expended
1920-1921	1921-1922		
250.00	250.00	Comparative Law Section.....	00.00
500.00	500.00	Section of Criminal Law.....	\$345.00
1,600.00	4,250.00	Section Legal Education.....	3,632.21
250.00	400.00	Judicial Section.....	224.47
150.00	150.00	Public Utilities Section.....	40.83
1,250.00	3,000.00	Section Conference Bar Association Dele- gates .....	3,425.16
200.00	250.00	Patent Law Section.....	315.71
00.00	200.00	Admiralty and Maritime Law.....	00.00
00.00	250.00	Legal Aid .....	36.86
600.00	2,000.00	Commerce, Trade and Commercial Law..	1,685.67
300.00	500.00	Professional Ethics and Grievances.....	339.42
00.00	750.00	Internal Revenue and its means for Collection .....	235.12
400.00	400.00	Insurance Law .....	00.00
100.00	100.00	International Law .....	00.00
250.00	250.00	Uniform Judicial Procedure .....	107.40
1,400.00	1,000.00	Jurisprudence and Law Reform.....	663.38
00.00	1,000.00	Law Enforcement .....	1,198.54
00.00	500.00	Monument to Judge Chase.....	240.00
500.00	00.00	Legislative Drafting .....	00.00
3,000.00	00.00	Membership:	
		Lucien Hugh Alexander, Chairman....	30.00
00.00	3,000.00	Frederick E. Wadhams, Chairman....	4,835.39
00.00	1,000.00	Judicial Ethics .....	00.00
250.00	00.00	Change of Date of Presidential Inaugura- tion .....	00.00
1,000.00	1,500.00	Publicity .....	1,215.31
450.00	250.00	Classification and Restatement of the Law	150.00
500.00	250.00	Noteworthy changes in Statute Law.....	00.00
00.00	1,000.00	Representatives of A. B. A. to Conference Bar Delegates .....	635.62
2,500.00	4,500.00	Commissioners on Uniform State Laws...	1,500.00
350.00	350.00	Law of Aviation .....	128.81
Total .....			<u>\$20,984.90</u>

FREDERICK E. WADHAMS,  
Treasurer.

# REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 9, 1922.

*To the American Bar Association:*

The Executive Committee respectfully reports that under Article III, Section "d," of the Constitution providing for election of members between meetings of the Association, the committee has elected 3003 members of the Association, upon nomination by a majority of the Vice-President and Local Council of the respective states.

The Executive Committee has also, by virtue of authority conferred upon it by Article III of the Constitution, elected to honorary membership, Sir John A. Simon of London, England, and Dr. Rokuichiro Masujima, of Tokyo, Japan.

The Executive Committee met at Tampa, Florida, January 9, 10 and 11, 1922. Many matters of detail in the work of the Association were brought before, and passed upon by the committee, as more fully appears from the minutes of these meetings.

The committee has kept in close touch with the Board of Editors of the AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL, now completing its second year as a monthly periodical. In September and January, the committee conferred personally with the Board of Editors of the JOURNAL. The committee at the beginning of the current year, upon request of the Chairman of the Board of Editors of the JOURNAL, placed at the disposal of the board an allowance not exceeding \$40,000, for the year ending August, 1922. The board reports regularly to the committee concerning receipts and disbursements. The expense of publishing the JOURNAL for the year has amounted to \$30,531.20, whereof, \$6,178.91 has been repaid by advertising and subscriptions making the net expense \$24,352.29, or an average net expense of \$2029.35 per month.

The committee appropriated the sum of \$5000 to Frederick E. Wadhams in recognition of his valued and continued service to the American Bar Association for the past twenty years.

The committee passed resolutions favoring certain proposed legislation pending in Congress and authorized the President to take appropriate steps in support thereof, as follows:

1. Senate Bill No. 2433, providing for an appointment of 18 additional federal judges.

2. Senate Bill No. 2870 providing for uniformity of procedure in practice in federal courts.

The committee approved the list of General Council, for the separate jurisdiction of the Philippine Islands. The committee invited the members of the American Bar Association resident in China to hold a meeting and elect General Council, Vice-President and Local Council from that jurisdiction under the name of the American Bar Association in China.

The committee has received from Dr. R. Masujima of Tokyo, Japan, a communication addressed to the American Bar Association inviting this Association to join the International Bar Association with headquarters at Tokyo. The committee has been forced to decline this invitation, because under the Constitution of this Association, its activities and powers are limited to the United States of America.

Under the authority of the committee, the President has appointed the following special committees:

1. Committee on Coordination of Work of Sections and Committees, consisting of Messrs. John B. Corliss, Thomas W. Shelton, C. A. Severance and George B. Young. The report of this special committee is herewith attached as part hereof.

2. Committee on Marking the Grave of Chief Justice Chase, composed of Messrs. Selden P. Spencer, Andrew Squire and Guy W. Mellon. This committee has selected a suitable monument, contracted for its erection and collected the sum of \$4000 to defray the expense thereof.

3. Committee on Uniformity of Size of Records and Briefs consisting of Messrs. Thomas W. Shelton and Thomas C. McClellan.

4. Committee on Defining Scope and Activities of Standing Committee on Professional Ethics and Grievances consisting of Messrs. Thomas C. McClellan, John T. Richards and Thomas Francis Howe.

5. Committee on Judicial Ethics consisting of Chief Justice Taft, Chief Justice Leslie C. Cornish of Maine, Chief Justice Robert von Moschzisker of Pennsylvania, and Messrs. George Sutherland and Charles A. Boston. This committee has held meetings and the matter is still under consideration.

6. Committee on Promotion of American Ideals composed of Messrs. Martin J. Wade, Edgar B. Tolman, Walter George Smith, R. E. L. Saner and Andrew A. Bruce. The report of this committee will be submitted at a later session.

7. Committee on Index to Legal Periodicals composed of Messrs. George B. Young, W. O. Hart and Frederick E. Wadhams.

8. Committee on Internal Revenue Law and Its Means of Collection, consisting of Messrs. Charles Henry Butler, Murray M. Shoemaker, William H. Folland, George M. Morris, Benjamin W. Kernan. The report of this committee will be submitted at a later session.

9. Committee on Removal of Government Liens on Real Estate consisting of Messrs. John T. Richards, Chester I. Long and John A. Chambliss. This committee still has the matter under consideration.

The Executive Committee invited the International Bar Association and the Canadian Bar Association to send one or more delegates to attend the annual meeting of the Association.

The President appointed the following delegates on behalf of the Association, to attend the meetings indicated:

Henry W. Anderson and Silas H. Strawn to attend the meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science in Philadelphia on May 12 and 13, 1922.

Henry St. George Tucker to attend the William and Mary College celebration.

John W. Davis to attend the meeting of the Canadian Bar Association in Vancouver August 16, 17 and 18, 1922.

The committee further reports that, in accordance with By-Laws X and XII, appropriations were made for the use of the



respective committees, sections, etc., not exceeding the following amounts:

## SECTIONS.

	Amounts
Legal Education .....	\$4,250.00
Conference of Bar Association Delegates.....	3,000.00
Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.....	4,500.00
Judicial Section .....	400.00
Patent, Trade-Mark and Copyright Law.....	250.00
Comparative Law Bureau .....	250.00
Public Utility Law .....	150.00
Criminal Law .....	500.00

## COMMITTEES.

Commerce, Trade and Commercial Law.....	2,000.00
International Law .....	100.00
Insurance Law .....	400.00
Jurisprudence and Law Reform .....	1,000.00
Professional Ethics and Grievances .....	500.00
Admiralty and Maritime Law.....	200.00
Publicity .....	1,500.00
Noteworthy Changes in Statute Law.....	250.00
Membership .....	3,000.00
Uniform Judicial Procedure .....	250.00
Classification and Restatement of the Law.....	250.00
Law of Aeronautics .....	350.00
Legal Aid .....	250.00
Law Enforcement .....	1,000.00
Marking Grave of Chief Justice Chase.....	500.00
Representatives of American Bar Association.....	1,000.00
Internal Revenue and its Means of Collection....	750.00
Judicial Ethics .....	1,000.00

Total .....\$27,600.00

Respectfully submitted,

CORDENIO A. SEVERANCE,  
 FREDERICK E. WADHAMS,  
 HUGH H. BROWN,  
 JOHN B. CORLISS,  
 JOHN T. RICHARDS,  
 THOMAS W. BLACKBURN,  
 WILLIAM BROSMITH,  
 S. E. ELLSWORTH,  
 THOMAS W. SHELTON,  
 W. THOMAS KEMP.

# MEMBERS AND DELEGATES REGISTERED

## AT THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING 1922.

### CANADA.

Anglin, Justice, Ottawa.  
Baxter, John B. M., St. John.  
Davison, George Mark, Vancouver.  
Lockyer, Arthur Leonard, Vancouver.  
Martin, Hon. J. E., Montreal, Quebec.  
Surveyer, E. Fabre, Montreal.  
Taylor, S. S., Vancouver.

### FRANCE.

Aubepin, Henry, Paris.

### JAPAN.

Hanoaka, Toshio, Tokyo.  
Masujima, R., Tokyo.

### ALABAMA.

Acker, William P., Anniston.  
Cabanisa, E. H., Birmingham.  
Cooper, Lawrence, Huntsville.  
Dixon, J. K., Talladega.  
Nelson, Geo. A., Decatur.

### ARIZONA.

Clark, E. A., Phoenix.  
Collins, Huber A., Yuma.  
Craig, J. Early, Phoenix.  
Curley, Frank E., Tucson.  
Davis, Robert M., Tucson.  
Favour, A. H., Prescott.  
Gilmore, W. G., Douglas.  
Gung'l, John O., Willcox.  
Hartman, Francis M., Tucson.  
Jayne, A. A., Casa Grande.  
Knapp, O. T., Bisbee.  
Lamson, Richard, Prescott.  
Lavin, James P., Phoenix.  
Marks, Barnett E., Phoenix.  
Mathews, Clifton, Globe.  
Norris, Thomas G., Prescott.  
Pickett, Harry E., Douglas.  
Stahl, Floyd M., Phoenix.  
Sullivan, John L., Prescott.  
Wilkinson, H. B., Phoenix.  
Wilson, O. B., Flagstaff.  
Winsett, A. I., Tucson.

### ARKANSAS.

Haunter, J. H., Little Rock.  
Mann, S. H., Forrest City.  
Pace, Frank, Little Rock.

### CALIFORNIA.

Abbott, Wm. M., San Francisco.  
Ach, Henry, San Francisco.  
Ackerman, Lloyd S., San Francisco.  
Adams, Anette Abbott, San Francisco.  
Adams, Charles Albert, San Francisco.  
Adams, William F., Los Angeles.  
Agnew, Albert C., San Francisco.  
Allan, R. E., San Francisco.  
Allan, Thos. A., San Francisco.  
Allard, Joseph A. Jr., Pomona.  
Altman, John O., San Francisco.  
Ames, Alden, San Francisco.  
Anderson, Clarendon W., Santa Rosa.  
Anderson, William H., Los Angeles.  
Andrews, A. V., Los Angeles.  
Andrews, William Samuel, San Francisco.  
Angellotti, F. M., San Francisco.  
Appel, Cyril, San Francisco.  
Arendt, Margaret, San Francisco.  
Armstrong, E. H., Grass Valley.  
Armstrong, R. M. J., San Francisco.  
Ashburn, Allen W., Los Angeles.  
Ashley, A. H., Stockton.  
Atwood, C. G., San Francisco.  
Austin, Frank B., San Francisco.  
Aynesworth, G. L., Fresno.  
Bailey, A. G., Woodland.  
Barber, L. N., Fresno.  
Barber, Oscar T., San Francisco.  
Barcroft, Joseph, Madera.  
Bardin, Judge J. A., Salinas.  
Barendt, Arthur H., San Francisco.  
Barrett, R. M., Santa Rosa.  
Barrow, R. K., San Francisco.  
Barrows, W. H., San Francisco.  
Bayless, W. S., San Francisco.  
Beardsley, Charles A., Oakland.  
Beckett, O. Tucker, San Francisco.  
Becsey, Roland, San Francisco.  
Beebe, George, Los Angeles.  
Beedy, Louis S., San Francisco.

- Bell, Golden W., San Francisco.  
 Bennett, Eugene D., San Francisco.  
 Bergerot, P. A., San Francisco.  
 Berry, Fred. L., San Francisco.  
 Bicksler, W. S., Los Angeles.  
 Bien, Joseph E., San Francisco.  
 Billings, Addie M., Calistoga.  
 Bingham, Joseph W., Stanford University.  
 Binnard, Morris, San Diego.  
 Bischoff, Henry J., San Diego.  
 Black, A. P., San Francisco.  
 Blakeman, T. Z., San Francisco.  
 Blanckenburg, G. B., Berkeley.  
 Bledsoe, Benjamin F., Los Angeles.  
 Bluxome, Joseph F., San Francisco.  
 Boland, F. Eldred, San Francisco.  
 Bolton, Arthur W., San Francisco.  
 Booth, Henley O., Berkeley.  
 Bordwell, Walter, Los Angeles.  
 Borland, Robert H., San Francisco.  
 Bosley, Wm. B., San Francisco.  
 Boyken, A. W., San Francisco.  
 Boynton, Albert E., San Francisco.  
 Boynton, Chas. O., San Francisco.  
 Bradley, Christopher M., San Francisco.  
 Brand, Clyde H., Sacramento.  
 Brandenstein, H. U., San Francisco.  
 Braun, Walter S., San Francisco.  
 Breckenridge, James J., San Diego.  
 Brennan, Robert, Los Angeles.  
 Bridgford, Eugene A., San Francisco.  
 Britt, E. W., Los Angeles.  
 Brittain, F. S., San Francisco.  
 Brobeck, W. I., San Francisco.  
 Bronson, Roy A., San Francisco.  
 Brookman, Douglas, San Francisco.  
 Brouillet, A. W., San Francisco.  
 Brown, William B., Los Angeles.  
 Brown, Joseph A., San Francisco.  
 Brun, S. J., San Francisco.  
 Bryan, Wm. Jennings, Jr., Los Angeles.  
 Buck, George F., Stockton.  
 Buckley, Christopher A., San Francisco.  
 Bull, Franklin P., San Francisco.  
 Bullock, Georgie P., Los Angeles.  
 Burke, Andrew F., San Francisco.  
 Burnett, W. S., San Francisco.  
 Bush, Geo. B., Sacramento.  
 Butler, J. W. S., Sacramento.  
 Butler, M. B., Pasadena.  
 Byington, Lewis F., San Francisco.  
 Cabaniss, Judge George H., San Francisco.  
 Cahill, Lawrence M., San Mateo.  
 Calfee, Tsar N., Richmond.  
 Campbell, Donald Yorke, San Francisco.  
 Canfield, Robert B., Santa Barbara.  
 Carline, A. M. Jr., Santa Rosa.  
 Carlson, Arthur J., Modesto.  
 Carr, Francis, Redding.  
 Carr, Sterling, San Francisco.  
 Carter, Royle A., San Francisco.  
 Cary, W. P., San Diego.  
 Cashman, W. E., San Francisco.  
 Castberg, Blarne, Los Angeles.  
 Cathcart, A. M., Palo Alto.  
 Caulfield, O. Harold, San Francisco.  
 Chamberlain, R. H. Jr., Oakland.  
 Chamberlin, Herbert, San Francisco.  
 Chambers, William, Los Angeles.  
 Chandler, A. E., San Francisco.  
 Chandler, Jeff. P., Los Angeles.  
 Chapman, Edgar O., San Francisco.  
 Chase, Charles W., Los Angeles.  
 Chenoweth, Orr M., Redding.  
 Chickering, Allen L., San Francisco.  
 Childs, Enid, San Francisco.  
 Church, Lincoln S., Oakland.  
 Clark, Herbert W., San Francisco.  
 Clarke, Robert M., Los Angeles.  
 Clayson, Walter S., Corona.  
 Clock, Ralph H., Long Beach.  
 Cluff, Alfred, T., San Francisco.  
 Coe, Arthur F., Los Angeles.  
 Coffey, Edward I., San Francisco.  
 Coffey, Jeremiah V., San Francisco.  
 Coghlan, John P., San Francisco.  
 Cohen, Louis, Atascadero.  
 Colby, Wm. E., San Francisco.  
 Cole, Cornelius, Los Angeles.  
 Cole, Franklin J., El Centro.  
 Coleberd, J. W., South San Francisco.  
 Collins, Victor Ford, Los Angeles.  
 Colston, James E., San Francisco.  
 Connolly, George A., San Francisco.  
 Conrey, N. P., Los Angeles.  
 Cooley, A. E., San Francisco.  
 Corbet, Burke, San Francisco.  
 Cormac, T. E. K., San Francisco.  
 Cornish, Frank V., Berkeley.  
 Cosgrove, T. B., Los Angeles.  
 Countryman, Robert H., San Francisco.  
 Crabbe, John Hammond, San Francisco.  
 Craig, Hugh H., Riverside.  
 Crane, A. Bathurst, San Francisco.  
 Creed, Wigginton E., San Francisco.  
 Crider, Joe, Jr., Los Angeles.  
 Crocker, Chas. H., Sacramento.  
 Crosby, Peter J., Hayward.  
 Cross, J. M., Modesto.  
 Cross, R. H., San Francisco.  
 Crothers, Geo. E., San Francisco.  
 Crothers, Thomas G., San Francisco.  
 Crow, S. E., Santa Barbara.  
 Crump, Guy Richards, Los Angeles.  
 Cullinan, Eustace, San Francisco.  
 Culver, Richard J. O., Los Angeles.

- Cunha, Edward A., San Francisco.  
 Curran, John M., Santa Barbara.  
 Curtis, J. W., San Bernardino.  
 Cushing, Charles S., San Francisco.  
 Cushing, O. K., San Francisco.  
 Outten, Charles P., San Francisco.  
 Cuttrell, C. J., Yreka.  
 Dall, Cornelius G., San Francisco.  
 Daney, Eugene, San Diego.  
 Darlington, Barton, Los Angeles.  
 Davis, W. Jefferson, San Diego.  
 Davison, C. W., San Jose.  
 Deahl, John L., San Francisco.  
 Dearing, Milton M., Fresno.  
 de Bettencourt, Jose L., San Francisco.  
 Deering, Frank P., San Francisco.  
 Deering, James H., San Francisco.  
 DeForest, Joseph G., San Francisco.  
 De Garmo, G. C., Los Angeles.  
 Dehm, W. H., Los Angeles.  
 Dehy, Wm. D., Independence.  
 De Lap, T. H., Richmond.  
 De Ligne, A. A., San Francisco.  
 Denman, William, San Francisco.  
 Dennett, L. L., Modesto.  
 Derby, S. Hasket, San Francisco.  
 Dernham, Monte. A., San Francisco.  
 De Roy, Irvin E., San Francisco.  
 Dessouslavy, A. P., San Francisco.  
 Devlin, Frank A., San Francisco.  
 Devlin, Wm. H., Sacramento.  
 Devoto, Anthony S., San Francisco.  
 Dibblee, Albert J., San Francisco.  
 Dinkelspiel, Henry G. W., San Francisco.  
 Docker, F. W., Fresno.  
 Dockweiler, Isidore B., Los Angeles.  
 Dockweiler, Thos. A. J., Los Angeles.  
 Dole, Edward J., Petaluma.  
 Donahue, William H., Oakland.  
 Dooling, Maurice T., Jr., San Francisco.  
 Dorn, Winfield, San Francisco.  
 Dorr, Frederick W., San Francisco.  
 Dorsey, J. W., San Francisco.  
 Douglas, J. Franklin, San Francisco.  
 Dow, W. A., San Francisco.  
 Downing, William S., San Francisco.  
 Doyle, Clyde, Long Beach.  
 Dreher, Fred L., San Francisco.  
 Drew, A. M., Fresno.  
 Droblisch, Walter E., San Francisco.  
 Drum, John S., San Francisco.  
 Dunlap, Boutwell, San Francisco.  
 Dunne, Frank H., San Francisco.  
 Dunn, Jesse J., Oakland.  
 Dwyer, J. J., San Francisco.  
 Eells, Charles P., San Francisco.  
 Ehrman, Sidney M., San Francisco.  
 Eickhoff, Henry, San Francisco.  
 Ellison, Judge John F., Red Bluff.  
 Ellsworth, Oliver, San Francisco.  
 Emmons, George E., Ross.  
 Erskine, Herbert W., San Francisco.  
 Erskine, Morse, San Francisco.  
 Estudillo, Miguel, Riverside.  
 Evans, Lyman, Riverside.  
 Evans, Perry, San Francisco.  
 Eversole, Keith O., Ukiah.  
 Fallon, Joseph P., San Francisco.  
 Farmer, Milton T., San Francisco.  
 Faulconer, Mrs. Oda, Los Angeles.  
 Finch, Fabius T., San Francisco.  
 Finch, Wilbur D., Los Angeles.  
 Fisher, Eugene I., Long Beach.  
 Fitch, J. R., Fresno.  
 Fitzgerald, R. M., Oakland.  
 Fletcher, Kimball, Los Angeles.  
 Foerster, Roland O., San Francisco.  
 Foltz, Clara Shortridge, Los Angeles.  
 Ford, Tirey L., San Francisco.  
 Ford, W. J., Los Angeles.  
 Foulds, E. J., San Francisco.  
 Fourtner, August L., San Francisco.  
 Fratessa, Paul F., San Francisco.  
 Freeman, G. R., Riverside.  
 Freitas, Lawrence T., Stockton.  
 Frohman, Isaac, San Francisco.  
 Frost, C. A. S., San Francisco.  
 Fulton, R. M., Los Angeles.  
 Funke, H. W., Sacramento.  
 Geibel, Martin E., Los Angeles.  
 Gerstle, Mark I., San Francisco.  
 Gherini, Ambrose, San Francisco.  
 Gibbs, George A., Pasadena.  
 Gibson, Irving D., Sacramento.  
 Gifford, F. W., Los Angeles.  
 Goldberg, John J., San Francisco.  
 Goodell, O. J., San Francisco.  
 Goodfellow, Hugh, San Francisco.  
 Goodman, Louis E., San Francisco.  
 Goodspeed, Richard O., Los Angeles.  
 Gordon, Hugh, San Francisco.  
 Gordon, Hugh T., Los Angeles.  
 Gorrill, William H., San Francisco.  
 Gosbey, P. F., San Jose.  
 Graham, Wm. S., San Francisco.  
 Granger, Kyle G., Los Angeles.  
 Grant, William, San Francisco.  
 Gray, Chas. A., San Francisco.  
 Gray, Gordon, San Diego.  
 Gray, R. S., San Francisco.  
 Gregory, H. D., Oroville.  
 Gregory, T. T. O., San Francisco.  
 Griffith, R. Williams, San Francisco.  
 Griffith, W. G., Santa Barbara.  
 Griffiths, L. P., San Francisco.  
 Groene, John F., Daly City.

Guthrie, S. W., Los Angeles.  
 Haber, Joseph Jr., San Francisco.  
 Hackett, O. Nelson, San Francisco.  
 Hadsell, Dan, San Francisco.  
 Hahn, Benj. W., Pasadena.  
 Hahn, Edwin F., Pasadena.  
 Haines, A., San Diego.  
 Haines, Martin L., Los Angeles.  
 Hains, T. W., Oakland.  
 Hale, Theodore, San Francisco.  
 Hall, Frank, San Francisco.  
 Hambley, F. J., San Jose.  
 Hamm, L. S., San Francisco.  
 Hammon, Percy V., Los Angeles.  
 Hanley, James M., San Francisco.  
 Harlon, Charles F., San Francisco.  
 Hannum, O. S., Richmond.  
 Harding, R. T., San Francisco.  
 Hardy, Carlos S., Los Angeles.  
 Harris, A. P., Fresno.  
 Harris, M. K., Fresno.  
 Harrison, Maurice E., San Francisco.  
 Harrison, Richard O., San Francisco.  
 Hart, John W., Los Angeles.  
 Harvey, F. N., Bakersfield.  
 Hatfield, V. L., Sacramento.  
 Haven, Thomas E., San Francisco.  
 Haven, Harold E., San Francisco.  
 Hayson, Henry, Fresno.  
 Hayhurst, L. B., Fresno.  
 Hazlett, William Los Angeles.  
 Healy, Timothy, San Francisco.  
 Heaney, John W., Santa Barbara.  
 Heller, E. S., San Francisco.  
 Hengstler, Louis T., San Francisco.  
 Henshall, Richard Percy, San Francisco.  
 Herrington, B. A., Los Angeles.  
 Herrington, George, San Francisco.  
 Hettman, Walter E., San Francisco.  
 Hess, W. T., San Francisco.  
 Hewitt, Leslie R., Los Angeles.  
 Heywood, John Guthrie, San Francisco.  
 Hill, Chaffee E., San Francisco.  
 Hillyer, Curtis, San Diego.  
 Hinckley, Frank E., San Francisco.  
 Hocker, J. W., Los Angeles.  
 Hodghead, Beverly L., San Francisco.  
 Hoge, J. Hampton, San Francisco.  
 Hoefler, L. M., San Francisco.  
 Hohfeld, Edward, San Francisco.  
 Hollzer, Harry A., Los Angeles.  
 Houghton, Edward T., San Francisco.  
 How, Jared, San Francisco.  
 Hubbard, T. W., San Francisco.  
 Hubbard, William P., San Francisco.  
 Huebner, F. O., Fresno.  
 Hughes, Charles T., San Francisco.  
 Humphrey, O. F., San Francisco.

Humphreys, William Penn, San Francisco.  
 Hunsaker, Wm. J., Los Angeles.  
 Hunt, William H., San Francisco.  
 Hunter, Ben S., Los Angeles.  
 Hutchinson, Joseph K., San Francisco.  
 Hynes, W. H. L., Oakland.  
 Irving, W. G., Riverside  
 Jacks, L. S., San Francisco.  
 Jackson, B. M., San Francisco.  
 Jacobs, Henry A., San Francisco.  
 James, Frank, Los Angeles.  
 James, L. L. Jr., San Francisco.  
 Jameson, Max. D., Porterville.  
 Jennings, J. B., Modesto.  
 Jensen, Constan, Los Angeles.  
 Johnson, J. LeRoy, Stockton.  
 Johnson, Lincoln V., San Francisco.  
 Jones, George L., Nevada City.  
 Jones, Geo. W., Fresno.  
 Jones, Herbert O., San Jose.  
 Jones, Madison Ralph, San Francisco.  
 Jones, Mattison B., Los Angeles.  
 Jordan, Thomas C., San Francisco.  
 Judkins, T. O., San Francisco.  
 Kadletz, Los Angeles.  
 Kapp, Geo. F., Long Beach.  
 Kaufman, Helen, San Francisco.  
 Kauke, Frank, Fresno.  
 Kaye, W. W., Bakersfield.  
 Keane, Augustin C., San Francisco.  
 Keeler, P. E., Long Beach.  
 Keesling, Francis V., San Francisco.  
 Kehoe, William, San Francisco.  
 Kelly, James Raleigh, San Francisco.  
 Kelso, Ivan, Los Angeles.  
 Kemp, John W., Los Angeles.  
 Kennedy, Lawrence S., Redding.  
 Kenney, Elizabeth L., Los Angeles.  
 Kerrigan, Frank H., San Francisco.  
 Keyes, Alexander D., San Francisco.  
 Kidd, A. M., Berkeley.  
 Kimball, Rufus H., San Francisco.  
 King, Percy S., Napa.  
 Kirby, Lewis, San Diego.  
 Kirk, Joseph, San Francisco.  
 Kirkbride, Charles N., San Mateo.  
 Knight, E. D., San Francisco.  
 Knight, Samuel, San Francisco.  
 Koford, Joseph S., Oakland.  
 Kollmyer, W. B., San Francisco.  
 Lady, William Ellis, Los Angeles.  
 Lamson, J. S., San Francisco.  
 Langdon, W. H., San Francisco.  
 Langhorne, James P., San Francisco.  
 Lansburgh, S. Laz, San Francisco.  
 Laughlin, Gail, San Francisco.  
 Lawlor, William, San Francisco.  
 Lawson, Gordon, Los Angeles.

- Lee, Bradner W., Los Angeles.  
 Lee, Bradner Wells Jr., Los Angeles.  
 Lee, Kenyon Farrar, Los Angeles.  
 Leicester, J. F., San Francisco.  
 Leitch, Miss Constance, Los Angeles.  
 Lennon, Thos. J., San Francisco.  
 Levinsky, Arthur L., Stockton.  
 Levy, David L., San Francisco.  
 Levy, Lawrence L., San Francisco.  
 Lewis, John M., San Francisco.  
 Libby, Warren E., San Diego.  
 Liechti, Arnold W., San Francisco.  
 Lillick, Ira S., San Francisco.  
 Lindley, Fred. E., San Diego.  
 Lindsay, Carl, Fresno.  
 Lingenhelter, O. Homer, San Francisco.  
 Linney, H. H., San Francisco.  
 Loeb, Albert I., San Francisco.  
 Loeb, Joseph P., Los Angeles.  
 Loewy, Walter, San Francisco.  
 Long, Percy V., San Francisco.  
 Lovell, Charles H., San Francisco.  
 Luce, Edgar A., San Diego.  
 Lum, Burt F., San Francisco.  
 Lyders, E., San Francisco.  
 MacNeill, Sayre, Los Angeles.  
 McAuliffe, F. M., San Francisco.  
 McCaughan, Geo. E., Long Beach.  
 McCaughey, J. W., San Francisco.  
 McCorkle, John H., San Diego.  
 McCormick, Paul J., Los Angeles.  
 McCoy, A. M., Red Bluff.  
 McCutchen, Edward J., San Francisco.  
 McDaniel, Eugene P., Marysville.  
 McDill, George W., Los Angeles.  
 McEnerney, Garret W., San Francisco.  
 McIntosh, Miles W., San Francisco.  
 McKeon, Joseph B., San Francisco.  
 McKevitt, Hugh K., San Francisco.  
 McKinley, James W. Jr., Los Angeles.  
 McKinstry, J. C., San Francisco.  
 McLaughlin, O. E., Sacramento.  
 McNab, Gavin, San Francisco.  
 McNitt, Rollin L., Los Angeles.  
 McNoble, George F., Stockton.  
 McNulty, Frederick, San Francisco.  
 McNutt, Maxwell, San Francisco.  
 McWhinney, C. O., Long Beach.  
 McWilliams, R. L., San Francisco.  
 Madison, Frank D., San Francisco.  
 Magee, E. DeLos, San Francisco.  
 Maher, D. F., Watsonville.  
 Mahon, K. S., Yuba City.  
 Malcolm, Norman E., Palo Alto.  
 Mann, Seth, San Francisco.  
 Marrin, Paul S., San Francisco.  
 Marshall, Humphrey, Los Angeles.  
 Marshall, John W., San Francisco.  
 Martin, George Miner, Los Angeles.  
 May, Henry F., San Francisco.  
 May, Prof. Samuel O., University of Cal.  
 Mazuran, Marion J., San Francisco.  
 Metteer, O. F., Sacramento.  
 Meyerstein, Joseph O., San Francisco.  
 Michelson, Albert, San Francisco.  
 Miller, H. B. M., San Francisco.  
 Miller, J. Paul, San Francisco.  
 Miller, John H., San Francisco.  
 Miller, K. A., Los Angeles.  
 Milverton, Frederick W., San Francisco.  
 Mirow, William G., San Diego.  
 Mitchell, Edward J., San Francisco.  
 Molkenbuhr, S. W., San Francisco.  
 Monroe, Charles, Los Angeles.  
 Monroe, Henry E., San Francisco.  
 Monteagle, Paige, San Francisco.  
 Moore, Stanley, San Francisco.  
 Moran, Edward F., San Francisco.  
 Moran, Nathan, San Francisco.  
 Morris, Chas. B., San Francisco.  
 Morris, Leon E., San Francisco.  
 Morrison, Fred W., Los Angeles.  
 Morrow, Wm. W., San Francisco.  
 Mossholder, W. J., San Diego.  
 Mott, John G., Los Angeles.  
 Moulthrop, J. R., San Francisco.  
 Mueller, Oscar C., Los Angeles.  
 Myers, Louis W., Los Angeles.  
 Nathan, Milton A., San Francisco.  
 Newby, Nathan, Los Angeles.  
 Newhouse, Hugo D., San Francisco.  
 Newmark, Milton, San Francisco.  
 Newlin, Gurney E., Los Angeles.  
 Neylan, John Francis, San Francisco.  
 Noble, Col. Robert H., San Francisco.  
 North, H. H., Berkeley.  
 Oatman, O. H., San Francisco.  
 O'Brien, J., San Francisco.  
 O'Connor, J. Robert, Los Angeles.  
 Oddie, Clarence M., San Francisco.  
 O'Donnell, Joseph E., San Francisco.  
 O'Donnell, William T., Fairfield.  
 O'Duque, Gabriel, Los Angeles.  
 Oliver, Boyd, San Francisco.  
 Olney, Warren Jr., San Francisco.  
 O'Neil, R. K., San Jose.  
 Ong, Walter O., Pasadena.  
 Ornbaun, Casper, San Francisco.  
 Otis, Edwin M., San Francisco.  
 Owens, Madison T., Whittier.  
 Pace, Troy, Los Angeles.  
 Page, Benjamin E., Los Angeles.  
 Pardee, J. A., Susanville.  
 Pardee, J. E., Susanville.  
 Parker, Robert S., Pasadena.  
 Parker, S. R., Bridgeport.

Patton, Chas. L., San Francisco.  
 Pawlicki, T. E., San Francisco.  
 Peairs, H. A., Bakersfield.  
 Peart, Hartley F., San Francisco.  
 Pease, Robert M., Los Angeles.  
 Peck, Charles M., Oakland.  
 Peck, James Francis, San Francisco.  
 Perkins, Thomas A., San Francisco.  
 Peterson, Fred O., San Francisco.  
 Petree, L. E., San Jose.  
 Peixotto, Edgar D., San Francisco.  
 Phillips, Miss Ester B., San Francisco.  
 Phleger, Herman H., San Francisco.  
 Picard, Albert, San Francisco.  
 Pigott, John T., Sacramento.  
 Pillsbury, H. D., San Francisco.  
 Pillsbury, Warren H., San Francisco.  
 Plummer, J. A., Stockton.  
 Plunkett, W. T., San Francisco.  
 Porter, Frank M., Los Angeles.  
 Porter, Robert O., San Francisco.  
 Postel, Waldo F., San Francisco.  
 Potter, Charles F., Los Angeles.  
 Powell, W. K., San Francisco.  
 Pratt, Elinor D., San Francisco.  
 Pratt, O. O., Jr., San Francisco.  
 Preston, H. L., Ukiah.  
 Preston, John W., San Francisco.  
 Price, Francis, Santa Barbara.  
 Prichard, George A., Los Angeles.  
 Pringle, E. J., San Francisco.  
 Prye, Benjamin E., Los Angeles.  
 Pyle, E. O., Los Angeles.  
 Quinn, James G., Oakland.  
 Ragland, R. E., San Francisco.  
 Redington, Arthur H., San Francisco.  
 Redman, L. A., San Francisco.  
 Rendon, O. P., Stockton.  
 Reppy, Roy V., Los Angeles.  
 Resleure, J. F., San Francisco.  
 Retburg, Joseph D., San Francisco.  
 Reynolds, Howard W., Los Angeles.  
 Richards, David W., San Bernardino.  
 Richardson, Robert W., Los Angeles.  
 Richter, Erwin E., San Francisco.  
 Rickard, James B., Santa Barbara.  
 Ridgway, Thos. C., Los Angeles.  
 Riggins, Clarence N., Napa.  
 Riley, Stanislaus A., San Francisco.  
 Ring, William O. Jr., Madera.  
 Rixford, E. H., San Francisco.  
 Rixford, Halsey L., San Francisco.  
 Robinson, E. O., Richmond.  
 Robinson, Elmer O., San Francisco.  
 Robinson, Thos. W., Los Angeles.  
 Roche, Theo. J., San Francisco.  
 Roehl, A. B., San Francisco.  
 Rogers, Merle J., Ventura.

Rohe, Clifford A., Los Angeles.  
 Rose, Frederick J., Chico.  
 Rose, Wm. F., San Francisco.  
 Rosendale, Chas. R., Salinas.  
 Rosenfield, Adolph B., Long Beach.  
 Rosenshine, Albert A., San Francisco.  
 Ross, Hall O., Redwood City.  
 Ross, Lee T., Redwood City.  
 Rothchild, Walter, San Francisco.  
 Rowan, John M., Bakersfield.  
 Rowland, A. Lincoln, Pasadena.  
 Runham, Frank O., Pasadena.  
 Sample, E. P., San Diego.  
 Sampsell, Paul Warren, Los Angeles.  
 Samuels, Judge George, Oakland.  
 Samuels, Marcus Lorne, San Francisco.  
 Sanderson, A. A., San Francisco.  
 Sapiro, Milton D., San Francisco.  
 Sargent, Geo. Clark, San Francisco.  
 Sawyer, Harold M., San Francisco.  
 Schauer, Fred H., Santa Barbara.  
 Schapiro, Esmond, San Francisco.  
 Schlesinger, Bert, San Francisco.  
 Schlesinger, Mrs. Amanda, San Francisco.  
 Schmulowitz, Nat, San Francisco.  
 Schunck, Dorothea, San Francisco.  
 Scott, James Walter, San Francisco.  
 Scott, Joseph, Los Angeles.  
 Scott, Russell, Salinas.  
 Scott, Thomas, Bakersfield.  
 Searls, Carroll, Nevada City.  
 Searls, Robert M., San Francisco.  
 Selby, John R., San Francisco.  
 Shapiro, Leo. H., San Francisco.  
 Sharpsteen, W. O., San Francisco.  
 Shaw, Arvin B. Jr., Los Angeles.  
 Shaw, A. E., San Francisco.  
 Shaw, Lucien, San Francisco.  
 Shenk, John W., Los Angeles.  
 Shepherd, Howard T., Los Angeles.  
 Sherlock, Alva S., Concord.  
 Sherman, J. F., San Francisco.  
 Sherman, Roger, San Francisco.  
 Short, John Douglas, San Francisco.  
 Shuey, Clarence A., San Francisco.  
 Shurtleff, Charles A., San Francisco.  
 Silva, Frank M., San Francisco.  
 Sinclair, John A., San Francisco.  
 Singer, W. Menzies, San Francisco.  
 Silverstein, Bernard, Oakland.  
 Simmons, William M., San Francisco.  
 Simons, Seward A., Los Angeles.  
 Sinton, Edgar, San Francisco.  
 Skaife, Alfred C., San Francisco.  
 Skinner, Newton J., Los Angeles.  
 Slack, Charles W., San Francisco.  
 Slack, Walter, San Francisco.  
 Slosson, Leonard B., Los Angeles.

- Sloss, M. O., San Francisco.  
 Smith, De Lancey O., San Francisco.  
 Smith, Joel H., Selma.  
 Smith, Wilbur R. Jr., San Francisco.  
 Smith, Willard P., San Francisco.  
 Smith, William H. Jr., San Francisco.  
 Smith, Winfield R., San Francisco.  
 Soto, R. M. F., San Francisco.  
 Spence, Homer R., San Francisco.  
 Sprigg, Patterson, San Diego.  
 Squier, E. W., Santa Barbara.  
 St. Sure, A. F., Oakland.  
 Stammer, W. H., Fresno.  
 Stanwood, Edward B., Marysville.  
 Steinhart, Jesse H., San Francisco.  
 Stevens, Henry J., Los Angeles.  
 Stevens, Martin, San Francisco.  
 Stevens, Samuel S., San Francisco.  
 Stevick, Guy LeRoy, San Francisco.  
 Stickney, J. K. Jr., Los Angeles.  
 Stickney, J. K. Jr., San Diego.  
 Stidger, O. P., San Francisco.  
 Stimson, Marshall, Los Angeles.  
 Stone, Byron F. Jr., San Francisco.  
 Stone, Leonard, Fort Bragg.  
 Stoney, Gaillard, San Francisco.  
 Stringham, Frank D., San Francisco.  
 Strong, Charles A., San Francisco.  
 Strother, S. L., Fresno.  
 Stuart, Z. B., Los Angeles.  
 Sturtevant, Geo. A., San Francisco.  
 Sullivan, Jeremiah F., San Francisco.  
 Sullivan, Matt I., San Francisco.  
 Susman, Leo. H., San Francisco.  
 Sweet, Joe G., San Francisco.  
 Tapscott, Jas. R., Yreka.  
 Tasheira, Arthur G., Oakland.  
 Taylor, E. E., Pasadena.  
 Tharp, Lawrence, San Francisco.  
 Thelen, Max, San Francisco.  
 Theisen, S. Joseph, San Francisco.  
 Thomas, F. F. Jr., San Francisco.  
 Thomas, James M., San Francisco.  
 Thomas, William, San Francisco.  
 Thompson, Judge R. L., Santa Rosa.  
 Thoma, C. L., Los Angeles.  
 Ticknor, Harry M., Pasadena.  
 Torchiana, H. van O., San Francisco.  
 Torregano, Ernest J., San Francisco.  
 Towne, Percy E., San Francisco.  
 Townsend, Chas. E., San Francisco.  
 Treadwell, E. F., San Francisco.  
 Treat, A. J., San Francisco.  
 Tremont, Edwin J., San Francisco.  
 Tribit, Chas. H. Jr., Los Angeles.  
 Trowbridge, Delger, San Francisco.  
 Tupper, W. C., Fresno.  
 Turrentine, L. N., Escondido.  
 Tuttle, Charles A., Fresno.  
 Tyler, O. H., Long Beach.  
 Tyler, Mrs. Harriet P., San Francisco.  
 Tyler, John F., Hayward.  
 U'Ren, Milton T., San Francisco.  
 Valentine, L. H., Los Angeles.  
 Van Duyn, Owen M., San Francisco.  
 Van Dyke, B. P., Sacramento.  
 Van Fleet, Alan O., San Francisco.  
 Van Fleet, Ransom Carey, San Francisco.  
 Van Vranken, Edward, Stockton.  
 Van Wyck, Sidney Millechen, S. Francisco.  
 Van Wyck, Sidney M. Jr., San Francisco.  
 Variel, Robert H. F., Jr., Los Angeles.  
 Varnum, George M., Berkeley.  
 Vaughn, Orville R., San Francisco.  
 Waldo, George E., Pasadena.  
 Wallace, Bradley L., San Francisco.  
 Wallace, W. B., Visalia.  
 Wallace, Gerald B., Stockton.  
 Walters, Byron J., San Diego.  
 Walters, R. T., Los Angeles.  
 Ward, Chandler P., Los Angeles.  
 Ward, Shirley C., Los Angeles.  
 Warlow, Chester H., Fresno.  
 Waste, William H., Berkeley.  
 Watkinson, Chas. E., Hanford.  
 Watson, W. W., San Francisco.  
 Watt, Rolla B., San Francisco.  
 Webb, Arthur C., Los Angeles.  
 Webb, Joseph J., San Francisco.  
 Wehe, Frank R., San Francisco.  
 Weil, A. L., San Francisco.  
 Weinberger, Herman, San Francisco.  
 Weinberger, Jacob, San Diego.  
 Welch, J. R., San Jose.  
 Westover, Myron, San Francisco.  
 Weyl, Bertin A., Los Angeles.  
 Whalen, James D., San Francisco.  
 Wheeler, Charles S., San Francisco.  
 White, Carlos G., Oakland.  
 White, Chas. W., San Francisco.  
 White, Earl D., Oakland.  
 White, Herbert E., Sacramento.  
 White, Thos. R., San Francisco.  
 White, William K., San Francisco.  
 Whiting, Randolph V., San Francisco.  
 Whitson, Robert, San Francisco.  
 Whittier, Clarke B., Stanford University.  
 Whittle, Albert L., Oakland.  
 Whittlesey, Geo. P., Pasadena.  
 Wiel, Samuel O., San Francisco.  
 Wilbur, Curtis D., San Francisco.  
 Wilcox, Edwin A., San Jose.  
 Williams, E. S., Los Angeles.  
 Williams, Eugene D., Los Angeles.  
 Willis, Frank R., Los Angeles.  
 Wilson, Edgar M., San Francisco.



Wilson, Emmet H., Los Angeles.  
 Wilson, John Ralph, San Francisco.  
 Wilson, Mountford S., San Francisco.  
 Wittschen, T. P., Oakland.  
 Wolfe, R. N., Pittsburg.  
 Wolff, Harry K., San Francisco.  
 Wood, John Perry, Pasadena.  
 Woten, John W., San Francisco.  
 Wretman, Niles E., San Jose.  
 Wright, Alfred, Los Angeles.  
 Wright, Allen G., San Francisco.  
 Wright, Austin T., San Francisco.  
 Wright, Geo. T., San Francisco.  
 Wright, H. M., San Francisco.  
 Wright, Ralph H., Martinez.  
 Wright, R. M., San Jose.  
 Wyckoff, H. C., Watsonville.  
 Yale, Mrs. Margaret D., Burbank.  
 York, Waldo M., Los Angeles.  
 Young, Lyndol L., Los Angeles.  
 Young, Milton K., Los Angeles.

## COLORADO.

Allen, Geo. W., Denver.  
 Brock, Chas. R., Denver.  
 Carr, Ralph, Antonito.  
 Dillon, William, Castle Rock.  
 Ewing, John A., Denver.  
 Fry, John H., Denver.  
 Geijsbeek, J. B., Denver.  
 Goudy, F. B., Denver.  
 Hawley, Joseph W., Trinidad.  
 Hutton, William E., Denver.  
 Killian, James R., Denver.  
 Lathrop, Mary F., Denver.  
 O'Donnell, T. J., Denver.  
 Rothrock, James H., Colorado Springs.  
 Seeman, Bernard J., Denver.

## CONNECTICUT.

Avery, Christopher L., Groton.  
 Beers, George E., New Haven.  
 Brosmith, William, Hartford.  
 Day, Edward W., Hartford.  
 Peasley, Frederick M., Cheshire.

## DELAWARE.

Laffey, J. P., Wilmington.  
 Marvel, Josiah, Wilmington.

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Ash, Robert, Washington.  
 Brock, Charles E., Cleveland, O., & Wash.  
 Butler, Chas. Henry, Washington.  
 Byrne, John J., Washington.  
 Carpenter, W. Clayton, Washington.

Carusi, Charles F., Washington.  
 Caton, Harry B., Washington.  
 Chamberlin, Justin Morrill, Washington.  
 Compton, Wilson, Washington.  
 Ellis, Wade H., Washington.  
 Freeberg, Harriet, Washington.  
 Hagerman, James Jr., Washington.  
 King, George A., Washington.  
 Moyers, Ida M., Washington.  
 Peacock, James Craig, Washington.  
 Pike, Miss Katherine R., Washington.  
 Scott, James Brown, Washington.  
 Siddon, Fred. L., Washington.  
 Smith, J. N. O. Lewis, Washington.  
 Sullivan, William C., Washington.  
 Taliaferro, Sidney F., Washington.  
 Thurtell, Henry, Washington.  
 Tyler, Frederick S., Washington.  
 Weitzel, George T., Washington.  
 Willebrandt, Mabel Walker, Washington.  
 Williams, George Francis, Washington.

## FLORIDA.

Axtell, E. P., Jacksonville.  
 Bishop, Henry W., Eustice.  
 Orichlow, W. B. Shelby, Bradentown.  
 Gibbs, George Cooper, Jacksonville.  
 Hampton, Hilton S., Tampa.  
 Hampton, W. W., Gainesville.  
 Hazard, Julian L., Tampa.  
 Hunter, Wm., Tampa.  
 Loftin, Scott M., Jacksonville.  
 Price, Nuthell D., Miami.  
 Price, William H., Miami.  
 Warlar, Freitas, Orlando.

## GEORGIA.

Gazan, Jacob, Savannah.  
 Gilbert, S. Price, Atlanta.  
 Oliver, Francis McDonald, Savannah.  
 Powell, Arthur Gray, Atlanta.  
 Sibley, John A., Atlanta.  
 Stephens, Alex W., Atlanta.

## HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Ashford, Marguerite K., Honolulu.  
 Lymer, William B., Honolulu.  
 Marx, Benj. L., Honolulu.

## IDAHO.

Ailshie, James F., Coeur d'Alene.  
 Bothwell, James R., Twin Falls.  
 Hawley, James H., Boise.  
 Kruger, Gustave, Boise.  
 Martin, G. H., Sandpoint.

## ILLINOIS.

Barnett, O. R., Chicago.  
 Berger, Henry A., Chicago.  
 Bledsoe, S. T., Chicago.  
 Breckenridge, James J., Chicago.  
 Brown, Frederick A., Chicago.  
 Cameron, John M., Chicago.  
 Carter, Orrin N., Chicago.  
 Colwell, Clyde O., Chicago.  
 Denning, Clarence P., Chicago.  
 Early, A. D., Rockford.  
 Eastman, Albert N., Chicago.  
 Elliott, John M., Peoria.  
 Fassett, Eugene G., Chicago.  
 Follansbee, Mitchell D., Chicago.  
 Fullerton, William D., Ottawa.  
 Goodwin, Clarence N., Chicago.  
 Harley, Herbert, Chicago.  
 Havard, O. H., Chicago.  
 Hay, Logan, Springfield.  
 Henry, Louis, Chicago.  
 Higbee, Harry, Pittsfield.  
 Hoag, Parker H., Chicago.  
 Howe, Thomas Francis, Chicago.  
 Hughes, John E., Chicago.  
 Kahn, Nat. M., Chicago.  
 King, Florence, Chicago.  
 Liss, Max O., Chicago.  
 Liss, Rebecca Willner, Chicago.  
 Lix, Mrs. O., Chicago.  
 MacOheimy, Nathan William, Chicago.  
 MacLeish, John E., Chicago.  
 Marshall, Thomas L., Chicago.  
 Massena, Roy, Chicago.  
 Maxwell, William W., Chicago.  
 McCormick, Howard H., Chicago.  
 MacCracken, Wm. P. Jr., Chicago.  
 McKnight, Richard, Chicago.  
 Montgomery, John R., Chicago.  
 Murray, Frank B., Chicago.  
 Page, Geo. T., Peoria.  
 Page, Gerald H., Peoria.  
 Pam, Hugo, Chicago.  
 Perel, Harry Z., Chicago.  
 Richards, John T., Chicago.  
 Robinson, R. D., Galesburg.  
 Rogers, Edward S., Chicago.  
 Rubinkam, Nathaniel, Chicago.  
 Rummeler, William R., Chicago.  
 Shabad, Henry M., Chicago.  
 Sherman, Roger, Chicago.  
 Stevens, George M., Chicago.  
 Thompson, Joseph J., Chicago.  
 Tolman, Edgar B., Chicago.  
 Van Natta, John E., Chicago.  
 Welch, Ninian H., Chicago.  
 Whitnel, L. O., East St. Louis.

Woodward, Frederic O., Chicago.  
 Zimmerman, E. A., Wilmette.

## INDIANA.

Carney, John Ralph, Vernon.  
 Davis, Paul G., Indianapolis.  
 Ewbank, Louis B., Indianapolis.  
 Heavilin, Roscoe A., Marion.  
 Kelley, William H., Richmond.  
 Kirkpatrick, Lex J., Kokomo.  
 McTurnan, Clair, Indianapolis.  
 Martindale, Charles, Indianapolis.  
 Moores, Merrill, Indianapolis.  
 Ratcliffe, O. B., Covington.  
 Rooker, William Velpeau, Indianapolis.  
 Sheridan, Harry O., Frankfort.  
 Shirley, C. O., Indianapolis.  
 Simms, Dan. W., Lafayette.  
 Stevenson, Elmer E., Indianapolis.

## IOWA.

Carr, E. M., Manchester.  
 Chamberlain, Wm., Cedar Rapids.  
 Cleary, T. P., Sioux City.  
 Devitt, James J., Oskaloosa.  
 Devitt, J. F., Muscatine.  
 Dutcher, Chas. M., Iowa City.  
 Forrest, Leland S., Des Moines.  
 Johnson, Elmer A., Cedar Rapids.  
 Macomber, Chas. S., Ida Grove.  
 Martin, Wesley, Webster City.  
 McCoy, John N., Oskaloosa.  
 Miller, Jesse A., Des Moines.  
 Roddewig, Louis E., Davenport.  
 Sawyer, Hazen I., Keokuk.  
 Shull, D. O., Sioux City.  
 Wisdom, Frank, Bedford.

## KANSAS.

Burch, R. A., Topeka.  
 Dawson, John S., Topeka.  
 Dean, John S., Topeka.  
 Drenning, Frank G., Topeka.  
 Evans, Earle W., Wichita.  
 Ganse, Henry E., Emporia.  
 Houston, J. D., Wichita.  
 Keene, A. M., Fort Scott.  
 Long, Chester I., Wichita.  
 Matson, Cliff. A., Wichita.  
 McAnany, Edwin S., Kansas City.  
 Osmond, Wm., Great Bend.  
 Pulsifer, Park, Concordia.  
 Smith, Chas. Blood, Topeka.  
 Smith, F. Dumont, Hutchinson.  
 Smith, William R., Topeka.  
 Williams, A. F., Topeka.

**KENTUCKY.**

Bullitt, Wm. Marshall, Louisville.  
 Doolan, John C., Louisville.  
 Hunt, George R., Lexington.  
 Martin, George B., Catlettsburg.  
 Rutledge, Arthur Middleton, Louisville.  
 Walton, Matt S., Lexington.

**LOUISIANA.**

Cross, T. Jones, Baton Rouge.  
 Dart, Henry P., New Orleans.  
 De Lucas, Clarence, New Orleans.  
 Gessner, Jessy Benedict, New Orleans.  
 Gilmer, Quinsley, Shreveport.  
 Hart, W. O., New Orleans.  
 Henry, Burt W., New Orleans.  
 Kammer, Alfred O., New Orleans.  
 Lemann, Walter, Donaldsonville.  
 Provosty, Oliver O., New Orleans.  
 Rice, Frazer L., New Orleans.  
 Spearing, J. Zach., New Orleans.  
 Thornton, R. S., Alexandria.  
 Waguespack, W. J., New Orleans.  
 Young, W. W., New Orleans.

**MAINE.**

Hanson, George M., Calais.  
 Reynolds, Edward C., Portland.  
 Ritchie, Arthur, Belfast.

**MARYLAND.**

Barton, Randolph, Jr., Baltimore.  
 Briscoe, John P., Prince Frederick.  
 Cushman, G. F., Baltimore.  
 Gorter, James P., Baltimore.  
 Hinkley, John, Baltimore.  
 Kemp, W. Thomas, Baltimore.  
 Lamar, W. H., Rockville.  
 Markell, Charles, Baltimore.  
 Tiffany, Herbert T., Baltimore.  
 Tucker, John T., Baltimore.  
 Williams, Geo. Weems, Baltimore.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**

Anderson, George W., Boston.  
 Buffington, Harold S. R., Fall River.  
 Carroll, William J., Lowell.  
 Clapp, Robert P., Lexington.  
 Cook, Robert A. B., Boston.  
 Holmes, Miss Sybil H., Boston.  
 Kingsley, Mrs. Rose, Cambridge.  
 Lowell, John, Boston.  
 O'Connell, Joseph F., Boston.  
 Smith, Reginald Heber, Boston.  
 Weiler, Harriet, Boston.  
 Williston, Samuel, Cambridge.

**MICHIGAN.**

Aigler, Ralph W., Ann Arbor.  
 Atkinson, Frank W., Detroit.  
 Bates, Henry Moore, Ann Arbor.  
 Colgrove, P. T., Hastings.  
 Corliss, John B., Detroit.  
 Hooper, Joseph L., Battle Creek.  
 Hull, Oscar C., Detroit.  
 Millis, Wade, Detroit.  
 Nutten, Wesley L., Detroit.  
 Onen, Bernard J., Battle Creek.  
 Rossman, R. H., Jackson.  
 Whiting, Justin R., Jackson.

**MINNESOTA.**

Brown, Rome G., Minneapolis.  
 Bruce, Andrew A., Minneapolis.  
 Burr, Stiles W., St. Paul.  
 Child, S. R., Minneapolis.  
 Christensen, Henry C., Rochester.  
 Deutsch, Henry, Minneapolis.  
 Farnham, Charles W., St. Paul.  
 Graves, William G., St. Paul.  
 Hilton, Clifford L., St. Paul.  
 Junell, John, Minneapolis.  
 Kingsley, George A., Minneapolis.  
 Meighen, John F. D., Albert Lea.  
 Mitchell, Morris B., Minneapolis.  
 Paul, A. C., Minneapolis.  
 Prendergast, Edmund A., Minneapolis.  
 Randall, Henry E., St. Paul.  
 Robertson, James, Minneapolis.  
 Sanborn, Bruce W., St. Paul.  
 Severance, C. A., St. Paul.  
 Shearer, James D., Minneapolis.  
 Turner, S. E., St. Paul.

**MISSISSIPPI.**

Anderson, W. D., Jackson.  
 Hirsch, J. K., Vicksburg.  
 Sexton, J. S., Hazelhurst.  
 Watkins, W. H., Jackson.

**MISSOURI.**

Barth, Irvin V., St. Louis.  
 Boyle, Murat, Kansas City.  
 Bush, Chas. M., Kansas City.  
 Claiborne, James R., St. Louis.  
 Cloud, W. H., Kansas City.  
 Harkless, Jas H., Kansas City.  
 Holt, William G., Kansas City.  
 Langknecht, Carl H., Kansas City.  
 McCune, H. L., Kansas City.  
 McQuillin, Eugene, St. Louis.  
 Minnis, James L., St. Louis.  
 Painter, Earl H., St. Louis.  
 Piatt, W. H. H., Kansas City.

Scarrett, A. D., Kansas City.  
 Scarritt, Wm. C., Kansas City.  
 Sher, Louis R., St. Louis.  
 Sturdevant, W. L., St. Louis.  
 Watson, I. N., Kansas City.  
 Wylder, L. Newton, Kansas City.

#### MONTANA.

Pigott, William T., Helena.  
 Spaulding, O. A., Helena.  
 Walsh, James A., Helena.

#### NEBRASKA.

Allen, W. J., Schuyler.  
 Blackburn, Thomas W., Omaha.  
 Brogan, Francis A., Omaha.  
 Hastings, W. G., Omaha.  
 Hobart, R. W., Gering.  
 Kennedy, Howard, Omaha.  
 Letton, Chas. B., Lincoln.  
 Loomis, N. H., Omaha.  
 Morrissey, A. M., Lincoln.  
 Myers, Hugh A., Omaha.  
 Randall, Frank E., Omaha.  
 Randall, William L., Omaha.  
 Van Ordel, R. A., Omaha.  
 Wells, Arthur R., Omaha.

#### NEVADA.

Averill, Mark R., Tonopah.  
 Ayres, Albuth, Reno.  
 Badt, Wilton B., Elko.  
 Brown, George S., Reno.  
 Brown, Hugh Henry, Tonopah.  
 Busteed, Richard, Las Vegas.  
 Campbell, Louis G., Winnemucca.  
 Chartz, Alfred Jean, Carson City.  
 Cheney, E. W., Reno.  
 Coleman, Benj. W., Carson City.  
 Cooke, H. R., Reno.  
 Dixon, J. B., Reno.  
 Ducker, Edw. A., Carson City.  
 Edwards, H. W., Ely.  
 Farrington, E. S., Carson City.  
 Forman, Wm., Tonopah.  
 Gardiner, W. M., Reno.  
 Guild, Clark J., Yerington.  
 Hawkins, Prince A., Reno.  
 Henderson, A. S., Las Vegas.  
 Henley, Benjamin J., Reno.  
 Howard, Cole L., Reno.  
 Kearney, William M., Reno.  
 Kublinski, Otto George, Reno.  
 Lunsford, E. F., Reno.  
 Mashburn, Arthur Gray, Reno.  
 McCarran, P. A., Reno.  
 McNamara, J. M., Elko.

Montrose, Geo. A., Gardnerville.  
 Moran, Thomas F., Reno.  
 Norcross, Frank H., Reno.  
 Percy, Hugh, Reno.  
 Pike, Le Ray F., Reno.  
 Poujade, J., Carson City.  
 Price, Robert M., Reno.  
 Salisbury, S., Reno.  
 Sanders, J. A., Carson City.  
 Seeds, William P., Reno.  
 Short, Edward O., Reno.  
 Stoddard, Ray W., Reno.  
 Summerfield, Lester D., Reno.  
 Taber, E. J. L., Elko.  
 Talbot, George F., Elko.  
 Warren, Anna M., Reno.  
 Williams, Eugene L., Reno.  
 Wilson, Wayne T., Reno.  
 Woodburn, Wm., Reno.  
 Wright, Benson, Carson City.

#### NEW JERSEY.

Armstrong, E. A., Princeton.  
 Bamford, Walter, Patterson.  
 Dumont, Wayne, Patterson.  
 Richards, Samuel H., Camden.  
 Sackett, Clarence, Newark.  
 Skinner, Alfred F., Newark.  
 Starr, Lewis, Camden.

#### NEW MEXICO.

Backstrom, J. L., Santa Fe.  
 Bowman, Harry S., Santa Fe.  
 Cheetham, F. J., Taos.  
 Edwards, A. M., Santa Fe.

#### NEW YORK.

Alexander, Charles B., New York City.  
 Andrews, James D., New York City.  
 Bailly, Edward O., New York City.  
 Beattie, Chas. Maitland, New York City.  
 Bogert, George G., Ithaca.  
 Bond, George Hopkins, Syracuse.  
 Boston, Charles A., New York City.  
 Burlingham, Charles O., New York City.  
 Clocke, T. Emory, New York City.  
 Cohen, Julius Henry, New York City.  
 Davis, A. M., New York City.  
 Davis, John W., New York City.  
 Getz, David B., Brooklyn.  
 Goldman, Samuel P., New York City.  
 Griffin, Charles L., New York City.  
 Griffin, William H., New York City.  
 Grossman, William, New York City.  
 Guernsey, Nathaniel T., New York City.  
 Guthrie, William D., New York City.  
 Hill, Henry W., Buffalo.

Kelly, Edward J., New York City.  
 Kelly, Howard J., New York City.  
 Lawyer, George, Albany.  
 Lewis, Oeylon H., Syracuse.  
 Lyon, Frances D., Albany.  
 McCorkle, Walter L., New York City.  
 O'Grady, James M. E., Rochester.  
 Powell, Henry M., New York City.  
 Ransom, William L., New York City.  
 Robinson, Watson B., New York City.  
 Rosenberg, Ely, New York City.  
 Schroebel, Jacob J., New York City.  
 Stewart, Robert, New York City.  
 Stier, Joseph F., New York City.  
 Taft, Henry W., New York City.  
 Tarbell, Geo. S., Ithaca.  
 Terry, Charles Thaddeus, New York City.  
 Wadhams, Fred E., Albany.  
 Whitman, Charles S., New York City.  
 Wickersham, George W., New York City.  
 Wolcott, Frank T., New York.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

Alexander, Miss Julia M., Charlotte.  
 King, R. R., Jr., Greensboro.  
 Person, W. M., Louisburg.  
 Smith, R. L., Albemarle.  
 Thompson, Frank, Jacksonville.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

Bangs, Geo. A., Grand Forks.  
 Bangs, Tracy R., Grand Forks.  
 Boehm, Paul W., Hettinger.  
 Bronson, Harrison A., Bismark.  
 Combs, Lee, Valley City.  
 Ellsworth, S. E., Jamestown.

## OHIO.

Alcorn, Albert D., Cincinnati.  
 Allread, James I., Columbus.  
 Ambler, Ralph S., Canton.  
 Bennett, Smith W., Columbus.  
 Bruml, Fred E., Cleveland.  
 Clevenger, F. M., Wilmington.  
 Conroy, S. S., Youngstown.  
 Craig, G. Ray, Norwalk.  
 Curren, R. G., Cleveland.  
 Druffel, John H., Cincinnati.  
 Dunlap, Thomas S., Cleveland.  
 Ford, John W., Youngstown.  
 Garfield, John M., Cleveland.  
 Garry, Thomas H., Cleveland.  
 Goodman, Max P., Cleveland.  
 Graves, William O., Cleveland.  
 Hartley, M. J., Xenia.  
 Hoke, Clem V., Van Wert.  
 Howland, Paul, Cleveland.

Mackenzie, Ralph P., Lima.  
 Marx, Judge Robert S., Cincinnati.  
 Miller, Harry W., Portsmouth.  
 Murphy, Clarence, Hamilton.  
 Oakes, A. B., Cleveland.  
 Peacock, George O., Cincinnati.  
 Pogue, Province M., Cincinnati.  
 Pomerene, W. R., Columbus.  
 Powell, Albert E., Cleveland.  
 Runkle, Harry M., Columbus.  
 Scott, Frank O., Cleveland.  
 Thomas, J. B., Cleveland.  
 Throckmorton, A. H., Cleveland.  
 Vickery, Willis, Cleveland.  
 Whitacre, J. J., Canton.

## OKLAHOMA.

Ames, O. B., Oklahoma City.  
 Cheadle, John B., Norman.  
 Duncan, H. R., Pawhuska.  
 Hagan, Horace H., Tulsa.  
 Henry, H. D., Mangum.  
 Kulp, Victor H., Norman.  
 Slough, E. B., Ardmore.  
 Spielman, Jacob R., Oklahoma City.  
 Wells, Frank, Oklahoma City.

## OREGON.

Allen, Harrison, Portland.  
 Asher, Abraham, Portland.  
 Back, Seid J., Portland.  
 Bernstein, Alexander, Portland.  
 Bischoff, S. J., Portland.  
 Botts, H. T., Tillamook.  
 Brigga, Wm. M., Ashland.  
 Butt, Clarence, Newberg.  
 Carey, Charles Henry, Portland.  
 Cochran, Charles E., Portland.  
 Ooshow, O. P., Roseburg.  
 Duncan, W. M., Klamath Falls.  
 Emmons, Arthur O., Portland.  
 Finn, O. H., La Grande.  
 Fitzgerald, J. J., Portland.  
 Gearin, John M., Portland.  
 Hale, William G., Eugene.  
 Immel, E. O., Eugene.  
 Kerr, James B., Portland.  
 Laing, John A., Portland.  
 Lent, George P., Portland.  
 McCourt, John, Portland.  
 McCue, John O., Portland.  
 Miller, Justin, Eugene.  
 Montague, Richard W., Portland.  
 Montgomery, Hugh, Portland.  
 Moser, Gus O., Portland.  
 Pipes, Martin L., Portland.  
 Rand, John L., Portland.

Ridgway, Albert B., Portland.  
Swagler, Ralph W., Ontario.  
Teal, Joseph N., Portland.  
Tucker, Robert, Portland.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

Berkey, John Albert, Somerset.  
Borneman, Henry S., Philadelphia.  
Breedon, Waldo Preston, Pittsburgh.  
Crawford, Winfield W., Philadelphia.  
Hannum, Howard E., Chester.  
Hannum, John B., Jr., Chester.  
Hargest, William M., Harrisburg.  
Hart, Geo., Philadelphia.  
Hazzard, Vernon, Monongahela.  
Henderson, Joseph W., Philadelphia.  
Holding, A. M., West Chester.  
Merchant, Edward, Philadelphia.  
Moorhead, F. G., Beaver.  
Patterson, Marion D., Hollidaysburg.  
Rawle, Francis, Philadelphia.  
Roberts, C. Wilson, Philadelphia.  
Shick, Robert P., Philadelphia.  
Smith, Walter George, Philadelphia.  
Sorber, Samuel R., Greensburg.  
Stem, A. C., Pittsburgh.  
Whithead, H. W., Williamsport.  
Wright, J. Merrill, Pittsburgh.

#### PORTO RICO.

Wolf, Adolph G., San Juan.

#### RHODE ISLAND.

Jenckes, Thomas A., Providence.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA.

Earle, Wilton H., Greenville.  
Gibbes, Hunter A., Columbia.  
Gyles, Herbert E., Aiken.  
Huger, Alfred, Charleston.  
Hyde, Simeon, Charleston.  
Lumpkin, Alva M., Columbia.  
Otts, Cornelius, Spartansburg.  
Thomas, John P., Jr., Columbia.  
Wolfe, Sam M., Columbia.

#### SOUTH DAKOTA.

Ocherry, U. S. G., Sioux Falls.  
Patterson, E. O., Dallas.  
Patterson, Mrs. E. O., Dallas.  
Teigen, Tore, Sioux Falls.  
Voorhees, John H., Sioux Falls.

#### TENNESSEE.

Armstrong, Walter P., Memphis.  
Jackson, R. F., Nashville.

Miles, Lovick P., Memphis.  
Newman, Claire B., Jackson.  
Owen, William A., Covington.  
Swaney, W. B., Chattanooga.  
Trimble, James M., Chattanooga.  
Turner, Judge W. B., Columbia.  
Washington, W. H., Nashville.  
Young, J. P., Memphis.

#### TEXAS.

Bonner, Wm. N., Wichita Falls.  
Britain, A. H., Wichita Falls.  
Bromberg, Henri Louie, Dallas.  
Brown, Volney M., El Paso.  
Burford, Jos. M., Mount Pleasant.  
Burgess, William H., El Paso.  
Carrigan, A. H., Wichita Falls.  
Cooke, Clay, Fort Worth.  
Crook, W. M., Beaumont.  
Oroom, O. W., El Paso.  
Frank, D. A., Dallas.  
Franklin, Thos. H., San Antonio.  
Graves, Ireland, Austin.  
Lawther, Harry P., Dallas.  
Mays, Richard, Corsicana.  
Newman, F. M., Brady.  
Saner, Robert E. L., Dallas.  
Shurter, E. D., Austin.  
Smith, W. D., Fort Worth.  
Smith, W. R., El Paso.  
Street, Robert G., Galveston.  
Stuart, R. T., Dallas.  
Todd, Chas. S., Texarkana.  
Werlein, Ewing, Houston.  
Wright, W. A., San Angelo.

#### UTAH.

Bagley, Emmett, M., Salt Lake City.  
Chez, Joseph, Ogden.  
Cluff, Harvey H., Salt Lake City.  
DeVine, J. H., Ogden.  
Evans, Jos. E., Ogden.  
Hollingsworth, Chas. R., Ogden.  
Jenson, David, Ogden.  
Kimball, James N., Ogden.  
Lee, E. O., Salt Lake City.  
MacLane, John F., Salt Lake City.  
Nibley, Joel, Salt Lake City.  
Porter, Robt. B., Salt Lake City.  
Richards, Frank S., Salt Lake City.  
Richards, Franklin S., Salt Lake City.  
Richards, Stephen L., Salt Lake City.  
Rydalch, William E., Salt Lake City.  
Schulder, Russell G., Salt Lake City.  
Shields, Dan B., Salt Lake City.  
Smith, Geo. H., Salt Lake City.  
Snayder, W. I., Salt Lake City.

Stephens, Harold M., Salt Lake City.  
Wolfe, James H., Salt Lake City.

## VERMONT.

Hogan, Geo. M., St. Albans.  
Button, Charles I., Middlebury.  
Powers, George M., Morrisville.  
Young, Geo. B., Montpelier.

## VIRGINIA.

Beaman, Robert P., Norfolk.  
Blair, D. M., Richmond.  
Bowe, Stuart, Richmond.  
Oaton, James R., Alexandria.  
Chichester, C. M., Richmond.  
Groner, D. Lawrence, Norfolk.  
Lea, John P., Richmond.  
Massie, Eugene C., Richmond.  
Peyton, Robert E., Jr., Richmond.  
Prentis, Robert R., Suffolk.  
Rawley, J. Kent, Richmond.  
Shelton, Thomas W., Norfolk.  
Williams, E. Randolph, Richmond.  
Williams, Z. Randolph, Richmond.

## WASHINGTON.

Bates, Charles O., Tacoma.  
Beeler, Adam, Seattle.  
Bogle, Lawrence, Seattle.  
Bridges, J. B., Olympia.  
Bruener, Theodore B., Aberdeen.  
Chadwick, S. J., Seattle.  
Coleman, J. A., Everett.  
Davis, Arthur W., Spokane.  
Delle, Lee C., Yakima.  
Dore, John F., Seattle.  
Douglas, Malcolm, Seattle.  
Gordon, J. H., Tacoma.  
Gose, M. F., Olympia.  
Grady, Thomas E., Yakima.  
Haight, James A., Seattle.  
Hamblen, L. R., Spokane.  
Herald, Ernest B., Seattle.  
Herr, Willis B., Seattle.  
Kizer, B. H., Spokane.  
Levine, Benjamin M., Seattle.

Lindsley, Joseph B., Spokane.  
McLaren, W. G., Seattle.  
McWilliams, H. L. M., Spokane.  
Metzenbaum, Walter, Seattle.  
Monten, William A., Spokane.  
Murphy, John F., Seattle.  
Nuzum, Richard W., Spokane.  
Peterson, Charles T., Tacoma.  
Post, Frank T., Spokane.  
Pummens, George H., Seattle.  
Remington, Arthur, Tacoma.  
Richards, N. C., Yakima.  
Rowland, Dix H., Tacoma.  
Rupp, Otto B., Seattle.  
Shepard, Charles E., Seattle.  
Spirk, Charles A., Seattle.  
Sullivan, John J., Seattle.  
Thompson, L. L., Olympia.  
Thorgrimson, O. B., Seattle.  
Tolman, Warren W., Olympia.  
Tyler, Albert W., Olympia.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

Lynch, Charles W., Clarksburg.  
Madden, Joseph Warren, Morgantown.  
Preston, John J. D., Charleston.  
Smith, Harvey F., Clarksburg.  
Vandervort, James W., Parkersburg.

## WISCONSIN.

Frame, H. J., Waukesha.  
Hudnall, George B., Milwaukee.  
Lecher, Louis A., Milwaukee.  
McConnell, John E., La Crosse.  
Owen, W. C., Madison.  
Sanborn, John B., Madison.  
Shea, William F., Ashland.  
Schoetz, Max, Jr., Milwaukee.  
Thompson, William D., Racine.

## WYOMING.

Corthell, N. E., Laramie.  
Kinkead, W. O., Cheyenne.  
Matson, Roderick N., Cheyenne.

Total number registered, 1447.

## ANNUAL DINNER

The annual dinner was held on Friday evening, August 11, 1922, at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, California. President Cordenio A. Severance presided.

The speakers were:

Beverly L. Hodghead, of San Francisco.

Rt. Hon. Lord Shaw, of Dunfermline.

M. Henry Aubepin, of Paris.

John B. M. Baxter, K. C. M. P., of St. John, N. B.

John W. Davis, of New York.

Senator Cornelius Cole, of Los Angeles.

The Chief Justice of the United States.

There were 1030 members and guests in attendance at the dinner.



## LIST OF PRESIDENTS

1. 1878-79-\*JAMES O. BROADHEAD<sup>1</sup>.....St. Louis, Missouri.
2. 1879-80-\*BENJAMIN H. BRISTOW.....New York, New York.
3. 1880-81-\*EDWARD J. PHELPS.....Burlington, Vermont.
4. 1881-82-\*CLARKSON N. POTTER<sup>2</sup>.....New York, New York.
5. 1882-83-\*ALEXANDER R. LAWTON.....Savannah, Georgia.
6. 1883-84-\*CORTLANDT PARKER.....Newark, New Jersey.
7. 1884-85-\*JOHN W. STEVENSON.....Covington, Kentucky.
8. 1885-86-\*WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER.....New York, New York.
9. 1886-87-\*THOMAS J. SEMMES.....New Orleans, Louisiana.
10. 1887-88-\*GEORGE G. WRIGHT.....Des Moines, Iowa.
11. 1888-89-\*DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.....New York, New York.
12. 1889-90-\*HENRY HITCHCOCK.....St. Louis, Missouri.
13. 1890-91-SIMEON E. BALDWIN.....New Haven, Connecticut.
14. 1891-92-\*JOHN F. DILLON.....New York, New York.
15. 1892-93-\*JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER.....Lexington, Virginia.
16. 1893-94-\*THOMAS M. COOLEY<sup>3</sup>.....Ann Arbor, Michigan.
17. 1894-95-\*JAMES C. CARTER.....New York, New York.
18. 1895-96-MOORFIELD STOREY.....Boston, Massachusetts.
19. 1896-97-\*JAMES M. WOOLWORTH.....Omaha, Nebraska.
20. 1897-98-\*WILLIAM WIRT HOWE.....New Orleans, Louisiana.
21. 1898-99-\*JOSEPH H. CHOATE<sup>4</sup>.....New York, New York.
22. 1899-1900-\*CHARLES F. MANDERSON.....Omaha, Nebraska.
23. 1900-1901-\*EDMUND WATMORE.....New York, New York.
24. 1901-1902-\*U. M. ROSE.....Little Rock, Arkansas.
25. 1902-1903-FRANCIS RAWLE.....Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
26. 1903-1904-\*JAMES HAGERMAN.....St. Louis, Missouri.
27. 1904-1905-HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER..Lexington, Virginia.
28. 1905-1906-GEORGE R. PECK.....Chicago, Illinois.
29. 1906-1908-ALTON B. PARKER.....New York, New York.
30. 1907-1908-J. M. DICKINSON.....Chicago, Illinois.
31. 1908-1909-FREDERICK W. LEHMANN.....St. Louis, Missouri.
32. 1909-1910-\*CHARLES F. LIBBY.....Portland, Maine.
33. 1910-1911-\*EDGAR H. FARRAR.....New Orleans, Louisiana.
34. 1911-1912-\*STEPHEN S. GREGORY.....Chicago, Illinois.
35. 1912-1913-FRANK B. KELLOGG.....St. Paul, Minnesota.
36. 1913-1914-WILLIAM H. TAFT.....New Haven, Connecticut.
37. 1914-1915-PETER W. MELDRIM.....Savannah, Georgia.
38. 1915-1916-ELIHU ROOT.....New York, New York.
39. 1916-1917-GEORGE SUTHERLAND.....Salt Lake City, Utah.
40. 1917-1918-WALTER GEORGE SMITH.....Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
41. 1918-1919-GEORGE T. PAGE.....Peoria, Illinois.
42. 1919-1920-HAMPTON L. CARSON.....Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
43. 1920-1921-\*WILLIAM A. BLOUNT<sup>5</sup>.....Pensacola, Florida.
44. 1921-1922-CORDENIO A. SEVERANCE.....St. Paul, Minnesota.
45. 1922-1923-JOHN W. DAVIS.....New York, New York.

\* Deceased.

<sup>1</sup> At the Conference for organizing the Association in 1878, John H. B. Latrobe, of Maryland, was elected Temporary Chairman, and when the organization was completed, Benjamin H. Bristow, of Kentucky, was elected President of the Conference.

<sup>2</sup> In consequence of the death of Clarkson N. Potter, Francis Kernan, of New York, presided and prepared and delivered the President's Address in 1882.

<sup>3</sup> In consequence of the illness of Thomas M. Cooley, Samuel F. Hunt, of Ohio, presided and read the President's Address prepared by Judge Cooley in 1894.

<sup>4</sup> In consequence of the absence of Joseph H. Choate, as Ambassador to Great Britain, Charles F. Manderson, of Nebraska, presided and prepared and delivered the President's Address in 1899.

<sup>5</sup> In consequence of the death on June 15, 1921, of William A. Blount the Executive Committee elected the last retiring President, Hampton L. Carson, as Acting President until the next annual meeting. James M. Beck, of New York, prepared and read the President's Address in 1921.

## LIST OF SECRETARIES

1. 1873-93-<sup>\*</sup>EDWARD OTIS HINKLEY<sup>1</sup>.....Baltimore, Maryland.
2. 1893-1909- JOHN HINKLEY<sup>2</sup>.....Baltimore, Maryland.
3. 1909-1920-<sup>\*</sup>GEORGE WHITELOCK .....Baltimore, Maryland.
4. 1920- W. THOMAS KEMP<sup>3</sup>.....Baltimore, Maryland.

## LIST OF ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

1. 1909-1910- ALBERT C. RITCHIE<sup>4</sup>.....Baltimore, Maryland.
2. 1910-1920- W. THOMAS KEMP.....Baltimore, Maryland.
3. 1913-1920- GAYLORD LEE CLARK.....Baltimore, Maryland.

## LIST OF TREASURERS

1. 1878-1902- FRANCIS RAWLE .....Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
2. 1902- FREDERICK E. WADHAMS ....Albany, New York.

<sup>\*</sup> Deceased.

<sup>1</sup> In 1878, Francis Rawle, of Pennsylvania, and Isaac Grant Thompson, of New York, acted as temporary Secretaries and as Secretaries of the Conference.

In 1893, Edward Otis Hinkley being absent, Walter George Smith, of Pennsylvania, acted as Secretary *pro tempore*.

<sup>2</sup> In 1898, John Hinkley being absent, George P. Wanty, of Michigan, acted as Secretary *pro tempore*.

<sup>3</sup> In January, 1920, George Whitelock having died, the Executive Committee appointed W. Thomas Kemp to fill the vacancy until the Annual Meeting when the Association elected him Secretary.

<sup>4</sup> In 1909 by virtue of amendment to Constitution, the Executive Committee elected an Assistant Secretary.

## LIST OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1. 1878-87-\*LUKE P. POLAND.....St. Johnsbury, Vermont.
2. 1878-88- SIMEON E. BALDWIN<sup>1</sup>.....New Haven, Connecticut.
3. 1878-80-\*WILLIAM A. FISHER.....Baltimore, Maryland.
4. 1880-85-\*WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER.....New York, New York.
5. 1885-90-\*CHARLES C. BONNEY<sup>1</sup>.....Chicago, Illinois.
6. 1887-96-\*GEORGE A. MERCER.....Savannah, Georgia.
7. 1888-90-\*JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER.....Lexington, Virginia.
8. 1890-91-\*WILLIAM P. WELLS.....Detroit, Michigan.
9. 1890-99- ALFRED HEMENWAY .....Boston, Massachusetts.
10. 1891-95-\*BRADLEY G. SCHLEY.....Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
11. 1895-99- CHARLES CLAFLIN ALLEN.....St. Louis, Missouri.
12. 1896-97-\*WILLIAM WIRT HOWE.....New Orleans, Louisiana.
13. 1897-1900- CHARLES NOBLE GREGORY....Washington, D. C.
14. 1899-1900-\*EDMUND WETMORE .....New York, New York.
15. 1899-1901-\*U. M. ROSE.....Little Rock, Arkansas.
16. 1899-1902- WILLIAM A. KETCHAM.....Indianapolis, Indiana.
17. 1899-1902- HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER..Lexington, Virginia.
18. 1900-1903- RODNEY A. MERCUR.....Towanda, Pennsylvania.
19. 1900-1903-\*CHARLES F. LIBBY.....Portland, Maine.
20. 1901-1903-\*JAMES HAGERMAN .....St. Louis, Missouri.
21. 1902-1905- P. W. MELDRIM.....Savannah, Georgia.
22. 1902-1905- PLATT ROGERS .....Denver, Colorado.
23. 1903-1906- M. F. DICKINSON.....Boston, Massachusetts.
24. 1903-1906- THEODORE S. GARNETT.....Norfolk, Virginia.
25. 1903-1906- WILLIAM P. BREEN.....Fort Wayne, Indiana.
26. 1905-1908- CHARLES MONROE .....Los Angeles, California.
27. 1905-1908-\*RALPH W. BRECKENRIDGE....Omaha, Nebraska.
28. 1906-1909-\*CHARLES F. LIBBY.....Portland, Maine.
29. 1906-1909- WALTER GEORGE SMITH.....Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
30. 1906-1909- ROME G. BROWN.....Minneapolis, Minnesota.
31. 1908-1911- WILLIAM O. HART.....New Orleans, Louisiana.
32. 1908-1911- CHARLES HENRY BUTLER....New York, New York.
33. 1909-1912- JOHN HINKLEY .....Baltimore, Maryland.
34. 1909-1912-\*RALPH W. BRECKENRIDGE....Omaha, Nebraska.
35. 1909-1912- LYNN HELM .....Los Angeles, California.
36. 1911-1914- HOLLIS R. BAILEY.....Boston, Massachusetts.
37. 1911-1914-\*ALDIS B. BROWNE.....Washington, D. C.
38. 1912-1915- WILLIAM H. BURGESS.....El Paso, Texas.
39. 1912-1915- JOHN H. VOORHEES.....Sioux Falls, South Dakota.
40. 1912-1915- WILLIAM H. STAAKE.....Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
41. 1913-1914-\*ALBERT W. BIGGS<sup>2</sup>.....Memphis, Tennessee.
42. 1913-1916-\*WILLIAM C. NIBLACK.....Chicago, Illinois.
43. 1914-1917- SELDEN P. SPENCER.....St. Louis, Missouri.
44. 1914-1917- WILLIAM P. BYNUM.....Greensboro, North Carolina.
45. 1914-1917- CHAPIN BROWN .....Washington, D. C.
46. 1915-1918- CHARLES N. POTTER.....Cheyenne, Wyoming.

\* Deceased.

<sup>1</sup> In 1888, at the first meeting of the Executive Committee after the adjournment of the Association, Simeon E. Baldwin resigned, and Charles C. Bonney was chosen to fill the vacancy under By-Law X.

<sup>2</sup> In 1913, by virtue of amendment to Constitution, the number of elective members of Executive Committee was increased from five to seven.

47. 1915-1918-	JOHN LOWELL .....	Boston, Massachusetts.
48. 1915-1918-	CHARLES BLOOD SMITH.....	Topeka, Kansas.
49. 1916-1919-	ASHLEY COCKRILL <sup>3</sup> .....	Little Rock, Arkansas.
50. 1916-1917-	WALTER GEORGE SMITH.....	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
51. 1917-1918-	GEORGE T. PAGE.....	Peoria, Illinois.
52. 1917-1920-	T. A. HAMMOND.....	Atlanta, Georgia.
53. 1917-1920-	U. S. G. CHERRY.....	Sioux Falls, South Dakota.
54. 1917-1920-	CHARLES THADDEUS FERRY...	New York, New York.
55. 1917-1920-	ROBERT E. L. SANER <sup>4</sup> .....	Dallas, Texas.
56. 1918-1921-	EDMUND F. TRABUE.....	Louisville, Kentucky.
57. 1918-1921-	THOMAS H. REYNOLDS.....	Kansas City, Missouri.
58. 1918-1921-	GEORGE B. YOUNG.....	Montpelier, Vermont.
59. 1918-1921-	PAUL HOWLAND .....	Cleveland, Ohio.
60. 1919-1922-	THOMAS C. MCCLELLAN....	Montgomery, Alabama.
61. 1920-	HUGH H. BROWN.....	Tonopah, Nevada.
62. 1920-	JOHN B. CORLISS.....	Detroit, Michigan.
63. 1920-	JOHN T. RICHARDS.....	Chicago, Illinois.
64. 1920-	W. O. HART <sup>4</sup> .....	New Orleans, Louisiana.
65. 1921-	THOMAS W. BLACKBURN....	Omaha, Nebraska.
66. 1921-	WILLIAM BROSMITH .....	Hartford, Connecticut.
67. 1921-	S. E. ELLSWORTH.....	Jamestown, North Dakota.
68. 1921-	THOMAS W. SHELTON.....	Norfolk, Virginia.
69. 1922-	A. T. STOVALL.....	Okolona, Mississippi.

\* Deceased.

<sup>3</sup> In 1916, by virtue of amendment to Constitution, the number of elective members of Executive Committee was increased from seven to eight.

<sup>4</sup> In 1916, by virtue of amendment to Constitution, the Chairman of the General Council was made an *ex officio* member of the Executive Committee.

## LIST OF PLACES OF MEETING AND ATTENDANCE

Meeting.	Year.	Date.	Place.	Attendance.
1....	1878....	Aug. 21, 22.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	75
2....	1879....	Aug. 20, 21.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	(no record)
3....	1880....	Aug. 18, 19, 20.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	97
4....	1881....	Aug. 17, 18, 19.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	124
5....	1882....	Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	107
6....	1883....	Aug. 22, 23, 24.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	120
7....	1884....	Aug. 20, 21, 22.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	108
8....	1885....	Aug. 19, 20, 21.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	124
9....	1886....	Aug. 18, 19, 20.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	137
10....	1887....	Aug. 17, 18, 19.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	149
11....	1888....	Aug. 15, 16, 17.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	121
12....	1889....	Aug. 28, 29, 30.....	Chicago, Ill. ....	158
13....	1890....	Aug. 20, 21, 22.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	132
14....	1891....	Aug. 26, 27, 28.....	Boston, Mass. ....	262
15....	1892....	Aug. 24, 25, 26.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	143
16....	1893....	Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1...	Milwaukee, Wis. ....	130
17....	1894....	Aug. 22, 23, 24.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	140
18....	1895....	Aug. 27, 28, 29, 30....	Detroit, Mich. ....	199
19....	1896....	Aug. 19, 20, 21.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	276
20....	1897....	Aug. 25, 26, 27.....	Cleveland, Ohio ....	184
21....	1898....	Aug. 17, 18, 19.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	227
22....	1899....	Aug. 28, 29, 30.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	227
23....	1900....	Aug. 29, 30, 31.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	230
24....	1901....	Aug. 21, 22, 23.....	Denver, Colo. ....	306
25....	1902....	Aug. 27, 28, 29.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	230
26....	1903....	Aug. 26, 27, 28.....	Hot Springs, Va.....	250
27....	1904....	Sept. 26, 27, 28.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	451
28....	1905....	Aug. 23, 24, 25.....	Narragansett Pier, R. I.....	277
29....	1906....	Aug. 29, 30, 31.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	369
30....	1907....	Aug. 26, 27, 28.....	Portland, Maine ....	402
31....	1908....	Aug. 25, 26, 27, 28....	Seattle, Washington ....	312
32....	1909....	Aug. 24, 25, 26, 27....	Detroit, Michigan ....	389
33....	1910....	Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1...	Chattanooga, Tennessee ....	324
34....	1911....	Aug. 29, 30, 31.....	Boston, Mass. ....	625
35....	1912....	Aug. 27, 28, 29.....	Milwaukee, Wis. ....	558
36....	1913....	Sept. 1, 2, 3.....	Montreal, Canada ....	1023
37....	1914....	Oct. 20, 21, 22.....	Washington, D. C.....	1184
38....	1915....	Aug. 17, 18, 19.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	531
39....	1916....	Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1...	Chicago, Ill. ....	943
40....	1917....	Sept. 4, 5, 6.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	598
41....	1918....	Aug. 28, 29, 30.....	Cleveland, Ohio ....	604
42....	1919....	Sept. 3, 4, 5.....	Boston, Mass. ....	871
43....	1920....	Aug. 25, 26, 27.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	727
44....	1921....	Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 2....	Cincinnati, Ohio ....	1206
45....	1922....	Aug. 9, 10, 11.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	1447

# CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS \*

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## CONSTITUTION

### ARTICLE I.

#### NAME AND OBJECT.

This Association shall be known as "THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION." Its object shall be to advance the science of jurisprudence, promote the administration of justice and uniformity of legislation and of judicial decision throughout the Nation, uphold the honor of the profession of the law, and encourage cordial intercourse among the members of the American Bar.

### ARTICLE II.

#### QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Any person, on nomination in accordance with the provisions of Article III, shall be eligible to membership in this Association who shall be, and shall have been for three years next preceding nomination, a member in good standing of the Bar of any state.

### ARTICLE III.

#### ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

(a) Nominations for membership shall be made by a majority of the Local Council of the state to the Bar of which the persons nominated belong, and must be transmitted in writing to the Chairman of the General Council, and approved by the Council on vote by ballot, except as provided in sub-division (d) hereof.

(b) The General Council may also nominate members from states having no Local Council, and at the annual meeting of the Association may nominate members from any state of which

\* Adopted September 5, 1919.

a majority of the members of the Local Council are not then in attendance; but no such nomination shall be made or considered by the General Council, unless supported by a statement in writing of at least three members of the Association from the same state with the person nominated, or in the absence of three such members, then by three members from a neighboring state or states, to the effect that the person nominated has the qualifications required by the Constitution and desires to become a member of the Association, and that his admission as a member is recommended by the signers of the statement.

(c) All nominations thus made shall be reported by the Council to the Association for its action. The vote shall be taken *viva voce*, unless any member demand a vote by ballot upon any name thus reported, in which case the Association shall vote thereon by ballot. Five negative votes shall prevent an election.

(d) During the period between annual meetings, members may be elected by the Executive Committee upon the written nomination of a majority of the Local Council of any state. One negative vote in the Executive Committee shall prevent an election.

(e) Persons of distinction who are members of the Bar of another country but not members of the Bar of any state of the United States, may, without formal nomination or certification, be elected by the Executive Committee to be honorary members of the Association. Honorary members shall be entitled to the privileges of the floor during meetings, but shall not be entitled to vote, and they shall pay no dues.

#### ARTICLE IV.

##### OFFICERS, COMMITTEES AND SECTIONS.

The following officers shall be elected at each annual meeting for the year ensuing:

A President;

A Vice-President from each state;

A Secretary;

A Treasurer;

A General Council, consisting of one member from each state.

The same person shall not be elected President in two successive years.

The General Council shall be a Committee on Nominations for office and shall elect its Chairman annually, but the same person shall not be elected Chairman more than three successive years.

There shall be an Executive Committee, which shall consist of the President, the last retiring President, the Chairman of the General Council, the Secretary and the Treasurer, all of whom shall be members ex-officio, together with eight other members to be elected by the Association upon nomination by the General Council, but no member shall be elected more than three years in succession. The President, and in his absence the former President, shall be Chairman of the committee.

The Executive Committee shall have full power and authority, in the interval between meetings of the Association, to do all acts and perform all functions which the Association itself might do or perform, except that it shall have no power to amend the Constitution or By-Laws.

There shall be one or more Assistant Secretaries, who shall be elected by the Executive Committee, and shall hold office at the pleasure of that committee.

The following committees shall be appointed annually by the President for the year ensuing, each to consist of five members, unless otherwise specifically indicated herein :

On Commerce, Trade and Commercial Law ;

On International Law ;

On Insurance Law ;

On Jurisprudence and Law Reform, to consist of 15 members ;

On Professional Ethics and Grievances ;

On Admiralty and Maritime Law ;

On Publicity ;

On Publications ;

On Noteworthy Changes in Statute Law ;

On Legal Aid Work ;

On Membership, to consist of such number as the President may appoint ; and

On Memorials, of which the Secretary shall be the Chairman.



The Chairman of each Section of the Association, and the President of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, shall each be deemed a committee of one, and each shall report the work of his Section or Conference and present its recommendations for action by the Association.

A majority of the members of any committee, including the General Council, present at any meeting shall constitute a quorum.

The Vice-President for each state and four other members from such state to be annually elected, shall constitute a Local Council for such state. The Vice-President shall be ex-officio Chairman thereof. It shall be the duty of the Vice-President from each state to report the deaths of members within the same to the Committee on Memorials.

The members of the General Council and the members of the Local Council in each state shall constitute a committee for their state to further the interests and opinions of the American Bar Association in such manner and in such ways as shall be suggested by the Executive Committee.

There shall be the following Sections of the Association :

Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar ;

Section of Patent, Trade-Mark and Copyright Law ;

Judicial Section ;

Comparative Law Bureau ;

Section of Public Utility Law ;

Section of Criminal Law and Criminology ;

Conference of Bar Association Delegates; and such other Sections as may from time to time be authorized by the Association upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee thereof.

Each Section shall have a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer, and a Council which shall consist of eight members elected by the Section. Each Section shall have power to adopt By-Laws for the regulation of its functions, not inconsistent with the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association, and subject to the approval of the Executive Committee of the Association. The Council of each Section shall be known and designated as "The Council of the American Bar Association" on the particular subject which characterizes the work of

the Section, as, for example, the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar shall be known as "The Council of the American Bar Association on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar." Qualifications for membership in any Section may be determined by the Section itself and shall be defined in its own By-Laws, provided that action taken by a Section must be approved by the Association before the same shall become effective.

#### ARTICLE V.

##### BY-LAWS.

By-laws may be adopted, amended, or rescinded at any meeting of the Association by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at any session of such annual meeting, provided there be not less than two hundred members present at such annual meeting, and provided further that notice shall have been given by the Secretary to the members of the Association either by mail or by publication in the JOURNAL at least thirty days before the meeting at which action is taken.

#### ARTICLE VI.

##### DUES.

Each member shall pay \$6.00 to the Treasurer annually, which sum shall include dues and the cost of subscription to the AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL, which to members is \$1.50 per year. All other publications of the Association shall be free of charge to the members. No person shall be in good standing or qualified to exercise any privilege of membership who is in default. The Executive Committee, in its discretion, may remit the dues of any member under special circumstances.

#### ARTICLE VII.

##### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

At each annual meeting of the Association, the President shall deliver an address upon such topics as he may select with the approval of the Executive Committee.

**ARTICLE VIII.****ANNUAL MEETINGS.**

The Association shall meet annually at such time and place as the Executive Committee may select, and those present at any session of any meeting shall constitute a quorum, except as provided in Articles V and X.

The American flag shall be displayed at all meetings of the Association.

**ARTICLE IX.****REFERENDUM.**

The Executive Committee may submit from time to time by referendum to the individual members of the Association questions affecting the substance or the administration of the law which in the opinion of the Committee are of immediate practical importance to the whole country.

**ARTICLE X.****AMENDMENTS.**

This Constitution may be altered or amended only by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at any session of an annual meeting, but no such change shall be made unless at least two hundred members shall be present, nor unless notice of the proposed alteration or amendment shall have been given by the Secretary to the members of the Association either by mail or by publication in the JOURNAL at least thirty days before the meeting at which the amendment is offered.

**ARTICLE XI.****CONSTRUCTION.**

The word "state," whenever used in this Constitution, shall be deemed to comprise state, territory, the District of Columbia or any insular or other possession of the United States and places over which the United States exercises extra-territorial jurisdiction.

## **BY-LAWS.**

### **MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION.**

I. The program and order of exercises at the annual meeting of the Association shall be those prescribed by the Executive Committee and notified to the members at least thirty days before the meeting.

### **REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.**

II. Where the report of a committee has been printed, it shall not be read at a meeting of the Association, but if the report recommends action by the Association, the recommendations shall be set forth at the beginning of the report, and the chairman of the committee may state briefly to the meeting their substance and the reasons for them.

### **RESOLUTIONS—PROCEDURE.**

III. No person shall speak more than ten minutes at a time or more than twice on one subject, except as indicated on the formal program prepared by the Executive Committee.

Every resolution shall be in writing and unless of a formal character or presented by a committee, shall be referred by the Chair on presentation, without debate, to an appropriate committee for consideration and report. No resolution which is neither favorably reported by a committee nor adopted by the Association, shall be published in the proceedings of the meetings.

No legislation shall be recommended or approved by the Association unless there has been a report of a committee thereon, and unless such legislation be approved by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Association present.

No resolution complimentary to an officer or member for any service performed, paper read or address delivered shall be considered by the Association.

### **NON-MEMBERS: PRIVILEGES OF FLOOR.**

IV. Members of the Bar of any foreign country or of any state who are not members of the Association may be admitted to the privileges of the floor at any meeting of the Association.

**BOOKS AND PAPERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.**

V. All papers, addresses and reports read before the Association or submitted to it, shall be lodged with the Secretary and become the property of the Association, and shall not be published unless by the express direction of the Executive Committee. Committee reports which have been printed in full in the JOURNAL shall not be printed again in the annual volume of the Association, but there may be printed therein a brief epitome or condensed summary of such a report which may be prepared by the chairman of the committee making the report.

Extra copies, not exceeding one hundred in number, of any report, address or paper read before the Association may be printed by the direction of the Executive Committee for the use of the author.

The Executive Committee shall arrange through the Smithsonian Institution, or otherwise, a system of exchanges by which the Transactions can be exchanged annually for those of Associations in foreign countries interested in jurisprudence or governmental affairs; and the Secretary shall exchange the Transactions for those of the State and Local Bar Associations. All books thus acquired shall be bound and, provided the New York City Bar Association consents thereto, shall be deposited in the charge of that Association, subject to the call of this Association, if it ever desires to withdraw or consult them.

The Secretary shall send one copy of the Annual Report to the President of the United States, to the Chief Justice of the United States, to each of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, to the Library of the State Department, and of the Department of Justice thereof, to the Governor, to the Chief Judge or the Chief Justice of the court of last resort of each state, to the State Librarian thereof, to all public law libraries, to college libraries, to other principal libraries in the United States, and to such other persons or bodies as the Executive Committee may direct.

**OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.**

VI. The terms of office of all officers elected at any annual meeting shall commence at the adjournment of such meeting, except the members of the General Council, whose term of office

shall commence immediately upon their election. Vacancies in any office, except the General Council, occurring between the annual meetings shall be filled by the Executive Committee; and such interim vacancies in the General Council shall be filled by the Local Council of the state.

VII. The President shall appoint all committees, including special committees, and shall announce the appointments to the Secretary, who shall give notice to the persons appointed.

There shall be appointed annually by the President a committee to be known as the Reception Committee, whose duty it shall be to attend immediately before and at the opening of the first day's session of the meeting to receive members and delegates and introduce them to each other.

The Committee on Professional Ethics and Grievances shall:

(1) Assist state and local bar associations in all matters concerning their activities in respect to the ethics of the profession, collect and communicate to the Association information concerning such activities and, from time to time, make recommendations on the subject to the Association.

(2) Be authorized, in its discretion, to express its opinion concerning proper professional conduct and particularly concerning the application of the Canons of Ethics thereto, when consulted by officers or committees of state or local bar associations. Such expression of opinion shall only be made after a consideration thereof at a meeting of the committee and approval by at least a majority of the committee.

(3) Be authorized to hear, in meeting of the committee, upon its own motion, or upon complaint preferred, charges of professional misconduct against any member of this Association. As a result of such hearing it may recommend to the Executive Committee the forfeiture of the right to membership of any such member. All such recommendations shall be accompanied by a transcript of the evidence and shall only be made after the accused member has been given notice of the nature of the complaint and after a reasonable opportunity has been accorded him or her to submit evidence and argument in defense.

(4) Forfeiture of the membership of any member as hereinbefore provided shall become effective when approved by a majority of all of the members of the Executive Committee and

all interest in the property of the Association of persons whose membership is so forfeited shall *ipso facto* vest in the Association. The membership in the Association, and all interest in the property of the Association of a member shall *ipso facto* cease upon his disbarment, or a final judgment of conviction of a felony.

(5) Whenever specific charges of unprofessional conduct shall be made against any member of the Bar, whether or not a member of this Association, and the Chairman of the Committee on Professional Ethics and Grievances is of the opinion that the case is such as requires investigation or prosecution in the courts, the same shall be referred by the Chairman to the appropriate state or local bar association where such attorney resides and it shall be the duty of the Chairman, in co-operation with the local Vice-President of this Association for the state where such attorney resides, to urge the appropriate officers or committees of state or local bar associations to institute inquiry into the merits of the complaint, and to take such action thereon as may be appropriate, with a view to the vindication of lawyers unjustly accused, and the discipline by the appropriate tribunal of lawyers guilty of unprofessional conduct.

(6) The committee, with the approval of the Executive Committee, shall formulate rules not inconsistent with this by-law to give effect to the foregoing provisions, which rules shall be published in the annual reports of the Association.\*

VIII. The Treasurer's report shall be examined and audited annually before its presentation to the Association, by a licensed public accountant designated by the President.

IX. The General Council and all standing committees shall meet at the time and place of the annual meeting at such hours as their respective chairmen shall appoint.

The Secretary of the Association shall be the Secretary of the General Council.

X. Special meetings of any committee shall be held at such times and places as the Chairman thereof may appoint. Reasonable notice shall be mailed by him to each member.

The traveling and other necessary expenses incurred by any committee, standing or special, for meetings of such committee

\* Amended August 10, 1922.

or otherwise, during the interval between the annual meetings of the Association, shall be paid by the Treasurer out of such appropriation as the Executive Committee shall have made on application in each case in advance of its expenditure. Such application shall be made in writing by the chairman of each committee thirty days before the mid-winter meeting of the Executive Committee and upon a specific budget.

All committees may have their reports printed by the Secretary, upon order duly made by the Executive Committee, before the annual meeting of the Association; and any such report containing any recommendation for action by the Association, shall be printed, together with a draft of a bill embodying the views of the Committee, whenever legislation shall be proposed. Such reports shall be distributed by mail by the Secretary to all members of the Association at least thirty days before the annual meeting at which such report is proposed to be submitted.

It shall be the duty of each Vice-President and member of the General Council to endeavor to procure the enactment by the legislature of his state of every law recommended by the Association, and the Secretary shall furnish them with copies of every recommendation and of every bill recommended and a copy of this by-law; and whenever the Association shall by resolution recommend the enactment of any law, the Secretary shall furnish as soon as possible, a copy of the resolution to the President of each State Bar Association, with the request that such Association cooperate with the local vice-president and member of the General Council of this Association and the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws of such state in having a bill introduced in the legislature of its state in conformity with the recommendation of this Association, and use proper means to procure the enactment of the same into law. In every state where there is no State Bar Association, a copy of such resolution, with a similar request, shall be sent to the President of the Bar Association of the principal cities in the state; and in every instance where the form of bill has been recommended, a copy thereof shall also be sent with the resolution.



## ANNUAL DUES.

XI. The annual dues shall be payable at the annual meeting in advance. If any member neglects to pay his dues on or before June 1st following the annual meeting it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to serve upon him, by mail, a copy of this by-law and notice that unless the dues are paid within one month thereafter, the default will be reported to the Executive Committee which may, without further notice, cause his name to be stricken from the roll for non-payment of dues, and his membership and all rights in respect thereto will thereupon cease.

## SECTIONS.—GENERAL REGULATIONS.

XII. Each Section shall meet at least once a year in connection with the meeting of the Association, but not during such hours as the Association is in session.

2. The proceedings of any or all of the Sections may be published from time to time, in the discretion of the Executive Committee.

3. Any member of the Association may enroll himself as a member of any Section provided he meets the requirements in other respects of the by-laws of such Section.

4. Matters arising in the meetings of the Association which relate to a subject with which a Section is primarily concerned, may be referred to such Section.

5. Appropriations may be made from time to time by the Executive Committee of the Association to any Section, to the Conference of Bar Association Delegates, and to the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws; but the financial liability of the Association to the Sections or any of them, to the Conference of Bar Association Delegates, or to the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, shall be limited to such appropriations as may be made for them and shall cease upon payment to the treasurers of the Sections or of the Conferences of the amount so appropriated.

6. The chairman or other officer of each Section and of the Conference of Bar Association Delegates, shall present to the Association at its annual meeting a report in detail of its work and finances up to the preceding June 1st.

# OFFICERS

1922-1923.

## PRESIDENT,

JOHN W. DAVIS, *15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.*

## SECRETARY,

W. THOMAS KEMP, *901 Maryland Trust Bldg., Baltimore, Md.*

## TREASURER,

FREDERICK E. WADHAMS, *78 Chapel Street, Albany, N. Y.*

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

EX-OFFICIO  
THE PRESIDENT,  
THE SECRETARY,  
THE TREASURER,  
CORDERIO A. SEVERANCE,  
Former President,  
St. Paul, Minn.  
W. O. HART,  
Chm. Genl. Council,  
New Orleans, La.

HUGH H. BROWN, Tonopah, Nev.  
JOHN B. CORLISS, Detroit, Mich.  
JOHN T. RICHARDS, Chicago, Ill.  
THOMAS W. BLACKBURN, Omaha, Neb.  
WILLIAM BROSMITH, Hartford, Conn.  
S. E. ELLSWORTH, Jamestown, N. D.  
THOMAS W. SHELTON, Norfolk, Va.  
A. T. STOVALL, Okolona, Miss.

## SECTION OF LEGAL EDUCATION AND ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.

SILAS H. STRAWN, Chicago, Ill., *Chairman.*  
JOHN B. SANBORN, Madison, Wis., *Secretary and Treasurer.*

## SECTION OF PATENT, TRADE-MARK AND COPYRIGHT LAW.

CHAS. E. BROCK, Cleveland, Ohio, *Chairman.*  
EDWARD S. ROGERS, Chicago, Ill., *Vice-Chairman.*  
ALFRED M. ALLEN, Cincinnati, Ohio, *Treasurer.*  
EUGENE MASON, Washington, D. C., *Secretary.*

## JUDICIAL SECTION.

JOHN P. BRISCOE, Prince Frederick, Md., *Chairman.*  
JOHN T. TUCKER, Baltimore, Md., *Secretary.*

## COMPARATIVE LAW BUREAU.

WILLIAM W. SMITHERS, Philadelphia, Pa., *Chairman.*  
CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Shanghai, China, *Vice-Chairman.*  
ROBERT P. SHICK, Philadelphia, Pa., *Secretary.*  
EUGENE C. MASSIE, Richmond, Va., *Treasurer.*

## SECTION OF PUBLIC UTILITY LAW.

JOHN B. SANBORN, Madison, Wis., *Chairman.*  
CHESTER I. LONG, Wichita, Kan., *Vice-Chairman.*  
EDWARD A. ARMSTRONG, Newark, N. J., *Secretary.*  
JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER, Richmond, Va., *Treasurer.*

## SECTION OF CRIMINAL LAW.

FLOYD E. THOMPSON, Rock Island, Ill., *Chairman*.

W. O. HART, New Orleans, La., *Vice-Chairman*.

EDWIN M. ABBOTT, Philadelphia, Pa., *Secretary and Treasurer*.

SECTION OF CONFERENCE OF BAR ASSOCIATION  
DELEGATES.

CHARLES A. BOSTON, New York, N. Y., *Chairman*.

W. H. H. PLATT, Kansas City, Mo., *Vice-Chairman*.

HERBERT HARLEY, Chicago, Ill., *Secretary*.

NATHAN WILLIAM MACCHESNEY, Chicago, Ill., *Treasurer*.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONERS ON UNIFORM  
STATE LAWS.

NATHAN WILLIAM MACCHESNEY, Chicago, Ill., *President*.

JOHN R. HARDIN, Newark, N. J., *Vice-President*.

GEORGE G. BOGERT, Ithaca, N. Y., *Secretary*.

W. O. HART, New Orleans, La., *Treasurer*.

## NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

CLIFFORD H. HILTON, St. Paul, Minn., *President*.

E. T. ENGLAND, West Virginia, *Vice-President*.

HARRY S. BOWMAN, Santa Fe, New Mexico, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

# GENERAL COUNCIL

1922-1923

State	Name	Residence
LOUISIANA .....	W. O. HART, <i>Chairman</i> ....	New Orleans.
ALABAMA .....	E. H. CABANESS .....	Birmingham.
ALASKA .....	RALPH E. ROBERTSON .....	Juneau.
ARIZONA .....	T. G. NORRIS .....	Prescott.
ARKANSAS .....	FRANK PACE .....	Little Rock.
CALIFORNIA .....	CHARLES CUSHING .....	San Francisco.
CHINA .....	STIRLING FESSENDEN .....	Shanghai.
COLORADO .....	T. J. O'DONNELL .....	Denver.
CONNECTICUT .....	GEORGE E. BEERS .....	New Haven.
DELAWARE .....	JOSIAH MARVEL .....	Wilmington.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA...	J. MORRILL CHAMBERLAIN...	Washington.
FLORIDA .....	SCOTT M. LOFTIN .....	Jacksonville.
GEORGIA .....	S. PRICE GILBERT .....	Atlanta.
HAWAII .....	BENJAMIN L. MARX.....	Honolulu.
IDAHO .....	JAMES F. AILSHIE .....	Coeur d'Alene.
ILLINOIS .....	FREDERICK A. BROWN .....	Chicago.
INDIANA .....	CHARLES MARTINDALE .....	Indianapolis.
IOWA .....	JESSE A. MILLER .....	Des Moines.
KANSAS .....	CHESTER I. LONG.....	Wichita.
KENTUCKY .....	WM. MARSHALL BULLITT ..	Louisville.
MAINE .....	ARTHUR RITCHIE .....	Belfast.
MARYLAND .....	JOHN P. BRISCOE .....	Prince Frederick
MASSACHUSETTS .....	JOHN LOWELL .....	Boston.
MICHIGAN .....	WADE MILLIS .....	Detroit.
MINNESOTA .....	JOHN JUNELL .....	Minneapolis.
MISSISSIPPI .....	JOHN D. SEXTON .....	Hazlehurst.
MISSOURI .....	JAMES H. HARKLESS .....	Kansas City.
MONTANA .....	JAMES A. WALSH.....	Helena.
NEBRASKA .....	R. A. VAN ORSDEL.....	Omaha.
NEVADA .....	FRANK A. NORCROSS .....	Reno.
NEW HAMPSHIRE .....	JOSEPH MADDEN .....	Keene.
NEW JERSEY .....	EDWARD Q. KEASBY .....	Newark.
NEW MEXICO .....	HARRY S. BOWMAN .....	Santa Fe.
NEW YORK .....	CHARLES S. WHITMAN .....	New York.
NORTH CAROLINA .....	R. L. SMITH .....	Albemarle.
NORTH DAKOTA .....	LEE COMBS .....	Valley City.
OHIO .....	FRANK M. CLEVINGER .....	Wilmington.
OKLAHOMA .....	FRANK WELLS .....	Oklahoma City.
OREGON .....	JAMES B. KERR .....	Portland.
PENNSYLVANIA .....	ROBERT P. SHICK .....	Philadelphia.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS ....	H. LAWRENCE NOBLE .....	Manila.
PORTO RICO .....	ADOLPH G. WOLF .....	San Juan.
RHODE ISLAND .....	THOMAS A. JENCKES .....	Providence.
SOUTH CAROLINA .....	JOHN P. THOMAS, JR.....	Columbia.
SOUTH DAKOTA .....	W. F. MASON.....	Aberdeen.
TENNESSEE .....	W. H. WASHINGTON .....	Nashville.
TEXAS .....	W. H. BURGESS .....	El Paso.
UTAH .....	C. R. HOLLINGSWORTH ....	Ogden.
VERMONT .....	GEORGE M. HOGAN .....	St. Albans.
VIRGINIA .....	R. R. PRENTIS .....	Suffolk.
WASHINGTON .....	CHARLES O. BATES.....	Tacoma.
WEST VIRGINIA .....	J. W. VANDERVORT.....	Parkersburg.
WISCONSIN .....	W. F. SHEA .....	Ashland.
WYOMING .....	WM. C. KINKAD .....	Cheyenne.

# VICE-PRESIDENTS AND MEMBERS OF LOCAL COUNCILS

ELECTED 1922

## ALABAMA.

Vice-President, J. K. DIXON.....Talladega.  
Local Council, LAWRENCE COOPER .....Huntsville.  
                  GEORGE A. NELSON .....Decatur.  
                  H. U. SIMS .....Birmingham.  
                  W. P. ACKER .....Anniston.

## ALASKA.

Vice-President, JOHN H. COBB.....Juneau.  
Local Council, RALPH E. ROBERTSON .....Juneau.  
                  HERBERT L. FAULKNER .....Juneau.  
                  THOMAS J. DONOHUE .....Cordova.

## ARIZONA.

Vice-President, CLEON T. KNAPP.....Bisbee.  
Local Council, CLIFTON MATHEWS .....Globe.  
                  A. I. WINSETT .....Tucson.  
                  B. E. MARKS .....Phoenix.  
                  O. J. BAUGHN .....Florence.

## ARKANSAS.

Vice-President, J. H. HAMITER .....Little Rock.  
Local Council, S. H. MANN.....Forest City.  
                  W. H. MARTIN .....Hot Springs.  
                  J. M. STAYTON .....Newport.  
                  C. T. COLEMAN .....Little Rock.

## CALIFORNIA.

Vice-President, BRADNER W. LEE .....Los Angeles.  
Local Council, FRANK M. ANGELLOTTI.....San Francisco.  
                  EUGENE DANAY .....San Diego.  
                  J. P. CHANDLER .....Los Angeles.  
                  BEVERLY L. HODGHEAD.....San Francisco.

## CHINA.

Vice-President, CHARLES S. LOBINGIER .....Shanghai.  
Local Council, ARTHUR BASSETT .....Shanghai.  
                  RALPH A. FROST .....Hankow.  
                  ROLAND S. HASKELL .....Shanghai.  
                  CHAUNCEY P. HOLCOMB .....Shanghai.

## COLORADO.

Vice-President, JOHN A. EWING .....Denver.  
Local Council, JAMES H. ROTHROCK .....Colorado Springs.  
                  JOHN H. FRY .....Denver.  
                  RALPH L. CARR.....Antonito.  
                  WM. E. HUTTON .....Denver.

**CONNECTICUT.**

Vice-President, CHRISTOPHER L. AVERY ..... Groton.  
 Local Council, EDWARD M. DAY ..... Hartford.  
                   HARRISON HEWITT ..... New Haven  
                   FREDERICK W. HOLDEN ..... Ansonia.  
                   WILLIAM H. COMLEY ..... Bridgeport.

**DELAWARE.**

Vice-President, JOHN BIGGS ..... Wilmington.  
 Local Council, JOHN P. LAFFEY ..... Wilmington.  
                   R. H. RICHARDS ..... Wilmington.  
                   S. D. TOWNSEND, JR. .... Wilmington.  
                   D. J. LAYTON ..... Georgetown.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**

Vice-President, GEORGE A. KING ..... Washington.  
 Local Council, CHARLES F. CARUSI ..... Washington.  
                   KATHERINE R. PIKE ..... Washington.  
                   FREDERICK S. TYLER ..... Washington.  
                   CHARLES HENRY BUTLER... Washington.

**FLORIDA.**

Vice-President, GEORGE COUPER GIBBS..... Jacksonville.  
 Local Council, M. D. PRICE ..... Miami.  
                   W. B. S. CRICHLAW ..... Bradentown.  
                   E. P. AXTELL ..... Jacksonville.  
                   J. P. STOKES ..... Pensacola.

**GEORGIA.**

Vice-President, JOHN A. SIBLEY ..... Atlanta.  
 Local Council, FRANCIS M. OLIVER ..... Savannah.  
                   ALEX. W. STEPHENS ..... Atlanta.  
                   ARTHUR G. POWELL ..... Atlanta.  
                   HARRY S. STROZIER ..... Macon.

**HAWAII.**

Vice-President, ALEX. G. M. ROBERTSON .... Honolulu.  
 Local Council, WILLIAM O. SMITH..... Honolulu.  
                   CHARLES F. CLEMONS ..... Honolulu.  
                   LYLE A. DICKEY ..... Lihue.  
                   ROBBINS B. ANDERSON ..... Honolulu.

**IDAHO.**

Vice-President, JAMES H. HAWLEY ..... Boise.  
 Local Council, JAMES R. BOTHWELL ..... Twin Falls.  
                   JOSEPH H. PETERSON ..... Pocatello.  
                   FREDERICK S. RANDALL .... Lewiston.  
                   OLIVER O. HAGA ..... Boise.

**ILLINOIS.**

Vice-President, ALBERT N. EASTMAN ..... Chicago.  
 Local Council, LOGAN HAY ..... Springfield.  
                   HUGO PAM ..... Chicago.  
                   JOHN R. MONTGOMERY ..... Chicago.  
                   PARKER H. HOAG ..... Chicago.

**INDIANA.**

Vice-President, ROBERT W. McBRIDE ..... Indianapolis.  
 Local Council, DANIEL W. SIMMS ..... Lafayette.  
 PAUL G. DAVIS ..... Indianapolis.  
 HARRY C. SHERIDAN ..... Frankfort.  
 ELMER E. STEVENSON ..... Indianapolis.

**IOWA.**

Vice-President, WESLEY MARTIN ..... Webster City.  
 Local Council, HAZEN I. SAWYER ..... Keokuk.  
 JOHN F. DEVITT ..... Muscatine.  
 E. M. CARR ..... Manchester.  
 TRUMAN S. STEVENS ..... Hamburg.

**KANSAS.**

Vice-President, E. S. McANANY ..... Kansas City.  
 Local Council, HENRY E. GANSE ..... Emporia.  
 PARK PULSIFER ..... Concordia.  
 A. M. KEENE ..... Fort Scott.  
 WILLIAM OSMOND ..... Great Bend.

**KENTUCKY.**

Vice-President, MATT S. WALTON ..... Lexington.  
 Local Council, GEORGE R. HUNT ..... Lexington.  
 PERCY N. BOOTH ..... Louisville.  
 J. E. ROBBINS ..... Mayfield.  
 GEORGE B. MARTIN ..... Catlettsburg.

**LOUISIANA.**

Vice-President, T. JONES CROSS ..... Baton Rouge.  
 Local Council, W. W. YOUNG ..... New Orleans.  
 JESSY BENEDICT GESSNER ..... New Orleans.  
 J. ZACH SPEARING ..... New Orleans.  
 WALTER LEMANN ..... Donaldsonville.

**MAINE.**

Vice-President, ISAAC W. DYER ..... Portland.  
 Local Council, NORMAN L. BASSETT ..... Augusta.  
 WM. H. LOONEY ..... Portland.  
 HANNIBAL E. HAMLIN ..... Ellsworth.  
 CYRUS N. BLANCHARD ..... Wilton.

**MARYLAND.**

Vice-President, JAMES P. GORTER ..... Baltimore.  
 Local Council, RANDOLPH BARTON, JR. .... Baltimore.  
 WILLIAM H. LAMAR ..... Rockville.  
 CHARLES MARKELL ..... Baltimore.  
 HERBERT T. TIFFANY ..... Baltimore.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**

Vice-President, SAMUEL WILLISTON ..... Cambridge.  
 Local Council, JOHN E. HANNIGAN ..... Boston.  
 REGINALD H. SMITH ..... Boston.  
 JAMES M. ROSENTHAL ..... Pittsfield.  
 ROBERT A. B. COOK ..... Wellesley.

## MICHIGAN.

Vice-President, OSCAR C. HULL.....Detroit.  
 Local Council, HENRY M. BATES.....Ann Arbor.  
                   WESLEY L. NUTTEN.....Detroit.  
                   JUSTIN R. WHITING.....Jackson.  
                   GEORGE E. NICHOLS .....Ionia.

## MINNESOTA.

Vice-President, BRUCE W. SANBORN.....St. Paul.  
 Local Council, HENRY O. CHRISTENSEN ....Rochester.  
                   MORRIS B. MITCHELL .....Minneapolis.  
                   WM. G. GRAVES.....St. Paul.  
                   HUBERT H. D'AUTREMONT..Duluth.

## MISSISSIPPI.

Vice-President, WM. D. ANDERSON .....Jackson.  
 Local Council, J. M. STEVENS .....Jackson.  
                   ROBERT B. RICKETTS.....Jackson.  
                   A. T. STOVALL .....Okolona.  
                   W. H. WATKINS .....Jackson.

## MISSOURI.

Vice-President, L. NEWTON WYLDER .....Kansas City.  
 Local Council, CHARLES M. BUSH .....Kansas City.  
                   MURAT BOYLE .....Kansas City.  
                   JAMES R. CLAIBORNE .....St. Louis.  
                   O. L. CRAVENS .....Neosha.

## MONTANA.

Vice-President, WM. T. PIGOTT.....Helena.  
 Local Council, MILTON S. GUNN.....Helena.  
                   WM. SCALLON .....Helena.  
                   W. S. HARTMAN .....Boseman.  
                   W. M. JOHNSTON .....Billings.

## NEBRASKA.

Vice-President, FRANCIS A. BROGAN .....Omaha.  
 Local Council, HOWARD KENNEDY .....Omaha.  
                   N. H. LOOMIS .....Omaha.  
                   C. B. LETTON .....Lincoln.  
                   F. E. RANDALL .....Omaha.

## NEVADA.

Vice-President, P. A. McCARRAN .....Reno.  
 Local Council, WM. WOODBURN .....Reno.  
                   H. R. COOKE .....Reno.  
                   ROBERT M. PRICE.....Reno.  
                   WM. FORMAN .....Tonopah.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Vice-President, REUBEN E. WALKER .....Concord.  
 Local Council, JAMES W. REMICK .....Concord.  
                   LOUIS E. WYMAN .....Manchester.  
                   HARRY BINGHAM .....Littleton.  
                   ORVILLE E. CAIN .....Keene.



## NEW JERSEY.

Vice-President, JOHN R. HARDIN ..... Newark.  
 Local Council, GEO. A. BOURGEOIS ..... Atlantic City.  
                   RYNIER J. WORTENDYKE .... Jersey City.  
                   ADRIAN LYON ..... Perth Amboy.  
                   SAMUEL H. RICHARDS ..... Camden.

## NEW MEXICO.

Vice-President, A. M. EDWARDS ..... Santa Fe.  
 Local Council, W. C. REID ..... Albuquerque.  
                   F. T. CHEATAM ..... Taos.  
                   FRANK W. CLANCY ..... Santa Fe.  
                   WM. G. HAYDON ..... East Las Vegas.

## NEW YORK.

Vice-President, HENRY W. TAFT ..... New York.  
 Local Council, GEORGE H. BOND ..... Syracuse.  
                   WILLIAM H. GRIFFIN ..... New York.  
                   WILLIAM L. RANSOM ..... New York.  
                   GEORGE S. TARBELL ..... Ithaca.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

Vice-President, W. M. PERSON ..... Louisburg.  
 Local Council, FRANK THOMPSON ..... Jacksonville.  
                   JULIA M. ALEXANDER ..... Charlotte.  
                   R. R. KING, Jr. .... Greensboro.  
                   MARK BROWN ..... Asheville.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

Vice-President, TRACY R. BANGS ..... Grand Forks.  
 Local Council, JOHN KNAUF ..... Jamestown.  
                   FRANK B. LAMBERT ..... Minot.  
                   BENTON BAKER ..... Bismarck.  
                   TORGER SINNESS ..... Devil's Lake.

## OHIO.

Vice-President, PROVINCE M. POGUE ..... Cincinnati.  
 Local Council, M. J. HARTLEY ..... Xenia.  
                   ALBERT D. ALCORN ..... Cincinnati.  
                   RALPH S. AMBLER ..... Canton.  
                   W. R. POMERENE ..... Columbus.

## OKLAHOMA.

Vice-President, C. B. AMES ..... Oklahoma City.  
 Local Council, HORACE HAGAN ..... Tulsa.  
                   E. D. SLOUGH ..... Ardmore.  
                   VICTOR H. KULP ..... Norman.  
                   H. R. DUNCAN ..... Pawhuska.

## OREGON.

Vice-President, ROBERT TUCKER ..... Portland.  
 Local Council, OSCAR HAYTER ..... Dallas.  
                   RICHARD W. MONTAGUE .... Portland.  
                   JOHN H. McNARY ..... Salem.  
                   CHARLES A. HARDY ..... Eugene.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Vice-President, WM. M. HARGEST ..... Harrisburg.  
 Local Council, HENRY S. BORNEMAN ..... Philadelphia.  
                   A. M. HOLDING ..... West Chester.  
                   VERNON HAZZARD ..... Monongahela.  
                   F. G. MOORHEAD ..... Beaver.

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Vict-President, AMASA O. CROSSFIELD ..... Manila.  
 Local Council, EUGENE A. GILMORE ..... Manila.  
                   JAMES ROSS ..... Manila.  
                   S. C. SCHWARZKOPF ..... Manila.  
                   FRANCIS A. DELGADO ..... Manila.

## PORTO RICO.

Vice-President, MANUEL RODRIGUEZ-SERRA.. San Juan.  
 Local Council, JOSE HERNANDEZ USERA.... San Juan.  
                   FELIX CORDOVA DAVILA .... San Juan.  
                   LUIS MUNOZ MORALES ..... San Juan.  
                   JACINTO TEXIDOR ..... San Juan.

## RHODE ISLAND.

Vice-President, WILLIAM B. GREENOUGH .... Providence.  
 Local Council, CLIFFORD WHIPPLE ..... Providence.  
                   ELMER S. CHASE ..... Providence.  
                   FRANCIS B. KEENEY..... Providence.  
                   ELISHA C. MOWRY ..... Providence.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

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- II. New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia;
- III. Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee;
- IV. Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Kentucky;
- V. Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska;
- VI. Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas;
- VII. Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona;
- VIII. Territory of Alaska;
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- X. Philippine Islands;
- XI. Porto Rico.

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1922-1923.

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# APPENDIX



## ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT

BY

CORDENIO A. SEVERANCE,  
OF MINNESOTA.

### THE CONSTITUTION AND INDIVIDUALISM.

The American Bar Association is meeting today in the city of the Argonauts. For the second time in its history it has come nearly half way across the United States. Although still much further from Manila or the extremity of the Aleutian Islands than from Maine, it has made a fair start. Its meeting place is in a city that both historically and in the present typifies the American spirit that has made our nation so great. This city, from the time of the American occupation, while engagingly cosmopolitan, has always been dominated by the strong, virile people of our race. By reason of its beauty and charm, its glorious mountains and lovely valleys, we are too apt to think of California only as a land of romance and ease and *dolce far niente*. The Creator did much for this charmed region, but the pioneer American men and women who painfully toiled across the burning deserts and over the snow-capped mountains, or across the miasmatic Isthmus, laid the foundations, and their descendants have reared the superstructure which makes California today not only a beauty spot, but a great commonwealth. The mountains and the valleys were always here. They were not newly discovered in 1849. The people or the descendants of the people of a great European nation, at one time the mistress of nearly all the Americans, arrived long before. But it was only when American civilization and the free constitution and laws of our country came to bless this land that the real California as we know it today, had its birth. From that time this great state has unfolded until today not only in its beauty, but in its strength and many resources it is the admiration of the world. The pioneers brought with them all those sturdy qualities of mind and body and those traditions of free government which have been so conspicuous

from the time little scattered bands settled along the shores of the Atlantic and began pushing themselves westward, step by step, turning the wilderness into a garden. They brought with them that which enables them in common with all their fellow-Americans, to live in peace and enjoy that which with their heads and hands they earn, the Constitution of the United States with the personal and religious liberty it guarantees. They were people with an inherited reverence and respect for law. But for this and the orderly government so insured, the desert would have remained as it was from the beginning of time, and the waters which now enrich it so that it can support an empire, would have continued to flow unvexed to the sea. In these times of doubt and speculation when some good men and many bad men are giving utterance to distrust and dissatisfaction with what we are glad to denominate American institutions, where better can we come to renew our faith in the works our fathers wrought? When men and women assemble as we do today, to consider the problems that confront us, and to consult together for their solution, when we accept the constant challenge to weigh in the balance the value of the government under which we live, it is the part of wisdom to turn our eyes backward to see whether the system we have has served us well or ill. Has it given us in a large measure happiness and contentment, or the reverse? Has the influence of our institutions been felt upon the world at large? Have our theories of government commended themselves to thoughtful men of other lands? Has our example been followed or rejected? The answer to these questions may at least give pause to those who spend their strength in denunciation and whose eyes are always fixed upon the few imperfect stones unconscious of the sublime beauty of the great edifice as a whole. Many questions of vital moment were considered and determined by that remarkable body of men who sat in Philadelphia through the summer of 1787. They were wise men, so wise that Thomas Jefferson, who was in Paris at the time as the Minister of the Colonies with an exaggeration easily pardonable, called it an assemblage of demi-gods. They were students of history and learned in the science of government as it had developed up to that time. They were zealous for the protection of the freedom that had been won through a long and destructive war, but at the

same time appreciative of the necessity of erecting a government with the strength to maintain itself against foes either external or internal. To recall only a few of their conclusions. They determined against a monarchy or an executive chosen for life. They provided for a bi-cameral legislature. Washington, when asked why the Congress was made to consist of two bodies rather than one, having in mind the sudden waves of passion that might sweep over an assembly, responded with a homely illustration. He said it was for the same reason that one poured his tea into the saucer—to permit it to cool off. Remembering the failures of pure democracies, the Convention established a republican, representative form of government, with frequent elections to the lower House and terms of service in the Senate that are not too long to keep that body reasonably responsible to well-considered, popular will. The members of the House of Representatives were distributed according to population. The control of the purse was left with that House, as it has the sole right to inaugurate revenue legislation. There was withheld from the executive the power to plunge the country into all the horrors and miseries of war. They provided that he could bind the nation by no treaty unless it was assented to by two-thirds vote of the Senate. While a veto was given the President it was not absolute but was subject to be overruled by a two-thirds vote in each House of the Congress. In many other respects they limited the powers of public servants. Further enumeration of these checks is unnecessary, except that above all they established what Webster in his great reply to Hayne denominated as the keystone of the arch, a Supreme Court in which was vested the last and ultimate decision of all questions arising under the Constitution and the laws enacted pursuant thereto. We are so accustomed to these things that we often fail to reflect that many of them were novel in the world at that time. Even England, the freest of all nations, had a parliament which in its lower house was in no sense representative, as a member from Old Sarum, with only two or three electors, had an equal voice with a knight of the most populous shire in the kingdom; and in the election of this house only a fragment of the adult population had a share, large sections of the free men of England having no vote. The powers of the Commons were crippled by the absolute veto of an heredi-

tary house. Today, after a series of reform acts, her parliament is representative and the House of Lords, while it still exists, is so emasculated that it cannot prevent, except temporarily, the enactment of laws passed by the Commons. Treaties are now submitted to Parliament for approval. Since that date there have grown up the great self-governing Dominions, our intimate friend and neighbor, Canada, on the north; Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, each governed by its own laws enacted by its own parliament, and in no sense tied to Great Britain except by the bonds of affection and self-interest. And finally Ireland, whose sons have taken so important a part in governing other countries, including our own, has the immediate prospect of becoming like the other free nations in the British Empire, a self-governing people. In 1787 France was still an absolute monarchy, although it is interesting to recall that its courts had with indifferent success attempted at times to interpose against tyranny. Its people were so oppressed that in its revolution—largely caused, or at least hastened, by the spirit of liberty, reflected back from the new world—the pendulum swung so far in the opposite direction as to produce chaos. This was followed by the inevitable reaction into a dictatorship, succeeded by two monarchies, a short-lived republic, a second Empire, and finally the enduring republic, the glorious deeds of whose liberty-loving people during the last decade have excited the admiration of the world. Germany consisted of a large number of petty states, with an enslaved population under absolute masters, who hired out their subjects as during our Revolution, to fight battles in which they had no concern. After the attempted revolutions of 1848, which were quickly suppressed, Germans of liberal belief swarmed to America to enjoy our free government. Then for a score of years the German states devoted themselves under the leadership of these various sovereigns, to killing each other off, with the resultant creation of a dominant power in one state, and the establishment of an empire with a parliament of shadowy authority. Finally 131 years after our Constitutional Convention, the Kaiser, as an eminent American expressed it, dropped his crown and ran, and the occupants of the petty thrones blew away, like the cards in Alice in Wonderland, and a republic was established. Its permanency is still to be proved. But all be-

lievers in popular government throughout the world hope that it may, in spite of all attempts at reaction, maintain itself among the free nations of the world.

At the end of the eighteenth century, and long after, Italy was truly termed a geographical expression, but now that beautiful land, with its marvelous history, while nominally a monarchy, is in fact a self-governing nation, and its blue skies are over a united people freed from the domination of the stranger. Poland, then partitioned and destroyed, is now a republic, as is Bohemia, that land of poetry and music, whose republican constitution was largely drawn in the old city of Philadelphia within sight of Independence Hall. The Turk had his bloody hand upon all the lands from Constantinople to Belgrade and the Adriatic. The Balkan states are now free, governed by their own parliaments, and the Southern Slavs, who were so long under the domination of the Hapsburgs, are at last reunited with their blood brothers, the Serbs, under a constitution containing a Bill of Rights similar to our own. Austria and Hungary have likewise discarded the Hapsburgs. Thus Switzerland, that home of free men for centuries, no longer remains an oasis in a desert of despotism. Portugal is a republic, and Spain is governed by its parliament. The Scandinavian countries are genuinely democratic in fact, and only Russia, of all the autocracies that cursed the continent at the end of the eighteenth century, is still denied the benefit of a government resting upon the consent of the governed. Since 1787 all of the states of Central and South America have attained their independence, and have modeled their constitutions largely after that of the United States, and a number of them have made great economic and social progress. Even in the far East, Japan now has its parliament functioning with ever increasing powers, and the great Empire of China, in which lives nearly a quarter of the human race, has cast out its foreign monarchs, and chiefly under the leadership of young men educated in American universities, is painfully, through disorder and almost chaos, struggling toward the status of a self-governing republic. It is a noteworthy fact that its most influential citizen has within the past few weeks advocated a federal republic modeled after our own, its ancient provinces to have the same status as American states. When we thus contemplate the grad-

ual adoption by people of diverse races and historic background of most of the fundamental principles, and in many cases the actual forms, embodied in the American Constitution, it would seem that the picture might cause those who are seeking its overthrow or substantial modification, to hesitate and consider whether such a remarkable concensus of human opinion should be disregarded. It is not indelicate for an American to recall that the marvelous progress of our country, attained through individual freedom and not based upon its suppression, has excited the admiration, and in some instances, the envy of the people of other lands. But, say the critics, it is mere assumption to attribute the tremendous development of the United States to its constitution and laws. America, they say, possesses an equable climate, a profusion of minerals, vast forests, and fertile lands. These blessings, or some of them, were denied to portions of the older world. But is the suggestion of these critics an answer? There are other virgin lands with equal or greater natural riches, endowed in all respects as abundantly as ours. But where can one point to an expansion and achievement in all lines, both individual and collective, accompanied by freedom of action and the resultant human happiness and contentment comparable to that of America? The nearest approach is in the great dominions of that mother land of the English-speaking race whose children have carried civilization and order into every corner of the earth where they have planted their flag. But it must be remembered that in the main the theories of free government of America and the nations of the British Empire had a common origin. The germ of our legislative system was the old witenagemot. The guarantees wrung from a tyrannical monarch at Runnymede, the principles for which Hampden stood, the declarations in the Bill of Rights in 1689, were and are our common heritage. Free government had in a large measure been enjoyed under the colonial charters. It was because of the denial to the people of the Colonies of these fundamentals of free government by an arbitrary king and a parliament partly corrupt and largely subservient, that Americans broke their bonds with the mother country. Had England then heeded the words of Chatham, Burke and Fox, the history of the world in the last century and a half would have been far different. It is a matter for supreme



gratification that in these latter years, when the government of Great Britain has been entrusted to the political heirs of the school of Fox, that the attitude of the Colonies has been approved by the people of that great Empire. The attempt made in the eighteenth century to subject free citizens on this continent to a political control in which they had no voice, has met with their condemnation. Sentiment alike in the free nations of the British Empire and in the United States is now for orderly liberty under laws made by the people in the exercise of powers only restricted by the people themselves. It naturally follows that any differences that may arise from time to time between those nations and ours will be settled as they have been in the past half century, either by negotiations or by trial in a legal tribunal, in which impartial justice will be rendered. The adjustment or settlement of such disputes by any other method is unthinkable. The wager of battle will not be revived in such case. The same prophecy may safely be made as to the future relations between the people of America and those ancient friends, the citizens of the free republic of France. The only serious-misunderstandings between that country and ours arose during the first and second empires. Those empires have disappeared, and in spite of attempts by unfriendly propaganda to establish the contrary, we know, and the world knows, that imperialistic designs on the part of France disappeared with the last empire. In the harmony between Great Britain, France and America rests the future peace of the world. Those who seek to disturb that harmony are the enemies of mankind. To insure the government of this world by law the youth of these peoples gave their lives, and today sleep upon innumerable hillsides from the Channel to the Vosges. Since the last meeting of this Association, the most significant public event has been the signing of a treaty between the great maritime powers, providing for the limitation of naval armaments. It is a matter of profound satisfaction that this result was achieved upon the initiative of a distinguished American lawyer, the Secretary of State, and that his chief coadjutor was the leader of the American Bar, our dearly loved friend, Elihu Root. Thus the great powers have in effect said that in the future any matter of difference between them shall be settled as private men compose or litigate their disagreements, and that there shall be no longer

aggressive warfare. Only such naval force was retained as seemed necessary to repel attack. This does not mean absolute disarmament. The wise men who conducted the negotiations resulting in this treaty had vividly before them the memory of the great war, and realized while they were well disposed to peace and government by law, there were other people in whom as yet a like confidence could not be reposed. A proposition of absolute disarmament either on land or sea, would be like the suggestion of the dismissal of all the police force and other law enforcement officers, simply because the great majority of mankind is law-abiding. Hence the proposal of the Secretary of State which was adopted by the Conference, embodied that element of common sense and appreciation of possibilities which always moves the lawyer in advising his client. Until the millennium, account must be taken, both in international and domestic affairs, of the wicked and ill-disposed. Beautiful theories evolved from the easy chairs of dreamers must give way before the practical necessities indicated by human experience. In the eighteenth century Diderot, with his great intellect, conceived a scientific theory of a state. Catherine of Russia invited him to St. Petersburg, where for days he expounded to her his brilliant conceptions. In the end she said:

M. Diderot, I have listened with the greatest pleasure to all that your brilliant intelligence has imparted. With all your great principles (which I understand very well), one could make fine books but very bad business. You forget in all your plans for reform the difference in our positions. You only work on paper which endures all things; it opposes no obstacle either to your imagination or your pen, but I, poor Empress that I am, work upon the human skin, which is irritable and ticklish to a very different degree.

It has been the predominating trait of our race that in matters of law and government it has had the saving grace of common sense. This led to the limitations in our constitution. Perfection in this world is unattainable. The best that can be hoped is an approximation to the perfect. A government in which all legislation will be wise and all administration perfect is far beyond the possibility of human kind. The making and execution of laws and the administration of justice are all subject to human imperfections and human limitations. That any system may be and will be improved as defects are made apparent, is sure, so long as the best informed and most patriotic are in control. In

civilized nations, government and the laws and the interpretation of the laws are not static. Conditions change, and with these changes new applications of old fundamental conceptions and rules must be made. This is an orderly evolution. Its most conspicuous example, perhaps, lies in the growth of the common law, and in the application of fundamental doctrines embodied in our constitution to the changing conditions of modern life. As said by the great jurist who announced the opinion of the Supreme Court in the Debs case:

Constitutional provisions do not change, but their operation extends to new matters as the modes of business and the habits of life of the people vary with each succeeding year.

Far different from this are the revolutionary demands of the mere theorist. Because of some minor failure he does not hesitate to denounce principles of law and government evolved from the best thought of human kind and tested by experience. The ancient landmarks he disregards. The value of human ambition which has led to human achievement is discarded by the disciples of a certain school of political philosophy. The incentive of the hope of personal success, which history has shown to be absolutely essential in the development of the world, means nothing to them. The fact that men will not labor with diligence unless they can enjoy the fruits of their toil, is ignored by those who preach communism and denounce the exaltation of the individual. They forget that the selfishness which would take from the industrious that which he has achieved, for distribution among the whole, is far greater than the selfishness of the man who seeks to possess a bit of land for the exclusive use of himself and his family. The old doctrine that the Englishman's home is his castle means more than that it shall not be invaded by governmental processes. Behind and beyond that, it signifies that there is something that is sacred to him and his wife and children, because he has attained it. This does not at all imply that there are no limitations to the right to property or to the power its possession may give. Again, we have in the law the interposition of the same doctrine of reason and common sense. While a citizen may have that which is his, he may not so use it as to injure his neighbor. To cite a familiar example: Freedom of commerce throughout our country was one of the impelling causes for the adoption of our

constitution.' In *Gibbons against Ogden*, the Supreme Court preserved this right from impairment. In modern days, when transportation is so largely conducted by rail, no new principle of law was required to authorize the establishment by the government of fair, non-discriminatory rates and charges. This is nothing more than the application of the old regulations fixing the fares of the watermen on the Thames, but the right of the owner to possess his property in the railroads, and to protection against fixing rates at so low a figure as to result in confiscation, is preserved. In this way abuses that existed in the early days of railroading through which one locality was destroyed and another built up, or one shipper was prevented from conducting lawful competition against another by discriminatory rates, have been prevented, and no constitutional or lawful rights have been impinged upon. The community is given the advantage of the efforts of the managers of competitive railways to improve their service, and the latter have the incentive of personal success to incite them to their best efforts in serving the public. Unless the rates are inordinately high, excellence of service is ordinarily more important than the amount of the charges. Experience in Europe and America alike has demonstrated the futility of expecting such service when this element of personal ambition on the part of the operators of these systems, is withdrawn, and competitive conditions destroyed, as is the case under governmental operation.

It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the innumerable instances in which our Constitution has been found adapted to new situations and to conditions in modern life which were undreamed of by its makers without in any way striking down the philosophic conceptions upon which it is based, or impairment of individual achievement. The steamboat, the railroad, the telegraph, the telephone, the pipe line have come, and the powers granted to the federal government with all their limitations, have been found ample and sufficient for their proper regulation. The airplane is with us, and laws governing its use are in process of development, as they are in the case of the still later radio. All this has been accomplished without the repression of genius or undue interference with personal freedom. With a like recognition of individual rights which are often directly affected by a correct distribution

and balance of jurisdictions, after infinite debate and repeated judicial decisions, the fundamental principles differentiating between the powers of the federal government and those of the states are fairly well established. This delimitation of the line between federal and state authority has been worked out by our great court of last resort, save only as to the single question of the right of a state to secede from the union, which compelled a resort to the arbitrament of arms. The result of that fratricidal war was to settle forever the perpetuity of our union, and the supremacy of our constitution. The scars of that conflict have long since healed. The bitterness it engendered has been wiped away, and in the gallant armies that threw back across the Marne at Chateau Thierry the hosts of autocracy, and who, step by step, drove out the invader in those days of carnage in the Argonne, there was no distinction either in gallantry or patriotism between the sons and grandsons of the men who in the last century marched under the Stars and Bars, and those who followed the Stars and Stripes.

This great charter, having shown itself strong enough to withstand the shock of wars, external and internal, and having stood over our people as a shield and protection in time of peace, while we have grown from a nation of three millions living adjacent to the Atlantic seaboard, to one of one hundred and ten millions, stretching from ocean to ocean, and taking in the islands of the sea, it would seem as though debate as to its value should have been concluded. But the very guarantees of a free press and free speech, with the opportunity thus given for criticism by men of varying convictions or desires, makes its preservation a matter of solicitude and constant concern to the patriot and lover of his country. But aside from direct attack by the dissatisfied, the wanton or the vicious, which will be discussed later, there have grown up tendencies of thought, which, unless averted, may destroy the true balance between the rights of the states and those of the federal government, and at the same time weaken individual morale by breeding a reliance upon government in the place of the personal self-dependence of the citizens which has been the mainspring of our national development. Owing to our vast expansion and the intimate inter-communication between states and the right of the citizens of the several states to equal privi-

leges in each of the other states the natural result has been to eliminate state lines in many ways. It could not well be otherwise, and the framers of the constitution so intended. Our transportation systems, many of them reaching half way across the continent, carrying principally a commerce interstate in character, must necessarily, if regulation is to be effective, be in the main, under the control of the union. The great industrial concerns of the country, whose trade is nationwide, and whose unchecked power would tend to subvert the liberties of the people, must be subject to like control, for the protection of the people of all states alike; but we are too apt to forget that there is a vast field in which the public interest requires that there shall be no substitution of federal for local supervision or legislation, and further, that in the absence of a clear necessity, there should be no interposition by either. Following great wars there is, as compared with normal times, always a tendency to an expansion of governmental power, with the resultant increased interference with the freedom of the individual. It has been markedly the case since the World War. The mobilization of men and money with the necessary temporary legislation increasing the powers of the executive and minimizing for the time the personal rights of the citizen, produces an abnormal condition of the public mind. In ancient days, when autocracy was the rule, war was the usual state. To a free people in modern days, war is abhorrent. It is appealed to as the last resort only for the purpose of bringing a just peace and the individual comfort and well-being that are the concomitants of peace. When the emergency passes with the ending of the war, there should be a speedy reversion to peacetime conditions. While war is in progress everything is subordinated to the one purpose of a speedy victory for our armies. At the call of the nation men offer up their lives for its preservation. The people submit to having their food, their clothing, the sales of their products and an infinite number of other matters controlled by government. The intimate connection with government thus established has a reflex action in causing the people to lose their self-dependence and to look to the federal government for things which, in a normal state of peace, are entirely of state or individual concern. The President and the Congress are asked to interfere in purely local matters; the federal treasury

is raided, or attempted to be raided in the interest of things in no way national in character. Federal aid in money is demanded to supplement funds voted by the states for improvements or to pay the cost of state activities. Groups of people even seek this aid in support of enterprises which are in effect individual. The congressman or senator is looked upon as successful or otherwise in the measure that he is able to secure appropriations benefiting only the whole or part of his immediate constituency. Legislation sometimes degenerates into a race between the members to see who can secure the most. In this way taxes that are imposed for the general benefit are many times directly or indirectly diverted to private use. The tax-payer in one state is compelled to bear a part of the burdens of some distant part of the country in which neither the nation nor he himself has any but the most remote interest. All this tends to breed extravagance. People who scan their tax bills are apt to insist upon economy in public expenditures which are in the charge of local officials and to bring pressure to produce economical administration. But they seem to feel that these supplemental funds so secured from the general government in Washington are like manna from Heaven, forgetting that they represent the fruits of the labors of their fellow-citizens. This so-called federal aid turned over by the general government to the states without any control as to its expenditure, has already amounted to hundreds of millions of dollars a year. Even that, however, is preferable to the establishment of additional bureaus at the seat of government with thousands of employees and inspectors to oversee the expenditure of these funds. Public opinion should be built up to check these constant raids upon the federal treasury. The courts are powerless in the matter, and the only remedy is in the development of a sound public sentiment in the direction of local and individual self-reliance. Neither communities nor citizens should stand like beggars, hat in hand, asking alms from Washington. There had also developed both before the World War and in a more marked degree since, a movement for the establishment of bureaus and commissions not only in the federal government, but in the various states, which are given greater or less powers of interference with the freedom of action of individuals, and in some cases tend to make them more dependent upon the aid of the govern-



ment or the state, and less upon their own exertions. With the increasing complexity of our civilization, some of these commissions are suitable, proper and necessary, and if conducted with due regard to constitutional rights, are valuable, but in many instances they are distinctly mischievous, and improperly hamper private initiative. They create an enormous roll of officers and employees supported at public expense. In certain cases, while there is a reasonable excuse for their existence, the advantage flowing from the exercise of their functions is of far less value than their cost, even leaving to one side their unfortunate effect upon public morale. It is as true now as when it was first uttered that the people are governed best who are governed least. This country has not grown to be the greatest, most powerful and happiest in the world through the activities of boards or bureaus, but only through the efforts and genius of its virile, strong and intelligent people, with the assurance given by the constitution that they shall enjoy the results of their labor. We have made this marvelous progress by respecting the rights of the individual recited in the Declaration of Independence. If we do not check the tendency to set up a bureaucratic government, centering in Washington, we invite disaster. The United States is not, as was asserted of the late German Empire, an entity free from moral or other restraints over, above and apart from the people, but it is a composite of the people themselves. Its powers are not unlimited. The Government possesses only those from which the people parted for the general welfare, and its activities should be confined within the narrow limits consistent with the performance of proper governmental duties. The wise men who wrote the constitution did not intend to place the citizen in leading strings. The government is the servant of the people. It is instituted not to suppress, but to render certain their liberties. The constitutions, both federal and state, are full of provisions setting bounds to what their respective legislatures may do. In spite of these limitations, the growth of the so-called police power in these later days is a matter of profound concern to all lovers of our country. If legislators are permitted to run riot under the pretended exercise of this power, the constitutional guarantees for the protection of liberty and property will be destroyed. If contracts between individuals truly private in character can be



rendered valueless by the fiat of a bare majority of a legislative body, under the plea of emergency or necessity, and if the legislature is permitted to be the unhampered judge of the existence of such necessity or emergency, what becomes of the constitutional provision rendering such contracts immune from legislative attack? If a legislature can by a simple resolution declare that a business or occupation never before deemed to be affected with a public interest and thus subject to regulation, is in fact so affected, what limits are there to what it may do? The enlargement of the scope of the police power in recent years has gone far in the direction of a communistic state. That this has not been intended in general, either by legislatures or courts, is undoubted. But that its effect has been toward that result is likewise beyond reasonable dispute. Rome was not built in a day, and a constitution can be overthrown in time as surely by gradual encroachments as by sudden revolution. Every undue weakening of its inhibitions prohibiting the invasion of the rights of the individual, is a step towards state supremacy, and each piece of legislation of this character forms a precedent for another. If we believe in the principles upon which our government was founded, we should scrutinize with jealous care new proposals which affect the liberty of personal action, to see whether they square with the ancient doctrines voiced by our fathers in the constitution. The exposition and enforcement of these limitations, whenever they are exceeded, is the function of the judiciary. Therefore judges must not only have character and lofty ethical views, but they must have learning, not only in what may be termed the technique of the legal profession, but a broad education in the history and great fundamental principles of government. They should be informed as to the theories upon which the states of antiquity were based, and be enlightened as to the elements which gave strength and the weaknesses which led to downfall. They should have a thorough knowledge of the growth of constitutional law in England and the American Colonies previous to our revolution;—all this and more should be the equipment of our judiciary so that they may know 'from the results of human experience, the value of and the necessity for the maintenance of the great safeguards embraced in our constitution and the amendments, setting bounds to the action of the

officials of the states and the nation. Only with this thorough training are they fitted to apply to concrete cases as they arise, the protection secured to us by the great charter of our liberties. The Bench is recruited from the Bar; an ill educated and uninformed Bar thus necessarily must result in an ill-equipped Bench. It was not to enable lawyers to make more money by intelligently practicing their profession, that this Association and its co-ordinated bodies, the state and local associations, adopted the resolutions with which you are all familiar, looking to a better preparation for the practice of the law. Such incentive would have been unworthy of the Bar, and would have done violence to its honorable traditions. The reason lay far deeper than that. It was to enable the Bar and Bench to administer with wisdom and intelligence American justice between man and man, and between the citizen and the state. More and more such administration involves the application of the provisions of our constitution.

This fact was recognized a third of a century ago by Mr. Justice Miller, who in one of his masterly lectures said:

The importance of a thorough knowledge of constitutional law to those who propose hereafter to practice the profession of the law in this country, can hardly be exaggerated. . . . The time has come when the Constitution and laws of the United States are not the mere theoretical object of the thoughts of the statesman, the lawyer or the man of affairs; for the operations of its government now reach to the recesses of every man's business, and force themselves upon every man's thoughts.

In times of unrest and loose thinking, such as we are going through at present, the clear definition and enunciation of these principles as they come to be applied from day to day, are of the highest importance. The judges must not only have the firmness to state with definiteness and certainty that the individual rights of the citizen may not be encroached upon either by the executive or by a temporary majority in a congress or a legislature; that all the checks and balances between the departments of the federal government, between the union and the states, and between both these governments and the people must be preserved in their integrity, but in addition they must be possessed of the learning to make clear the reasons for their conclusions. Those to whom these restraints are irksome and who believe in a parliamentary form of government with unlimited powers, recognize clearly that

their easiest method of attack is to assail the power of the courts. In 1821 Chief Justice Marshall said :

An attack upon the judiciary is in fact an attack upon the union. The judicial department is well understood to be that through which the government may be attacked most successfully because it is without patronage, and, of course, without power. And it is equally well understood that every subtraction from its jurisdiction is a vital wound to the government itself. The attack upon it, therefore, is a masked battery aimed at the government itself.

In the earlier days of the republic the exercise of its proper jurisdiction by the Supreme Court called forth heated denunciations by executives and legislators, whose activities it sought to restrain within the limits prescribed for them. At least two presidents of the United States refused to follow its decisions. Politicians and newspapers assailed the great tribunal, but serene and confident in the conclusiveness of their reasoning, Marshall, Story and their colleagues went their way, and unaffected by popular clamor, did their duty. Mr. Justice Story in the Dartmouth College case, said :

It is not for the judges to listen to the voice of persuasive eloquence or popular appeal. We have nothing to do but pronounce the law as we find it, and having done this, our justification must be left to the impartial judgment of our country.

After the passions and controversies of the hour had passed, this impartial judgment was rendered, and these great judges took their place among the immortals.

In all of Shakespeare there is no more splendid passage than that describing the meeting between the old Chief Justice of England and the young King, who in his lawless youth had been committed for contempt for striking the judge when upon the Bench. The Chief Justice said in his justification :

Your Highness pleased to forget my place,  
The majesty and power of law and justice,  
The image of the King whom I presented,  
And struck me in my very seat of judgment;  
Whereon, as an offender to your father,  
I gave bold way to my authority  
And did commit you.

The king replied :

You are right, justice, and you weigh this well;  
Therefore still bear the balance and the sword;  
. . . . . You did commit me  
For which I do commit into your hand  
The unstain'd sword that you have used to bear,  
With this remembrance, that you use the same  
With the like bold, just, and impartial spirit,  
As you have done 'gainst me.

We have no kingly office, but the judges represent the words and the spirit of our constitution, and have, with rare exceptions, enforced them with a "bold, just and impartial spirit," and for this they are held in honor by the good men and women of our country whose liberties they have preserved. Nevertheless, we have lately seen a renewal in certain quarters of these attacks upon the judiciary. Large bodies of men have resented their judgments when adverse to their contentions, and in some cases by formal resolutions have stated that they would determine for themselves the constitutionality of laws and would not regard themselves as bound by the decisions of the courts in that respect. There have been widespread complaints against and attempts at times successful, to limit by legislation the jurisdiction of the courts in affording protection against the invasion of personal rights. In an address delivered before the American Federation of Labor on Flag Day, a senator of the United States denounced the action of the Supreme Court in holding acts of the Congress and of state legislatures unconstitutional as pure usurpation and the exercise of a power not granted by the constitution. He later repeated this address upon the floor of the Senate. He termed the judges a "judicial oligarchy."

And said:

The time has come when we must put the axe to the root of this monstrous growth upon the body of our government. The usurped power of the federal courts must be taken away, and the federal judges must be made responsible to the public will.

He further said:

What I propose is that Congress shall be enabled to override this usurped judicial veto, and to declare finally the public policy, just as it has the power to override the Presidential veto so that we may realize in fact the fundamental purpose of the Constitution as declared in Article 1, Section 1, "that all legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

His remedy was a proposed constitutional amendment to read as follows:

That no inferior federal judge shall set aside a law of Congress on the ground that it is unconstitutional. That if the Supreme Court assumes to decide any law unconstitutional, or by interpretation undertakes to assert a public policy at variance with the statutory declaration of Congress, which alone under our system is authorized to determine the public policies of government, the Congress may, by repassing the law, nullify the action of the court.

It will be noted that the senator made two fundamental propositions: First, that the power exerted by the court in declaring statutes unconstitutional is a usurped power not granted by the Constitution of the United States; and second, that Congress alone under our system has authority to determine the public policies of government. As I had occasion to point out in a recent address before one of the state bar associations, we challenge the correctness of both these statements. That the power is not one that is usurped is clear. It had been exercised by the courts of Massachusetts, New York, Virginia and North Carolina as to statutes in derogation of provisions of their respective constitutions before the federal constitution was adopted. There can be no question that these decisions were within the knowledge of the members of the federal convention, as was the fact that it had been recognized by the Continental Congress, which, by resolution requested the courts of law and equity of the states to decide and adjudge according to the treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain, anything in acts or parts of acts of the legislatures of the states to the contrary notwithstanding. In the notes of the Constitutional Convention it appears, from remarks of numerous members, that it was contemplated that such power should be exercised by the federal courts, and its necessity was fully appreciated. Madison said in the convention that he

considered the difference between a system founded on the legislatures only, and one founded on the people, to be the true difference between a league or treaty, and a constitution. . . . A law violating a treaty ratified by a pre-existing law might be respected by the judges as a law, though an unwise and perfidious one. A law violating a constitution established by the people themselves would be considered by the judges as null and void.

In the Pennsylvania Convention called to ratify the constitution, James Wilson, afterwards Justice of the Supreme Court, said:

I had occasion on a former day to state that the power of the Constitution was paramount to the power of the legislature acting under that Constitution, for it is possible that the legislature enacting in that capacity may transgress the bounds assigned to it, and an act may pass through the usual mode, notwithstanding that transgression; but when it comes to be discussed before the judges—when they consider its principles and find it to be incompatible with the superior power of the Constitution it is their duty to pronounce it void.

Many similar contemporaneous expressions might be quoted.

This power was fully expounded in the *Federalist*. Curiously it was approved in a letter written by Jefferson to Madison from Paris on June 20, 1787, while the convention was in session.

The Constitution was thus adopted with the complete knowledge that the judicial power included the duty of sustaining constitutional provisions as against legislation either federal or state that contravened them. This power was only attacked when some years later its exercise ran counter to what was deemed by individuals or parties desirable in spite of the Constitution.

For many years past, however, the exercise of this jurisdiction by the courts has met with general acquiescence, and criticisms, when made, have ordinarily been as to the conclusions of the courts rather than a denial of their authority.

The second proposition asserted by the senator to the effect that Congress alone under our system has authority to determine the public policies of government, is not true without the addition that such public policies must be determined in obedience to the limitations in the Constitution. He reads out of Article 1, Section 1, relating to the legislative powers of Congress the words, "herein granted," and treats this section as though it read that "all legislative powers shall be vested in the Congress." This fundamental error vitiates his conclusion.

The Congress has no unlimited power of legislation. There are certain specific matters concerning which it may legislate. All others are reserved to the states or the people. If the proposed constitutional amendment should be adopted, not only would Congress have unlimited right to deal with subjects that have always been looked upon as belonging to the states and reserved for their exclusive cognizance, but it could wipe out the Bill of Rights and all the protection that it gives to the people. Thoughtful men are impressed with the danger of the growth of federal power in matters of local concern, even when Congress is acting within the scope of the present Constitution. The proposal is to withdraw all guaranties and limitations whatsoever. It is a matter of real concern that the Federation of Labor in its resolutions passed following this address, approved the proposed amendment and added another resolution to the effect that amendments to the constitution should be made easier. Such action by the representatives of so large an organization is symptomatic of a

very serious condition of the public mind. In substance this proposal is not a mere amendment, but if adopted would work a revolution in our system of government. Heretofore the United States has always been held and considered to be a government of limited powers. If such an amendment should be adopted, the powers of the Congress would be unlimited, and a mere majority of that body, composed largely of men not learned in the law could overthrow all the hard-won safeguards of individual liberty obtained by brave men down through the centuries from Magna Charta to the day when they were put in lasting form in the federal and state constitutions.

De Tocqueville, in his "Democracy in America," said:

The power of the judiciary to declare a law invalid if it transcends the powers given by the Constitution, is one of the strongest barriers ever devised against the tyrannies of political assemblies.

It must not be overlooked that the proposed amendment embodies in itself no limitations. It applies even where the violation of the Constitution is so clear that it is not even arguable. As it cannot be pretended that the principle involved in the law so repassed can have any general application, it follows that each time a bill in violation of some constitutional limitation became a law by re-passing it in Congress, it would result in nullifying such limitation as to a particular subject, leaving it in full vigor as to all other matters. It involves the abandonment of all continuity of decision upon constitutional questions, and the same underlying principle might, and probably would, be determined differently by successive congresses. It amounts to submission of a proposition to amend the Constitution *pro tanto* to a vote of the electors in the various congressional districts where the contest would be fought out over this and all other pending issues in the election of members of Congress. It thus possesses even less virtue than the proposed recall of judicial decisions by direct vote of the people, which was advocated some years ago by a man who was dearly loved by his countrymen, and but for whose advocacy the scheme would have attracted no attention whatever. As it was, even with the prestige of his great name, it could not stand discussion and is no longer heard of. It contained no appeal to the good common sense of America.

While it is inconceivable that such amendment can receive any substantial support in Congress, or that it could in any event



secure the votes of three-fourths of the states, still the mere fact that a senator of the United States advances such a proposition emphasizes the necessity of a wider study of the constitution and a fuller appreciation by the people, of its value. It is only one of a series of attacks that are being made upon established institutions. The state of mind of the world for the last few years has been revolutionary. People have been restive under any restraint, no matter how salutary. They have sought change for the sake of change. There has been a feeling that in some way all inequalities and unhappiness could be cured by government. While this sentiment has made less headway in our free America than in other lands, it has even here become so widespread that it should be a matter of serious concern to every patriot.

Recent investigations, both official and unofficial, have demonstrated the shocking extent to which direct agitation, in part public, in part secret, against our whole system of government has gone. Large organizations of men extending to every industrial center in America, are at work carrying on an active propaganda directed to the eventual destruction of our constitution and the substitution therefor of a government such as has brought chaos to the great Russian people. The principal leader of one branch of this movement has recently returned from Moscow, bringing instructions and aid from the oligarchy which is there in power. It has been publicly stated by the President of the American Federation of Labor that this organization so affiliated with Soviet Russia, has at least a thousand men well supported and compensated, working in the interests of this movement and penetrating every section of the republic. The speeches made at the Third Internationale in Russia, which was attended by representatives from this country, advocated not only open propaganda in other countries of the world, including our own, but the secret commission of unlawful acts and the circulation of literature forbidden by law.

One of the American delegates in a public utterance at Moscow used this language with reference to the publications of his party in America :

All the organs of the press (the majority of which at the present moment are published underground) are under the immediate control of the directive bodies of the party. All local organizational procedures



are coordinated with the central organization. Increased and unremitting attention is given to the observance of party discipline.

And again he said:

For the purpose of augmenting the success of propaganda, the center of gravity of party work was shifted to the plants, mills, and mines. For that purpose, agents of agitation were appointed wherever there were members of the party. They were guides in Communist watch-words and ideas.

Another delegate thus paid his respects to the patriotism of the American Legion:

The demobilized soldiers (who for the most part did not see the battle front), under the direction of former officers (sons of various bankers and rich men), have organized themselves into "the American Legion" for the purpose of protecting "the Constitution and free institutions of America." This last is accomplished by riotous attacks on the headquarters of Communists and trade-unions and the beating up of active workmen.

Under extremely difficult conditions the Communists in America have had to reorganize themselves from half-legal and open organizations into absolutely underground organizations.

Three delegates united in publishing a report of the American Communist party, and in this pronunciamento occurs the following:

The class-conscious workers of America more and more turn toward you, fellow workers of Soviet Russia. Your example is to them a lesson in the revolutionary struggle, for which American bourgeois democracy and the working class of America are both organizing and preparing. . . . They expect that the 2nd Congress of the Communist International will establish the general staff of the world revolution. Long live Soviet Russia! Long live the Dictatorship of the Proletariat! Long live the III International!

The secretary of the Communist party of America published a statement in which, among other things, he said:

"My" country, America, formerly the most progressive country in the world, has now become the most reactionary; the impending American revolution will be more cruel and severe than the revolutions in Russia and Germany.

These expressions are, of course, those of extremists. They and their associates now comprise a very small percentage of the people of this country. But in addition to the so-called underground publications, the book stalls on the street corners in our cities are covered with literature written and published to stir up hatred, produce discontent, and in many cases, in a more or less blind and furtive way, incite to violence. One publishing house alone advertises an output of many thousands of books and pamphlets per day, the greater part of which are of this character.

The influence of such publications, especially upon immature minds, is necessarily tremendous. Influenced, no doubt, by such vicious teachings, sabotage has largely increased and the law has been flouted by bands of men in different parts of the country at times of industrial troubles. To a large extent these propagandists are foreign born, although with shame it must be confessed that many of them were born and reared under the free institutions of America. The Chairman of the Executive Council of the National Civic Federation in a pamphlet published as late as June 24th, of the present year said:

A committee of The National Civic Federation, which has spent two years studying the revolutionary movements in this country, was greatly disturbed to find the extent to which they have penetrated all groups making up our national life. Not the least disquieting feature of the situation is the fact that so many men in high places have little realization of what is going on about them. For instance, it was learned that, under the very dome of the Capitol at Washington, there was an organization made up of a hundred and fifty secretaries to senators and representatives which was completely in the hands of the Reds. It had been in existence for two years, holding its meetings in the caucus room of the House, and yet few persons, even in Washington, had ever heard of it. But Moscow and the Red "liberal" press of all nations had heard of it and knew and exploited the fact that the "U. S. Congress Jr." had voted in favor of the recognition of Soviet Russia.

Innumerable instances of a similar nature and equally disturbing in churches, colleges, social reform and other agencies have been cited by the committee, all showing the same widespread ignorance on the part of public men and women with regard to the pernicious activities of these subversive elements. This is all the more significant when it is realized that the governing bodies of such institutions are generally from the rank of our most successful business men.

In so far as this literature does not incite to violence or revolution, where it does not proceed beyond the limits of permissible debate, its authors are protected by the guaranty of a free press vouchsafed to them by the very constitution they are seeking to destroy. When they go beyond that limit, it is the duty of every lover of his country to uphold the hands of our government officials, and see that such activities are punished to the full extent of the law, and that such agitators as are foreign born be deported to the place from whence they came. But these remedies are not enough. From the foundation of our government our doors have been freely open to the nations of all Europe. In the early days we were the only important state contending for the privilege of a change of allegiance. Our second war with Great Britain very largely grew out of contentions over that question.

We have latterly placed some restriction upon the right to come to our shores, but these restrictions operate more efficiently to control the quantity than the quality of the immigrant. We have been too careless of the priceless value of our heritage. We have too freely received into our citizenship without investigation, men whose chief mission has been to plot and agitate against the free institutions under which they have enjoyed liberty and opportunity such as were undreamed of in the lands of their birth. We have unloaded and turned loose in America great numbers of men whose departure from their native land was for their country's good. This must end. The inquiry into the fitness of a man to become a citizen of this republic, should begin before, not after, he comes here. It should not be a perfunctory inquiry, but as thorough as humanly possible. Our government should know the type of person who presents himself as a self-invited guest in our house. We still have room for the honest, industrious and law-loving from other lands. We have no place for any other.

Forty years ago a great American poet wrote these words:

Oh Liberty, white Goddess! Is it well  
To leave the gates unguarded? On thy breast  
Fold Sorrow's children, soothe the hurts of fate,  
Lift the down-trodden, but with hands of steel  
Stay those who to thy sacred portals come  
To waste the gifts of freedom. Have a care  
Lest from thy brow the clustered stars be torn  
And trampled in the dust. For so of old  
The thronging Goth and Vandal trampled Rome,  
And where the temples of the Cæsars stood  
The lean wolf unmolested made her lair.

But mere prosecutions, supervision of immigration and deportation of the unfit will not solve the question.

The agitator who keeps himself immune from prosecution by confining his attacks upon our institutions to stirring up discontent, arraying men against their fellow citizens, assailing the law and its ministers and denouncing the limitations of our constitution, may, in many cases do more harm than the anarchist, the very violence of whose teachings usually repels rather than convinces. Such men are the curbstone orators, the parlor socialists and the like. They are continually at work; they always have abundant time. All that can be said and all that can be done by these apostles of destruction will go for naught if the conscience and intelligence of America is aroused to the danger. A people

who, in spite of racial origin, were so fused into one in the terrible crucible of war when assailed from without, will not, if awakened, permit either the destruction or the diminution of that freedom our fathers won. The laws we have must be respected. Impartial justice must be rendered in our courts. It must be made clear that personal ideas of government are no excuse for crime and that all the power of the states and the nation will be used to insure the constitutional right of law-abiding people to live and work in peace and security. But beyond all this, the assailant of our free institutions must not go unanswered. The vast influence of the American Bar should be massed against this challenge to civilization. In co-operation and harmony with other patriotic organizations we should inaugurate and carry on a nation-wide movement to the end that the men and women of our generation and the youth of the coming generation be shown the value of that liberty under the law which our forefathers established. Upon the rostrum, in the press, and above all, in our schools of every grade, our people should be taught that our constitution and laws and the courts that interpret them do not destroy but preserve their liberties. Misconceptions caused by lawless agitators should be corrected. Ill-considered prejudice must be made to give way to reason. It should be emphasized that in our free land with its laws made by the people and for the people there is no place for so-called class consciousness, and that we will tolerate no government by classes; that universal suffrage entails universal responsibility. By bringing home these fundamental truths we shall be faithful to our oaths to support our incomparable Constitution, and will make certain that without impairment it will in the future, as in the past, guard and save the freedom of all our people.

# THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LAW OF WATERS IN THE WEST.

BY  
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It is necessary to define and limit the subject of this address. The region known as the West is frequently understood to include all the territory west of the Allegheny Mountains. This embraces at least twenty-three states, each having laws on nearly every subject relating to land that are in some respects different from those of the others. The part of it which was acquired from Mexico in 1848 by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo is divided into five states, not including parts of Colorado and Wyoming, and each of these also have laws on the subject that differ from the others in some particulars. I am not familiar with the details of these laws in any of the states except California. It was the state first created out of the Mexican acquisition and in it the law of waters first became important enough to be the subject of judicial decision. The laws of the neighboring states have generally followed the course of decision in California. I shall, therefore, confine myself to the discussion of the law of waters in California.

The development of that law in California is a part of the history of the development and growth of the state. The first industry pursued here, that of placer mining, required the liberal use of water to separate the gold from the soil, sand and gravel in which it was embedded. It was confined to the mining regions. The later and more widespread industry of agriculture required still larger quantities of water to grow the annual crops, trees and vines to which the climate and soil were so well adapted.

The recent use of water to produce electrical energy adds another valuable use to that element. The increase in population and the corresponding increase in these various industries have produced a demand for water which it has taxed all possible sources to supply. The controversies arising from these condi-

tions have been taken to the courts and have compelled decisions upon various phases of the law of waters. Our reports contain more decisions on that subject than on any other.

In determining this law the courts have had to take into consideration the different purposes for which water is used, the various methods of applying and diverting it, and the different sources from which the water can be obtained. The subjects of the decisions on water law may be classified as follows: 1. The use of water for mining purposes on government land, giving rise to a peculiar phase of the development of the law, which terminated at the close of the Civil War and with the passage of the act of Congress in 1866, presently to be described; 2. The use of water for the irrigation of land, and its diversion from streams on land in private ownership; 3. The extraction and use of the subterranean supplies of water. Another use has recently begun; the impounding of water in reservoirs for the double purpose of producing electrical energy and conserving the run-off during the rainy season and while the mountain snows are melting, for use in irrigation after it has passed through the power plants. The law with regard to this use, in so far as it may require any modification of settled rules, is now in process of development and it does not come within the scope of a paper devoted to the past. The first subject to be discussed, therefore, is the law regarding the use of water in the mining regions during the first sixteen years after the settlement of the state in 1849.

No more spectacular migration of human beings was ever known in history than that of 1849 from all parts of the world to the gold-bearing lands of California. They came from everywhere, but chiefly from the eastern part of the United States. They found a country different in topography, and in climatic conditions, from those from which they came. All were seeking gold. The only method of obtaining it that was feasible, under the existing circumstances, was that known as placer mining. The miners began to arrive in the summer of 1849, and they found the streams very low, many of them dry. It was only where streams were flowing that they were able to obtain any satisfactory results from their operations. As their numbers increased from year to year, the demand for

running water in the mining regions became very great. Rights to take water from the streams soon became very valuable. Naturally disputes arose concerning such rights.

The conditions were novel to these people. There seemed to be no owner of the land. It belonged to the United States, but the national government had not even surveyed it and had no persons in actual control of it. It was all unoccupied. There was no known law to govern the rights of the persons desiring to extract the gold from the land and use the water for that purpose. There was no government, no law and no authority. In these circumstances the early adventurers had to form their own government and frame and enforce their own laws in such rude fashion as the conditions permitted.

Those who had come from the eastern part of the United States were in such numbers that they dominated the situation. Belonging to the Anglo-Saxon race, being accustomed to conditions where law and order prevailed, and finding themselves in a region previously uninhabited and without any government, they followed their natural habits, inclinations and intuitions, and immediately sought to make local regulations for the preservation of law and order and for the protection of such rights as were generally recognized, until a provisional government should be provided by the United States. Mining districts were formed and in each of them mining rules were adopted at meetings of the inhabitants of the territory included in the district. These rules were generally accepted as law and were enforced by such informal tribunals as the inhabitants instituted under the exigencies of each particular occasion. The regulations were not precisely the same in all districts. Either the different topography or the different ideas of the inhabitants of the several districts caused somewhat different rules to be adopted and established in different places. Practically no attention whatever was given to the subject of the real ownership of the land on which the miners settled. No person appeared to claim ownership. If the roving tribes of Indians found in the country had any sort of possession or claim, the miners gave it no thought, and they were wholly disregarded. The rights of the miners were those of the possessor, only, and such possession



was the sole foundation and evidence of their title to the land they occupied, to the water they used in mining, and to the gold which they obtained thereby.

The influx of population was very rapid. According to Mr. Hittell the persons arriving during the year 1849 numbered one hundred thousand. He justly adds that a large majority of them "were Americans, trained in American schools, imbued with American principles and included some of the choicest spirits from every section of the United States."<sup>1</sup> It soon became evident that a local government of the territory should be organized. General Bennet Riley had been appointed provisional governor by the President of the United States. In pursuance of a proclamation issued by him a convention to organize a state government met and prepared a constitution which was ratified by popular vote on November 13, 1849. The actual admission into the union did not take place until September 9, 1850, but the new state government, without awaiting federal authority, immediately upon the adoption of the constitution, organized and took control of local governmental affairs. No territorial government was ever formed for California. The judicial department provided by the constitution included a supreme court consisting of a chief justice and two associate justices, all to be elected by the people for a term of six years. The legislature was empowered at its first meeting to elect the justices of the court and classify them so that one should go out of office every two years. Under this authority justices were elected on December 22, 1849, and they organized as a court in March, 1850.

Prior to the treaty with Mexico in 1848, property rights were governed by Mexican law. After that treaty and until California was admitted into the union, the law of Mexico continued in force with respect to private rights of property, except in so far as it was changed by the public authorities of this country.<sup>2</sup> The first volume of our reported cases contains many decisions applying the Mexican law to past transactions. On April 13, 1850, the legislature enacted a law declaring that the common

<sup>1</sup> 2 Hittell's Hist. of Cal., p. 700.

<sup>2</sup> *People vs. Folsom*, 5 Cal. 379; *Wells vs. Stout*, 9 Cal. 494.



law of England, so far as it was in harmony with the state and federal constitutions, should be the rule of decision in this state.

The Supreme Court was thereupon confronted with the problem of determining the rights of contending parties to the use of the waters of the streams in a country which had been previously subject to the almost unknown law of Mexico and which had suddenly been transformed into a country governed by the common law, where the real owner of the land was for all practical purposes absent and indifferent, where the people had come from different countries and were strange to the land, the climate and to each other, and where the principal source of litigation in regard to the use of water was the conflicting claims of miners to the waters they were diverting, or claiming the right to divert, from the streams adjacent to or near their mining claims.

The common law of England included the doctrine of riparian rights; a doctrine naturally growing out of the well-known principles of that law as to the right of private property in land owned in fee simple. An entry on land without permission of such owner, whatever the motive or purpose, was a trespass at common law, and the owner had the right to prevent it by such force as was necessary to accomplish that purpose. Consequently, except with respect to navigable streams, the several owners of the lands bordering upon the streams were, under that law, the only persons who could have or enjoy the use of the water running therein, or claim any right thereto, for no other person could have access to the stream either to take or use the water. These rules automatically protected the abutting owners in the exclusive right to the use of the water, and they are the foundation of the riparian right. But in this strange country the owner of the land, apparently by design, remained absent and refrained from interfering with the possession of the land by the miners, or with the use of the waters thereof. The disputes were all raised by persons who had no real ownership in the water which they were using, and of which, by virtue of that use, they claimed to be in possession, and the real owner was not brought into the controversy. The problem of the court was therefore directed mainly to the best and most appro-

priate application of the general principles of the common law to the anomalous conditions existing in the mining regions, conditions wholly unknown in the countries in which, up to that time, the common law had been administered. There were no specific common law rules that had ever been applied in those countries to the peculiar conditions and controversies existing and arising in the mining regions of California, and the only recourse was to its general principles relating to possessory rights.

The right of a person who did own land on a stream, to divert water therefrom for use on non-riparian land, had received little attention and satisfactory authority upon that subject was wanting. The laws of Mexico on the subject were not well known and its safeguards for the protection of private rights, being derived in the main from the arbitrary methods of the ancient Spanish rule, were not adapted to the habits and preconceived ideas of Anglo-Saxon races. The rights of possessors of the land gave comparatively little trouble. In the first year the court held that the Mexican law and the common law alike secured to one who was in peaceable possession of land a right thereto superior to that of any mere intruder or trespasser and that proof of such possession prior to and at the time of an intrusion thereon was sufficient to defeat or oust the intruder.<sup>3</sup> The question of water rights was naturally more complex. Three years passed before any disputes over water reached the Supreme Court. The first case on that subject, decided in 1853,<sup>4</sup> was a controversy between two appropriators for mining purposes. Neither claimed as a riparian owner. The court nevertheless looked to the common law authorities on riparian rights and found there the doctrine that the riparian owner had the right to the reasonable use of the water during its passage over his land, and no title to the *corpus* of the water, and that he could not reclaim the water after it had passed his boundaries. From these principles it concluded that where a miner diverted water from one stream and, after using it for mining purposes, turned it into another stream, he thereby lost all right to it and could not retake it from the second stream

<sup>3</sup> Sunol vs. Hepburn, 1 Cal. 260; Woodworth vs. Fulton, 1 Cal. 308; Brown vs. O'Connor, 1 Cal. 421.

<sup>4</sup> Eddy vs. Simpson, 3 Cal. 249.

against the will of another miner whose dam was on the second stream below the place where the additional water was turned into it. This decision was apparently based on the idea that the mere turning of the water into another stream, after having once used it, was conclusive evidence of abandonment, and that it gave one who had prior rights to divert the natural waters of the latter stream a right to have that artificial increase continued for his benefit. Five years later this decision was virtually overruled and it was declared that the prior right to the use of the natural water of a stream did not entitle the person to the exclusive use of the channel, and that the bed of the stream could be used by others as a channel for conducting water provided that they took out below no more than the quantity they had added to the stream above, less the loss by evaporation and seepage.<sup>6</sup> This has ever since been the established law.

The difficulties encountered by the court in its consideration of these questions are expressed in some of the opinions. Some of those expressions are interesting. In the second case on the subject, decided in January, 1855,<sup>6</sup> Justice Heydenfelt delivering the opinion of the court, said: "In this state the larger part of the territory consists of mineral lands, nearly the whole of which are the property of the public," and with obvious reference to the rules and customs of the miners he added:

With the exception of certain state regulations, very limited in their character, a system has been permitted to grow up by the voluntary action and assent of the population, whose free and unrestrained occupation of the mineral region has been tacitly assented to by the one government and heartily encouraged by the legislative policy of the other. If there are, as must be admitted, many things connected with this system, which are crude and undigested, and subject to fluctuation and dispute, there are still some which a universal sense of necessity and propriety have so firmly fixed as that they have come to be looked upon as having the force and effect of *res judicata*.

In a case decided two years later,<sup>7</sup> Chief Justice Murray said that the former decisions in regard to the right to appropriate water from streams for mining purposes "have been based upon the wants of the community and the peculiar condition of things in this state (for which there is no precedent), rather than any absolute rule of law governing such cases. The absence of

<sup>6</sup> Butte, etc. Co. *vs.* Vaughn, 11 Cal. 151; Hoffman *vs.* Stone, 7 Cal. 46.

<sup>6</sup> Irwin *vs.* Phillips, 5 Cal. 146.

<sup>7</sup> Hoffman *vs.* Stone, 7 Cal. 48.

legislation has devolved on the courts the necessity of framing rules for the protection of this great interest, and in determining these questions, we have conformed, as nearly as possible, to the analogies of the common law." Later in the same year, in a case involving the respective rights of successive appropriators from the same stream, and the pollution of the water by the upper appropriator, Justice Burnett made a fuller statement on the subject as follows:

It may be said, with truth, that the judiciary of this state, has had thrown upon it, responsibilities not incurred by the courts of any other state in the union. In addition to those perplexing cases that must arise, in the nature of things, and especially in putting into practical operation, a new constitution and a new code of statutes, we have had a large class of cases, unknown in the jurisprudence of our sister states. The mining interest of the state has grown up under the force of new and extraordinary circumstances and in the absence of any specific and certain legislation to guide us. Left without any direct precedent, as well as without specific legislation, we have been compelled to apply to this anomalous state of things the analogies of the common law, and the more expanded principles of equitable justice. There being no known system existing at the beginning, parties were left without any certain guide, and for that reason, have placed themselves in such conflicting positions that it is impossible to render any decision that will not produce great injury, not only to the parties immediately connected with the suit, but to large bodies of men, who, though no formal parties to the record, must be deeply affected by the decision. No class of cases can arise more difficult of a just solution, or more distressing in practical result. And the present is one of the most difficult of that most perplexing class of cases. The business of gold-mining was not only new to our people; and the cases arising from it, new to our courts, and without judicial or legislative precedent, either in our own country or in that from which we have borrowed our jurisprudence; but there are intrinsic difficulties in the subject itself, that it is almost impossible to settle satisfactorily, even by the application to them of the abstract principles of justice. Yet we are compelled to decide these cases, because they must be settled in some way, whether we can say after it is done, that we have given a just decision or not.\*

The decision was that the incidental pollution of the water by the upper appropriator in his mining operations, to the detriment of the lower, one was not an actionable injury. In the case next following it in that volume of the reports, the decision was overruled on this point, and Justice Burnett, in concurring therein, stated that the opinion in the first case "should receive some qualification."\*

During the period preceding the year 1866 large diversions of water had been made from the streams of the mining regions in

\* *Bear River Co. vs. York Mining Co.*, 8 Cal. 332.

\* *Hill vs. King*, 8 Cal. 338.

this state, canals many miles in length had been constructed to carry the water to the place of use or to sell it to the miners along its course, great sums of money had been invested and property had been acquired which was of great value, if the possessors had a valid title thereto. This was done in reliance upon the general understanding of all concerned that the United States, as the owner of the land, acquiesced in these uses of its property and would not interfere to take it away from those who had thus occupied, developed and improved it, or deprive them of the products of their efforts. As a result of the labors of the courts under the difficult conditions just referred to a system of law had been established and was being administered, whereby the rights of appropriators of water from the streams on the public land, as between claimants not in privity with the riparian owner, were considered and determined in a reasonably satisfactory manner.

The principles so established during this period may be stated generally as follows: The waters of these streams on the public lands of the United States were all subject to appropriation at any time by any person who proposed to devote the water so taken to a beneficial use. The making of a diversion with such intent and for such purpose would vest in the diverter, at once, the right to use the water. No length of time of such use was essential to the acquisition of the right. The water was treated as property having no owner. The rights of the United States as riparian owner of the abutting lands were completely ignored. With respect to contending appropriators of water from the same stream, he who was first in time was considered superior in right. Such right vested by relation as of the time when the appropriator began the actual work of constructing his diversion works and ditch for that purpose, provided the work was done in such a manner as to be visible and to manifest to others his intent and purpose to prosecute the work to completion,<sup>20</sup> and provided further, that he did so and actually took and used the water. The right so obtained was a right to only so much of the water as was beneficially used. The owner of such right was entitled at any time to change the place of

<sup>20</sup> *Kelly vs. Natoma W. Co.*, 6 Cal. 105; *Kimball vs. Gearhart*, 12 Cal. 27.

diversion or the place of use, if the rights of others were not impaired thereby. These principles have not been changed by subsequent decisions.

The existence of riparian rights was recognized by the court in a few cases where a reference thereto seemed appropriate, or where the law on that subject illustrated the particular case; but no case had arisen in which that law was considered as important to the decision.<sup>11</sup>

The titles to all this valuable property were not settled by the decisions of the state court. No statute of limitations would run against the United States, nor could title by prescription be acquired against it by any period of adverse possession. The large interests in property of this character would have been in great jeopardy, if the federal government had chosen a policy of hostility to the taking of gold from its lands such as has since been manifested with respect to the taking of coal and oil. Fortunately for the miners, and for the development and progress of the State of California, a different policy was adopted. On July 26, 1866, Congress enacted a law recognizing the possession of the miners as lawful, virtually acquiescing in the previous extraction of gold from the lands of the United States, and, so far as these lands and the United States were concerned, sanctioning and declaring lawful the claims to water rights then acquired or thereafter to be acquired in the streams on the public lands, provided such claims were of a character which had been "recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws, and the decisions of the courts."<sup>12</sup> By the supplementary act of July 9, 1870, it was provided that all homestead and preemption claims, and all patents granted for public land, should be subject to rights then or thereafter acquired as specified in the act of 1866.<sup>13</sup>

By these acts all conflict between the claimants of water under appropriation from streams on the public land and the United States as owner of the land bordering on the streams, was eliminated and terminated, and the danger of interference with such rights by the federal government was removed.

<sup>11</sup> *Crandall vs. Woods*, 8 Cal. 141; *Leigh vs. Independent D. Co.*, 8 Cal. 323.

<sup>12</sup> 16 U. S. Stats. 218, Sec. 17.

<sup>13</sup> 16 U. S. Stats. 218, Sec. 17.

These acts mark the termination of the first stage of the development of water law in California. The law as then established related almost entirely to the use of water taken from streams on the public domain for mining purposes. The use of water for irrigation was of little importance in the mining regions. The value of the alluvial soils in the large and comparatively level valleys of the state for agricultural purposes was then just beginning to be realized. They had been generally supposed to be valuable only for grazing and a little later only for grain farming. In a few places vineyards had been planted to grow grapes for making wine, and in southern California irrigation had been practiced to a limited extent for growing fruit. There had been enough water for the small needs of this character, and the relative rights thereto of the riparian owner and the appropriator for use on other lands had not as yet become important.

About this time a class of immigrants began to arrive who intended to engage in agriculture. In a few years the value of water for irrigation, and the necessity of irrigation for the production of anything except grain became manifest, especially in the San Joaquin Valley, and in southern California. Henry Miller and his partner Lux, known as Miller & Lux, had acquired large bodies of land in Kern County in the San Joaquin Valley. James B. Haggin and Lloyd Tevis had also acquired a large area of land in that county. Haggin and Tevis began to construct canals for taking out the water of Kern River to irrigate lands not riparian thereto. The lands of Miller & Lux were lower down and bordered on the stream or on sloughs diverging from it, and the diversions of Haggin and Tevis diminished the flow of the water of the stream to the Miller & Lux lands, on which they had begun to use it to irrigate their lands for alfalfa and other crops. Along Kings River, the next important stream emerging from the mountains north of the Kern, large canals were made and water diverted therein to non-riparian lands for irrigation, and colonies of fruit farmers had been established along the canals. The course of the decisions above mentioned in regard to the rights of appropriators, and the long continued practice in the mining regions of diverting water from the streams without asking leave from



the riparian owner, had accustomed the people to the notion that riparian rights were not important, and the idea had become prevalent that they were not suited to our conditions and had therefore ceased to exist. The Civil Code, enacted in 1872, in a chapter on that subject, had codified some of the rules of law previously established, regulating the right to appropriate the water of running streams.<sup>14</sup> The last section of the chapter recognized the existence of riparian rights by the declaration that "the rights of riparian proprietors are not affected by the provisions of this title." Litigation between the riparian owners and the appropriators had begun in the counties of Tulare and Fresno, over the waters of Kings River, and in the county of Kern between Haggin and Tevis and others, claiming as appropriators, and Miller & Lux, with others, claiming as riparian owners. The action between the last mentioned parties was begun in the year 1879,<sup>15</sup> and the other actions soon afterward. The importance of the question, the very large interests involved, and the growing demand for water, soon caused the controversy to develop into a political contest. The great wealth of the parties to the action in Kern County had the effect of centering the political discussion upon that case. The discovery that Section 1422 of the Civil Code apparently purported to preserve the existing but almost forgotten riparian rights, directed the main political attack to the repeal of that section. Shortly before the beginning of the political campaign of 1884, the case of *Lux vs. Haggin* in Kern County was decided by the Superior Court of that county in favor of the appropriators, Haggin and Tevis. Both of the contending parties doubtless believed that the political aspect of the case was important, and others throughout the state, especially in other parts of the San Joaquin Valley and in southern California, were soon advised of it. The litigants perhaps hoped that the political agitation might influence the decision of the Supreme Court, where the case was then pending on appeal. Public sentiment, so far as it found expression in 1884, was entirely in favor of the appropriators. Conventions were held and resolutions adopted condemning the doctrine of riparian rights and Section

<sup>14</sup> Part IV, Title VIII, Secs. 1410-1422.

<sup>15</sup> *Title Ins. Co. vs. Miller & Lux*, 183 Cal. 74.



1422. The discussions in general indicated that, in the usual superficial method of reaching conclusions, the people believed that the sole foundation of the riparian right was the enactment of that section. An urgent demand was made to elect members of the legislature pledged to repeal it. The more absorbing interest of the people in the Presidential election of that year probably frustrated that effort. At all events, the legislators then elected, although pressed to act in the matter, failed to do so and Section 1422 remained on the statute books. The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *Lux vs. Haggin* was rendered on April 26, 1886.<sup>26</sup> There had been several previous decisions in which the existence of riparian rights had been declared and in which such rights had been enforced,<sup>27</sup> but there had been no serious dispute on the subject, the cases had not attracted public attention, and it was not believed that the court would adhere to the previous rulings on the principle of *stare decisis*, especially in view of the general discussion of the subject in 1884. Probably no case ever came before the Supreme Court of California that was more fully argued or in which counsel of greater ability were engaged on the respective sides. The opinion was exceedingly exhaustive, covering 176 pages of the printed report. It is the longest opinion to be found in the decisions of our Supreme Court, and it elaborately treated every phase of the subject. It declared that the rights of the riparian owners to the use of the waters of the abutting stream were paramount to the rights of any other persons thereto; that such rights were parcel of the land and that any diminution of the stream against the will of the riparian owner by other persons was an actionable injury. The question was settled by that case and the riparian rights has never since been disputed.

If the doctrine of the riparian right had been strictly enforced in all cases by the abutting land owners, it is obvious that it would have prevented all use of the waters of streams passing through lands in private ownership, or any non-riparian land. The rightful use of such waters on non-riparian land would have

<sup>26</sup> 69 Cal. 263 to 439.

<sup>27</sup> *Creighton vs. Evans*, 53 Cal. 55; *Osgood vs. El Dorado W. Mining Co.*, 56 Cal. 574; *Zimmeler vs. San Luis W. Co.*, 57 Cal. 221; *St. Helena W. Co. vs. Forbes*, 62 Cal. 182.

been impossible, for such land owners could not lawfully take out the water without infringing upon the right of every riparian owner along the stream to have the water flow as it was accustomed to flow. The opponents of the doctrine of riparian rights had pointed out these results with much emphasis and repetition in the political campaigns prior to the decision in *Lux vs. Haggin*, and they are still referred to as evidence that the doctrine is contrary to a sound public policy in states having the arid climate of California. The obvious answer on the question of policy is that the objection comes too late, that it should have been made to the legislature in 1850, prior to the enactment of the statute adopting the common law. When that was done, the riparian rights became vested, and thereupon the much more important public policy of protecting the right of private property, because paramount and controlling. This policy is declared in our constitutions, has been adhered to throughout our national history, and it is through it that the remarkable progress and development of the country has been made possible.

Notwithstanding the existence of these vested rights, there has been a very general use of water on non-riparian land. This has been made possible by several causes. The most important and effective cause of a legal nature is the common law rule, now expressed in Section 1007 of the Civil Code, that a title by prescription, good against all owners of private property, may be acquired by adverse occupancy for the period of limitation which in this state has been five years. Other causes arise from natural conditions. Any person who does not own land on a stream may obtain access to the water thereof by purchasing the right to do so from the owner of any parcel of riparian land. Usually the banks of the larger streams are so high that the owner of a small tract cannot bring the water upon his land, except by a diversion on land above him, to which of course he must have the consent of the owner thereof. Such owners frequently made little use of the water for irrigation and were indifferent to their riparian rights therein. Hence they usually made no objection to a diversion therefrom until five years had elapsed. The large diversions, almost without exception, have been made near the point of emergence of the streams from the mountains, where land had little value for any purpose,

and where the diversion would have little effect on the land near by and were so far from the land seriously affected thereby that they provoked no immediate opposition. In these ways and for these reasons, innumerable prescriptive rights to the use of the water of streams have been acquired from the riparian owners of private land, either without objection, or by successful litigation. As a net result the irrigated land in the state is almost all non-riparian, and the existence of the riparian right has not prevented the beneficial use of the greater part of the waters of the streams.

The decisions of water suits for many years following the case of *Lux vs. Haggin* have dealt, for the most part, with the law of adverse possession, the interpretation and application of the aforesaid chapter of the Civil Code, the application of the principles of these laws to the particular facts presented in each case, and to definitions of the distinctions between the rights of riparian owners and the rights of persons claiming only by appropriation and use. Many rules of more or less importance on these subjects have been established, but they do not essentially differ from the generally prevailing law on the subject and a discussion of them is unnecessary.

I now come to the third branch of my subject; the law relating to underground waters.

This question first became important in southern California, by which I mean the region south of the Tehachipi range of mountains. The influx of population and the demand for water for irrigation of orchards in that part of the state began to exhaust the supply from the surface streams more than thirty years ago and large areas of fertile land still remained barren for want of water. That country, and in fact all of California, is interspersed with places which the Spanish call *cienegas*, where in the rainy season of ordinary years, and all the year round in some of them during years of heavy rainfall, the surface of the ground has the appearance of a swamp. These are in reality ancient lakes which in the course of ages have been filled with the sand, soil, gravel and boulders that have been carried into them by the mountain torrents, or perhaps in some cases by glacial action. The loose material of which they are composed is usually of great depth and is saturated with water.

They are natural reservoirs of water. The surface streams flow over deep beds of similar material, permeated with water from the bottom to the level of the surface of the stream, and this body of underground water, in such cases, supports the stream and is necessary to its existence. From these sources it was possible to obtain a large addition to the supply of water. When the average amount pumped out of the ground does not exceed the amount added to it by the average annual rainfall, such supply is steady and reliable. If it is taken from one of the underground reservoirs from which no surface stream issued there is no limit to the amount that could be pumped, except that it must not exceed the average supply from rainfall. But if it were taken from the underground water supporting a stream, it would inevitably diminish the flow of the stream, to the detriment of those entitled to its use.

The shortage of water and the increasing demand soon induced the use of pumps to obtain from these sources an additional supply. At first this was done in a small way with pumps driven by windmills. The perfection of the gasoline engine and later the development of electric power, made it possible to obtain a large supply with sufficient economy of operation to make it practicable.

The subterranean strata in which these waters lie are composed chiefly of sand and gravel in which the water moves freely from place to place when impelled by the force of gravity. Consequently, if water is pumped from a well in such a stratum, a flow from the adjacent parts would set in at once to fill the voids thus created. Pumping from one well would sometimes materially lower the water level in another well a mile distant. In some places the water in these underground strata came from higher levels in a layer of sand and gravel overlaid by a stratum of impervious material, thus creating a pressure which forced the water to the surface when the dense covering layer was pierced by a well, and by that means artesian wells would be produced. The flow from these wells would cease if too many wells were opened to the same source.

It is not difficult to perceive that these conditions would naturally cause conflicts of interest in this water supply and thus engender litigation. The first case of importance that

arose concerned the preservation of the flow of water in the Los Angeles River, which then constituted the sole source of supply of the City of Los Angeles for the uses of its inhabitants. A private company proposed to construct tunnels and filtration galleries in what is practically the bed of that river, the effect of which would be that, without directly touching the surface stream or tunnelling immediately under it, the water composing the stream would seep through the sand and gravel into the tunnels and the stream would in that manner be wholly diverted into the tunnels. The process was enjoined by the Superior Court. The matter was settled and that case did not reach the Supreme Court. The same question, however, came up in a later case between the city and other parties and the Supreme Court decided that, under the grant to the ancient pueblo of Los Angeles to which the present city had succeeded," the right of the city to the water of the river was paramount to that of the owners of the riparian land along its course, and that the owner of such land could not lawfully diminish the flow of the stream by means of excavations in the land adjacent thereto, although the water was not taken directly from the stream, but seeped through the loose formation of sand and gravel into the excavations.<sup>18</sup> This rule has been followed ever since in all cases where persons having rights in a natural stream were threatened with injury by the extraction of the percolating water which sustained and supported the stream in its flow.<sup>19</sup>

The rights to underground waters in the land of different owners situated over an ancient lake or basin also became a source of controversy because the pumping of large quantities of water from one well lowered the water level in other wells in the same basin. The subject first came before the court in the year 1902. The question had been growing in importance for several years before that date. When the decision was first rendered in November, 1902, it attracted the attention of many other interested parties. A rehearing was granted for the purpose of allowing further discussion by others having larger interests at stake. Many additional briefs were filed and the

<sup>18</sup> *Vernon Irr. Co. vs. Los Angeles*, 106 Cal. 237.

<sup>19</sup> *Los Angeles vs. Pomeroy*, 124 Cal. 621.

<sup>20</sup> *McClintock vs. Hudson*, 141 Cal. 621; *Verdugo vs. Verdugo*, 152 Cal. 663; *Huffner vs. Sawday*, 153 Cal. 93.

final decision was not made until November, 1903. The previous opinion was adhered to and approved and a supplemental opinion was rendered giving additional reasons for the conclusion reached.<sup>21</sup>

As the doctrine of the case is now regarded as settled, a statement of it may be of interest. The rights of the owners of different parcels of land situated over a water supply of that character, with respect to each other, and with respect to the use of the water on the overlying land, are mutual and reciprocal. They are regarded as persons having different interests in a common estate in such waters. Each is entitled only to a reasonable use of such water on such land and may take no more than his reasonable share for that purpose. None of them can rightfully take the water and export it from the basin for use on lands not situated over the common water bearing stratum, if such taking injures the owners of other parcels of the overlying lands. In short, the lawful rights of the several owners of such lands in the waters therein are in almost all particulars similar to the mutual and reciprocal rights of the owners of riparian land along the course of an ordinary stream in the use of its waters. This conclusion was considered necessary to the full development and use of the natural resources of the state and to the prosperity and general welfare of its people. The geological formation of the land, its topographical characteristics, and the aridity of the climate produced conditions so different from those of the countries from which our common law rules were derived, that the well-known rule that the ownership of the soil in fee gave absolute title to all beneath the surface, including such subterranean water supplies,<sup>22</sup> was held unsuitable to our conditions. In this the court followed the fundamental principles on which the common law is founded, rather than the rules for technical application to special subjects adopted for practical use in the different conditions prevailing in the countries from which we derive that law. It gave emphasis to the ancient maxim of the Civil Law, embodied in our Civil Code, and which is also a part of the common law, that "when the

<sup>21</sup> *Katz vs. Walkinshaw*, 141 Cal. 116.

<sup>22</sup> *Hanson vs. Mocue*, 42 Cal. 309; *Cross vs. Kitts*, 69 Cal. 222; *S. P. R. R. Co., vs. Dufour*, 95 Cal. 617; *Gould vs. Eaton*, 111 Cal. 644.

reason of a rule ceases, so should the rule itself." \* It is a good example of the elasticity of the common law, showing its adaptation to the varying conditions of human life in countries other than that of its origin.

This comprises in part the history of the water law in this state down to the present time. The demand for additional water and for the economical application of the water already in use continues without abatement and with constantly increasing urgency, because of the continuing influx of population and the large area of land capable of vastly increased production, when water is applied by artificial means. The next process in the development of the use of water, the storing of water in elevated reservoirs in the mountains, I have already mentioned. I do not believe that the law applicable to this process will present much difficulty. The legal aspect of these developments should present no very novel problems. The physical aspect presents alluring prospects of increasing prosperity and a fertile field for theoretical speculation, the discussion of which would be out of place here.

\* Section 3510.

## THE KANSAS INDUSTRIAL COURT.

BY  
F. DUMONT SMITH,  
OF KANSAS

This Kansas idea of an Industrial Court seems a little startling to lawyers at first, and especially those who have not followed closely the great and constantly accelerating development of the police power in the last 50 years.

Of course, there has always been a police power. The first police power was in the despotic control of the father, the head of any family. But that branch of the police power, I regret to say, is today practically obsolete. And the record of civilized man on down through the ages is a chronicle of the constant giving up, the yielding of individual right to the public good; in other words, what we call the police power.

When the periphery of my private right impinges upon the periphery of your private right, both become stationary. In fact, the law of private rights crystallized into practically its present form, before the time that Blackstone wrote his commentaries in 1758. But, when the periphery of my private right impinges upon the periphery of the public right, my private right not only ceases to expand, but it contracts. And that is one of the most startling of all of the sociological facts of the last 50 years—no matter whether we condemn or approve, the fact exists.

This Industrial Court is tied up with and depends upon the police power. And before discussing the court, I want to give you gentlemen a parable, something you probably have not heard of in a long, long time, if you ever did. I hope you will pardon the implication that that remark seems to convey, but the fact is that the lawyers with whom I am acquainted show very slight traces of early religious training. The parable is this: Bill and Joe own adjoining farms. And as frequently happens, there is a dispute over the line fence. And nothing furnishes perhaps a more acrimonious dispute than a line fence, unless it is a row in a church. So one day Bill and Joe meet at the fence. Bill has a shotgun and Joe a club. And when it is over Joe is dead and his



wife a widow and his children orphans. Bill is sent to penitentiary, and his wife is, in effect, a widow, and his children orphans. And after it is all over, after all the bloodshed and sorrow, the dispute about the line fence remains exactly where it was before. All the violence has thrown no light upon that dispute.

Let us apply that parable. Bill owns a factory, or rather, because he is a capitalist, we ought to call him "William," and Joe works for him—a great many Joes. The Joes complain that they are not getting wages enough. William says, "I can't pay you any more. I am not making any money." The Joes think that William is perhaps lying. He does sometimes. And so they strike. William closes his factory. Bye and bye he concludes to open it, he puts a barbed wire fence around it, he imports strike breakers, he hires professional gunmen as guards. Meanwhile, poverty and hunger and cold invade the little homes of the Joes. And they get excited, touch off a stick or two of dynamite. Strike-breakers are killed or maimed. Some of the Joes are killed. Property having no relation whatever to the strike is destroyed. The traffic and business of great communities is interrupted or paralyzed. After a while, the militia are called out. And finally, when both sides are exhausted, they have an arbitration.

Now, this is the vice of all arbitration, and there is a vast amount of ignorance about this Industrial Court because people confuse it with an arbitration. The vice of an arbitration is that both parties to the controversy are admitted to the arbitral body. The truth and justice of the controversy is not sought. The result always is a diplomatic peace, a peace imposed by the stronger upon the weaker. If the union is strong and the employer weak, the union wins. If the employer is strong and the union weak, the employer wins. But no attempt is made to find out where the line fence belongs—whether Joe was getting a fair wage, is giving an honest day's work for it; whether William was profiteering. And the result is simply an armed truce.

No controversy is ever settled until it is settled in the light of justice. Justice is the universal solvent. If we could implant in every human heart the instinct of justice, there would be no controversy between man and man. It would even settle a lot of the divorce cases.

Now, we have attempted in Kansas to apply, juridical and judicial processes to these controversies. Mr. Gompers says that this industrial warfare, this civil warfare, is the only way to settle these controversies. We in Kansas are trying an experiment, and later I shall try to tell you how that experiment is working out.

Coming now to this question of the police power. Edmund Burke, in one of his sublime orations, declared that the whole state and power of England, its kings, its lords, its commons, its army and its navy, were ordained, instituted, and maintained for the sole purpose of getting 12 honest men into a jury box. In other words, for a government by law, and not by arbitrary power. But Burke's definition was too narrow. The truth is that governments are ordained and maintained solely for the exercise of this police power, of which the administration of justice is but a part. Because the police power has to do with the general welfare of the people, it is the crown and flower of all civilized government.

The police power meets you at the threshold of life, where it prescribes the qualifications of the doctor and nurse who bring you into the world. It follows you to the grave, where it regulates the cemetery in which your ashes are finally inurned. During all that interval, in every moment of that time, from the first puny wail of the newborn child, to the death rattle of the dying, that police power is about you, surrounding you with its invisible protecting influence; alone or in company, waking or sleeping, in the crowded street or on the lonely prairie, that police power is there. It educates your children and protects your family. It not only protects your life and property, but it protects our peace, your health, and even your comfort.

The police power is the only power that can take and destroy private property for a public use, as when it destroys an unsafe or an unsanitary building. It is the only power that can invalidate a contract, which the Constitution says shall be kept sacred. It is the only power that can override a treaty between this and a foreign country, which the Constitution says shall be the supreme law of the land. Nothing is too large for its grasp; nothing too small for its notice. It stops the great liner at the threshold of the country, to examine every passenger, and it prohibits undue slaughter of the migratory birds in their seasonal flight. It is the most flexible of all powers. The same power that

regulates the stage coach was found sufficient to regulate the steamboat, the locomotive, the automobile, and today it is reaching its long arm into the ether to regulate the air lanes and the aviator.

But its two great and most important functions are the preservation of the public peace and the protection of the public health. And upon these two foundations, chiefly, the Industrial Court Law is built. In the first place, the law declares that food, fuel, and clothing are the essentials of human life. That is not a legislative fiat—it merely recognizes a truth in nature. In the case of *Jones vs. City of Portland*, the Supreme Court of the United States took judicial knowledge of the fact that fuel was a necessary of life in Maine, and that for that reason the City of Portland might engage in the fuel business, the same as it might engage in furnishing water to its citizens. Shelter is not so essential. A man can live, love, and be happy in a tent, a dugout, or a cave. But these three things he must have.

Now, the state is not concerned with whether a man have one suit of clothes or a dozen, whether he have three meals a day or five, whether he have fuel to heat a 20-room mansion or a 2-room cottage. But the state is concerned, and deeply concerned, that every citizen shall have so much food, fuel, and clothing as shall preserve his health and the health of his family. So the law says that whenever there is a strike in these essential industries, such a shortage of these essentials as will affect the public health, then the court shall begin to function. It proceeds to the spot. It has inquisitorial power. It subpoenæs witnesses. It finds out what is the cause of the strike. It finds out whether a fair wage is being paid, and an honest day's work being given, whether there is any profiteering—in short, it determines where that line fence belongs. And if these were its only powers, the court would be worth while. Because no strike has ever succeeded that did not have public sympathy with it. Publicity, like the sunlight is a great germicide. No sociological wrong can exist when publicity is brought to bear upon it.

But of course, under this branch of the law, a strike in a toothpick factory or a match factory, neither of those being an essential industry, would not call forth the exercise of the court's powers. Here again is a misunderstanding. People wonder why

the court does not interfere with every strike. The court can only interfere in a strike that threatens two things, either the public peace or the public health, and not until that threat is imminent. But every strike of any considerable magnitude threatens the public peace. And there again, when that threat comes, the court interferes. Let me give an illustration. You remember there was a packinghouse strike last winter. There were 3000 packinghouse employees in Kansas City, Kansas, who struck. Immediately the Industrial Court went over there and offered to mediate. Both sides refused. They wanted to fight it out. The court said to the packers, "If there is a shortage of meat that threatens health in Kansas, the state will take charge of your plant." It said to the strikers, "If there is a single overt of violence, the troops will be put in here." As the result, that strike came to a losing close without one act of violence, or even a window broken in Kansas City, Kansas, while in every other packinghouse center, men were beaten to death, maimed, half killed, and property destroyed.

Nowhere, I think, has this accelerating growth of the police power and its acceptance by the courts been more clearly shown than in the changing views of the Supreme Court of the United States. For the Supreme Court of the United States does sometimes change its mind.

Beginning with the case of *Munn vs. Illinois*, with which you are all familiar, where was exhibited a tendency to get away from past holdings that seemed to be thoroughly settled and crystallized in American law, that is, that the right of the public to regulate an industry was correlative with the right to demand a service, such, for instance, as a street railway or a steam railway, or a waterworks, or anything of that sort; and that, where the public could not demand the service, it could not regulate it. It is true, undoubtedly out of deference to that general opinion, the Illinois law declared these elevators public elevators. But in the discussion, it was quite clearly shown that that was not absolutely essential to the opinion, and that case was affirmed in *Budd vs. New York*, I think in 1892, where Justice Brewer wrote a very powerful dissenting opinion, and, as the justices of the Supreme Court frequently do in their dissents, told the world that if that opinion stood, the Constitution was destroyed and the country ruined.

Finally, in 1915, in the case of the German Alliance Insurance Company *vs.* The State of Kansas, the court departed absolutely from the old rule. It will be conceded that the fire insurance business is purely a matter of private contract. An insurer can give or withhold a policy, he can even cancel it after it is given. But the court in that case held that the fire insurance business was so vast in this country, that the whole fabric of private credit was so tied up with it, that it was so impressed with the public interest, that the state might regulate it.

That was an outpost case, far advanced, and it has never been withdrawn. There, for the first time, was established the principle that a purely private business might be so impressed with the public interest that the state could regulate it.

I come now to that very startling decision, *Wilson vs. New*, which upheld the Adamson Act, a decision that I think sent cold chills down the backbones of most of us, because we thought we would have to learn our constitutional law all over again. In that case, as you recall, the Supreme Court took judicial knowledge—mark this, took judicial knowledge—of the fact that a strike was impending upon all the railroads of the United States, that this strike would stop the distribution of the necessities of life, and that that would impair the public health, and that for that reason, Congress, acting under that implied police power, which it receives along with the direct grant of authority over interstate commerce, had a right to satisfy these impending strikers, by reducing the day from nine to eight hours, which, in effect, regulated wages, because it accelerated the time when overtime would begin. And Mr. Justice McReynolds, in a somewhat ironical dissenting opinion, called their attention to the fact that, if Congress could say to the employer that eight hours constituted a day's work for which the employee might demand a day's wage, that it might also say to the employee that he could not demand a day's wage until he had worked eight hours. And that probably is true. But this decision was based upon the proposition that the distribution of these necessities of life would fail, and would threaten the public health. Distribution is secondary—production comes before distribution. All the railroads in the United States cannot furnish one bottle of milk to a hungry baby until the cow functions. All the railroads in the United States cannot

furnish a loaf of bread until the farmer, the miller, and the baker have cooperated. How absurd, then, to say that the state, in the interests of public health, might regulate distribution, which is secondary, but may not regulate production, which is primary.

We hear a great deal said about chattel slavery imposed by this law. This law does not compel any workman to remain at work an hour, if he does not want to. But if it did, it might be constitutional. We have a law in Kansas, and there is a similar law in several other states, and it has been upheld by the court, which compels a locomotive engineer, when he has started on his run, to remain with his engine until he reaches the next division point. The continuity of travel and distribution, the safety of the public, demand it. Chattel slavery, absolutely—for the time being that engineer is chained to the throttle, exactly like the galley slave to his oar. But, mark you, no one went out and conscripted Casey Jones and compelled him first to be a wiper, then a fireman, and then an engineer, and no one compelled Casey Jones to be an engineer one moment after he left his engine at the division point. But when he assumes that position, he assumes that continuity of employment as part of the burden of his employment, just as he assumes the risk of wrecks and accidents, just as a miner assumes the penalty of going underground to earn his daily wages.

When once we get that principle, we will understand, I think, that this law is constitutional; when we establish that these industries are essential to human life and to human health, whoever enters those industries in effect enlists exactly as does the soldier or the policeman in the preservation of the public peace. He is bound, not to continue to work individually—he may retire from that employment at any moment. But he can't conspire, he can't stir up a mutiny that shall destroy the army of the public weal.

Mr. Gompers has had a great deal to say about the God-given right to strike. With all due respect to the religious opinions of any, I know of no such rights that are enforceable in court. The tablets that were handed down amid the thunders of Sinai are not self-executing today. They require a man-made mandate for their enforcement. When the Thirteen Colonies declared their independence and erected themselves into sovereign states, their legislative assemblies, each of them inherited, as a matter of

course, the power of the British Parliament, a power omnipotent, without check or restraint, until or whenever the people chose to place a check by means of a constitution. It is of course axiomatic that the federal Constitution is a grant and that state constitutions are a restriction. We look to one to see what is given; to the other, to see what is denied. And we shall look in vain in any state constitution for any denial of the right of the legislature to prohibit strikes, if it sees fit. The courts have, in a tacit way, assumed that strikes are legal, although some of the earlier English decisions denounced and suppressed them as conspiracies.

So these gentlemen appeal to the protection of the Fourteenth Amendment. They say, first, that it is a denial of due process of law. As I understand that much abused phrase, it simply means this: It does not necessarily imply that the case has been tried in a court of law or equity, it may have been heard before a drainage board or a tax commission; but if the litigant has had his day in court, and process for his witnesses, in effect, if there has been trial before judgment and judgment before conviction, then he has had due process of law. They say, too, they are denied the equal protection of the law. The equal protection of the law does not deny to the legislature the right of classification, and if the classification is reasonable, it may impose burdens and restrictions upon a particular class, which burdens or restrictions are not imposed upon the rest of the citizens of the state. The only query is, Is the classification reasonable? And the proponents of the law are not compelled to prove that it is reasonable—the opponents must prove that it is unreasonable.

In this case we submit that the classification is not only reasonable, but is inevitable. It is the only classification.

Now, there is a curious periodicity in the recurrence of these great politico-legal questions in the Supreme Court of the United States, with its dual aspect, partly legal, partly political; questions that have stirred this country from end to end, questions that have made and unmade political parties, questions that have even sown the dragon's teeth of civil war. And they recur just about once in the life of a biblical generation, every 25 years. Beginning in 1804 with *Burr vs. Madison*, which established the supremacy of the judiciary against the unconstitutional aggressions of the other branches, 25 years later came those decisions



under the general welfare clause, deciding that the federal government might engage in works of internal improvement within the states, a proposition bitterly fought by a great political party: Decisions under which the federal government today meddles in almost every man's business, and under which our government has greatly changed from a rather free representative government to a comparatively despotic bureaucracy. Then 25 years later came the Dred Scott decision—good law, undoubtedly, when it was written, but reversed by the arbitrament of battle. Twenty-five years later came the slaughterhouse cases, in which finally, after much discussion, a new citizenship was established, federal as distinguished from state, and admitting corporations under the word "persons" to the protection of the Fourteenth Amendment. Twenty-five years later came the decisions under the Sherman Act. Rightly or wrongly, the people had come to regard those great aggregations of capital, those *octopi*, if you please, with their tentacles in every part of the country and their digestive organs in New Jersey, as inimical to their welfare. And now, 25 years later, come these labor dispute decisions. The Clerk of the Supreme Court tells me there are a great mass of those cases. And not the least important of these recurring cycles of decisions are these labor cases.

It is somewhat curious, when you look back over the history of that court, because the precession of the equinoxes, the resurgence of the tides, is hardly more regular than the recurrence of these great questions. Upon the solution of these questions depends the industrial future of this country, for this country today is shifting from an agricultural foundation to an industrial foundation.

Now, a word as to the operation of this law, and how we regard it in Kansas. Since the law was passed, Governor Allen has been twice before the people of Kansas and overwhelmingly endorsed. At the last primary election, just closed, Governor Morgan, who heartily supported the law and the administration, received a plurality of 15,000 votes over his nearest opponent, Governor Stubbs. Governor Stubbs also supported the law without reservation. Those two candidates received over 70 per cent of the total primary vote. The other three, who condemned the law, were overwhelmingly beaten, and the man who made an alliance with the Union-Labor vote, got a mere 15,000 votes.



Today in Kansas the great railroad shops at Topeka are functioning at 75 per cent of normal, those at Chanute at 90 per cent, and our railroads are running on time, and there is no interruption of either production or distribution. We are mining 260,000 tons of coal a month, enough to supply the state of Kansas, and we confront next winter with cheerful tranquility. There is no picketing in Kansas, and for that reason the strike is being broken. In Colorado, Governor Shoup has put down picketing and violence with 50 rangers and they are mining more coal in Colorado than they were before the strike.

But the distinction is this. Governor Shoup will go out of office in January and like Cromwell leave no successor and no system to take his place. Governor Allen, with far-sighted constructiveness, has established a piece of administrative machinery that will function regardless of governors.

I want to make a criticism, but I am afraid there are some Illinois people here. However, I'll chance it. Government does not depend so much on laws as we lawyers are apt to think. When the people of a commonwealth elect an Allen or a Shoup governor, they are rewarded with industrial peace, with continuity of service, of production and distribution. When a great commonwealth like Illinois elects a Lem Small, it is rewarded with the black shame of the Herrin massacre, more cold-blooded, brutal, and ferocious than anything the Huns committed in the four years of warfare. That Herrin affair was the fine exfoliation and flower of the union labor spirit among the miners. What they did at Herrin, they would do everywhere if they dared. Let me pause there for a moment. You hear a great deal about this wave of lawlessness, this flood of lawlessness, contempt and disregard of the law. Does it all come from below? Far from it. Very much of it comes from executives and police officers who are functioning with one eye on the next election, who are pandering to the lowest classes of society for votes. What can you expect of these ignorant, foreign-born citizens, slaves and Helots for a hundred generations, suddenly freed, drunk with the new wine of liberty, when we set before them the example of governors, mayors, sheriffs, police officers, and police magistrates, who themselves defy the law and fail to recognize or enforce it? And that to a large degree, my friends, is the source and fountain head of

this flood that is overwhelming us. It is astonishing that in a country like this that worships courage as one of the supreme virtues, a country that rewards a Roosevelt or a Coolidge with the highest honors in its gift, that in such a country the average politician should believe that the road to political success must resemble the tortuous track of a hunted rabbit. This country cannot endure half law-abiding and half lawless. The law-abiding in self-defense will become lawless. And that infection is spreading over our country. We are told by the optimists that this is the richest, the greatest, the most powerful nation the world ever saw. And that is true. We stand today upon the very pinnacle of this world's power and prosperity. But in the essential verities that constitute a state, the protection of life and property and human liberty and freedom of speech, and above all in respect for the law, we are far below our British cousin. In fact, I think we rank a little above the Turk and the Balkan States. We are rich. But wealth is not all. There is such a thing as fatty degeneration of the soul, and this nation shows every symptom of it. It is true we saw in 1917 that the fire on the altar could flame as brightly as of old. But fitfully, not steadily—and it has died down. And in the very hour of the nation's peril, the trailing garments of liberty were slimed with the greed of countless profiteers. Remember, other nations, as great and strong as we, comparably to their times, have trodden the path we tread today and gone down to ruin and death.

Steep are the steps, slow hewn in flintiest rock.  
States climb to power by,  
And slippery those with gold, down which they  
Stumble to eternal mock.

## THE WIDENING RANGE OF LAW.

BY

LORD SHAW,

OF DUNFERMLINE, SCOTLAND.

MEMBER OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF HOUSE OF LORDS.

I deeply feel the honor of your invitation. And I sincerely recognize the hearty cordiality of your welcome. This great audience; the eminence of the men whom I see around me; the resonant call of professional brotherhood; the deep respect for the law which inevitably accompanies the progress of the Anglo-Saxon race; the unifying, harmonizing note which the law thus adds to the associations of history and literature and blood; all that kind and rank of ideas come tramping through the mind at such a meeting as this. You Americans speak in terms of space, with a frank and honest pride in the glories of your breadth of continent. Englishmen speak in terms of time, with an august devotion to a mighty history. But it is left to the Scotchman to overleap both space and time in the terms of human brotherhood. What matters it to him "though seas between us braid hae rowed"? What is it to him, the ancient grudge of four generations? He has come and thriven with you and helped to live that down: The large vision seems not unnatural to him, looking before and after: He knows about the Clan feuds, sometimes serious and sometimes silly, and he has outlived them all. The lion can lie down with the lamb, even the Campbell with the McGregor. If I could presume or dare to represent even for a few brief moments the land that bore me, I should say as my first word to you today: Again and for ever we are trusty friends. We can brace ourselves for the future which is coming, by taking in any beverage which is according to law "a cup of kindness yet, for the days of Auld Lang Syne."

By invitation, addressed to me in terms of grace and courtesy similar to those of your own, I address next week the friends of the Canadian Bar Association, at Vancouver. The brotherhood in law of this vast North American Continent has gath-

ered at the shores of the Pacific at one of the greatest conjunctures of human history. Was this by accident or by design? Anyhow, the event has a singular, a unique interest. My reflections upon it and upon its happenings in 1922, have led me into a train of ideas, the brief exposition of which may, I trust, not be unacceptable to this gathering of thoughtful men. Do not ask me to ticket them by a name. The philosopher or jurist would hanker after some such title as "The Widening Power of Jural Conceptions." Plain people like ourselves would simply call it "The Widening Range of Law."

Stand aloof for a little and watch that moving, jostling, elbowing, combatant crowd which we call civilization. There is a figure there that is bigger, more upstanding, more commanding than on your last survey. More and more he seems to control the crowd, suppressing confusion, regulating traffic, making the rough places plain and every place safe: and his hand is swift and heavy on crime and on the sneak, and tender and helpful to the weak and the struggling and the oppressed. His name is law. When he gets into his working garb we call him Jurisprudence. For Jurisprudence is just law with a gown on. And if it is, as it should be, a roomy gown, it neither chills his heart, nor impedes his growth. More and more, as you are seeing with your eyes, that noble honest figure is becoming a leader and commander to peoples, classes, states and nations, whose combined movements, as I say, are civilization itself. And more and more he is getting more real wisdom, more understanding and heart. But by the Widening Range of Law I mean not merely that deeper invasion into the secrets, the motives, the regulative ideas which govern the relations of men, but also that objective side in which law is more and more conquering wider fields, more and more vindicating its functions, not among individual citizens alone, but also among great ranks and classes of society, and even moulding the policies of states and commonwealths, and among them all and everywhere placing reason against passion and right against power. At this hour, after the Great War, even as the smoke and horror and the smell of blood clear away, law resumes its sway, planting anew in a bruised and bewildered world the standards of legality human and divine. Good are treatises, better are treaties; but the

world is a disillusioned world and it has grown tired of them. It longs for facts, some solid ground in which the law can have its chance unless good faith be banished from the earth. Something accomplished, something done, something well and truly laid, something more than diplomatic gestures or a paper pledge; that is what is required. The nations have lost confidence in each other.

In ancient Rome the first obvious contracts were real contract; the consensual came later. As the majesty of law extended, the consensual contracts became common because behind them there lay the power not only of interpretation but enforcement. Believe me, until the majesty of the law is established with similar powers of interpretation and enforcement among the nations, the nations must begin again, they must tread the historical road, they must have real contracts, actual accomplishments, things done and things given up on both sides, before men will believe that true progress has been resumed. It is for this reason, gentlemen, that I reckon the Conference of Washington to have been greater than a conference, and the Five-Power Naval Agreement and the Four-Power Pact for the Pacific Ocean, the one with its real, instant, and definite limitation of armaments, the other turning possibly this great ocean into a vast Pacific reserve—I reckon these things to be a sensible mitigation of the fears of humanity, a sensible contribution to the peace and progress of mankind. It seems quite a natural thing that after those pacific triumphs you should have these pacific celebrations. So reckoning, we heartily bear in mind the services and achievements of America in the world cause, and the firm and practical statesmanship of its President and Secretary of State. Especially today do we think of the great lawyers of your and many nations as they went on trying to hammer into a solid fabric of results those ideals and aspirations which all peoples cherish who claim the rank of civilized states.

These are some of the reasons, Mr. President, which make me feel, with a deeper note of gratitude, the historical interest of the occasion on which you have asked me to address you.

Of course, when lawyers foregather, they are apt to confine their discussion to the present, and to the immediate future, and to their own very wide-awake good selves. But the strength of

these great conferences is shown when they have leverage enough to get men out of that rut. Occasions arise when history and events vividly and savagely compel that. The best amongst you probably look back to the later fifties and the early sixties—that trying ordeal for your citizenship. Then it was that the law of status and the law of the Constitution had to be co-ordinated, and that under the higher planes of liberty and the rights of man. Lowell puts the old view which the older legality could always defend. “Here I stand on the Constitution, by thunder”;

Human rights hai'nt no more  
Right to come on this floor  
No more'n the man in the moon, sez he.

These were defensible, very defensible, propositions in the mouth of a mere lawyer, a mere constitutionalist, a mere politician, and Lincoln was very patient with them. But when to yield to them would have been to rive in twain the American Commonwealth, then his heart, always true, cleared his vision, and he seemed to reason that man was more than constitutions; that the law was made for man, not man for the law. So it was that the courage and essential goodness of his statesmanship and the loyalty of your great people to truth consolidated at one stroke the cause of the union and of human freedom.

Then in the common and everyday relations of man with man (and these demand after all our first regard), the range of your law became mightily extended. That law of status, if law it could be called which had travestied the patriarchal system and would have turned back even the clock of Roman jurisprudence as it went on opening more and more widely the doors of its citizenship—that law of a status disappeared and the law of contract took its place over the wide areas of many states. The West Indian precedent—very nobly conceived and very wisely accomplished by England—was of but slender proportions, and compares with your struggle literally as an insular with a continental achievement. Hard and difficult and many as were the legal problems to be solved, I declare to you that it fills me with wonder to reflect upon the comparative ease of the transition, upon the adaptability of your legal machinery, and upon the practicality of your people.

This on the civil side; but on the criminal side your task was greater still, and it is not yet complete. Race, color, the memory of oppression; these are very real things to be suddenly let loose in a citizenship of freedom. They leave the lawyer and the reasoning citizen an irksome but a high and responsible duty. And to this hour a high and responsible duty it remains. That duty is to save liberty and order alike by that equal hand and that noble and resolute bearing of justice itself, which are shown by respect and true fealty to the regular administration of the law. Every man his own avenger! the sudden ferocities of lynch law! Wherever the English tongue is spoken the ground is too sacred for that; wherever free men reason together, jurisprudence renders to justice a sincerer and more stately homage.

A lesser, but yet quite notable extension of the range of law has occurred in the emancipation of women. I presume that you have, as we have, Married Women's Property Acts with their sequels social and legal. The case, however, is not here the same as with the enfranchisement of the slave; it is not the substitution of the law of contract for the law of status; it is their reconciliation with each other. I daresay you find the contract side of it not unmanageable, but—on the status side—how you get along with the variety of state law and state legislation on the subject, say, of divorce, and still keep your heads, and are able to attend to business—this fills me with wonder.

I know how difficult it is to harmonize state laws. England has been trying for a generation to approximate to the decent, sensible, easily working law of Scotland in this department of the matrimonial relations, and as yet it has failed. Of all the forms of *amour*, the one which is most ridiculously hard to accommodate is *amour propre*. This is certainly so among states and nations; and legal reform which points to homogeneity is of the derided and suspect!

Meantime, the range of your laws for all professional brethren who practise and advise must be immensely increased by home-made difficulties. And these, I should reckon, bring in their train a goodly store of troubles in the regions of domicile and succession. Is the harmonizing of your laws of status a vain dream for the United States, an objectionable or imprac-



tical idea? Pray forgive me, I do not mean to intrude, or even to suggest. But you must take me as I was made and I cannot help thinking.

A few brief words only, and those of nothing but commendation of your law of contract. In your case it was not, as in the jurisprudence of Rome or of England, an evolution from a rigidity which had grown barren to a fruitful flexibility which better met the needs of man—a slow, centuries long, education and adaptation. Your jurisprudence sprang fully armed like Minerva from the head of Jupiter. Rather a strained figure that! For I was meaning Jupiter to represent the Common Law of England, and therefore I was referring to Jupiter at the time he led a decent life—say, after he had overthrown Saturn and before his flirtations began! In this department of jurisprudence, the law of contract, your services have been very real and in its literature almost monumental. The labors of Story lift your representation to a great height. And when that gifted, brilliant American, statesman and lawyer, Mr. Benjamin, landed on the English shore, we received with no grudging admiration his work on *Sale*; and the man who wrote it ranked with our hearty good-will among our highest in the law.

I venture to accentuate this solidarity between England and America on Contract Law. In your case its principles inform and regulate over a vast and active continent stretching from ocean to ocean. In our case they interlace the world. Naturally, the same principles are found, and possibly even better co-ordinated, in other lands—say in France under the Code Napoleon: Naturally they are derivative from ancient systems; historically they may be said to have found luminous exposition by the immortal jurists of the Age of the Antonines, who subtly threaded their way through technicalities into the open air of fair dealing. A claim of monopoly would be absurd; we do not set ourselves up as the first and true inventors. But it is ours to acknowledge and to share, and over vast spaces of the earth to distribute a priceless inheritance which has helped to dissipate the misunderstanding, to smooth the intercourse and to increase the comforts of mankind.

It is the fact of this common inheritance which lays a special obligation upon the lawyers of the Anglo-Saxon race. Between



them, the United States and the British Empire, largely share the distribution of the resources of the earth and the manufacture of those resources for the use of man. Take the old Roman classification, if you like, say, of the consensual contracts: Sale (*Emptio-venditio*); Agency (*Mandatum*); Hiring (*locatio-conductio*); and Partnership (*Societas*). How embracive the category is! But did ever the wildest dreamer among the absolutists of the ancient world conceive of the vast fertility of illustration of the items of the list which a new world displays? For the *emptio-venditio* go to your emporia, your bourses, your exchanges. For *Societas*, watch your great Corporations, so powerful as to threaten to dominate legislatures and states. For *Locatio-conductio*, see your networks of railways, your shipping enterprises, your transport linking ocean with ocean. For *mandatum*, your drummers drumming everywhere, by land and sea.

Greater than dreams have your enterprises spread; but, spread they ever so far, one thing accompanies them, inexorably, inevitably, as shadow follows substance. With them all goes the law. It checks misdeeds, ensures equality of appeal, removes crookedness and chicanery, respects neither rank nor power as between the bargainers, ever and everywhere insisting on a square deal; ever and everywhere taking its stand on principles whose foundations are truth and whose corner stone is honesty. See how glorious your profession is! See how mistaken those are who think it outgrown or effete! I have a respect for theology; but its timidities and some of its ongoings, in times which demanded plain and frequent ethical reminders, have made me not so sure about it. Anyhow, I am venturing in your presence the proposition that in this age which so often shows itself a brazenly material age it is the profession of the law that is the unquestionable instrument of an appeal, not to technique, not to vogue or fashion or more correctitude, but in the ultimate resort to ethical standards which no age can outlive, and no progress can trample underfoot.

I am not a professor, nor the son of a professor, and I claim no title to inflict upon you an address enumerating categories or laying out elaborate parallels. I have not learning enough to speak to learned men didactically, but one cannot have lived

through a long and varied professional life without certain things having stood out, as able to stand the test of experience, as very real and on the whole very helpful things. My only wish is to speak to you today more by way of simple contributing to the common stock of ideas which we put into our mutual exchange. Therefore I do not presume to dwell much further on the Law of Contract or to pass definitely to propositions on other definite sections of the law. Let us simply go on thinking together.

It does strike me, for instance, that apropos not of contract alone, but of many other branches of the law, there is a two-fold development which, having a historical origin, is very notable and very wholesome in our own time. The age has gone by for symbolical and ceremonial procedure which has lost its usefulness and meaning. In regard to the sale of real estate what changes have occurred even in my time! As a boy, I have copied out deeds which have narrated with precise notarial detail how seisin was given—actually given—for lands by handing over earth and stone, for mills by the giving of clap and happer, for houses by hasp and staple, for fishings a net, for annual rents a penny, each tangible thing sold having its tangible sample and symbol which made visible the entry of a new owner and possessor. The appeal to the sense was plain: The notary certifying "*vidi, scivi, et andivi*," with lots of other Latin added—or a raw and canine order. Nowadays, the substance of sale remains, but the symbolism of the real contract has passed away. The literal contract has been reached, and all stands alone upon the written word. Now turn this matter about. From the real contracts where more than the written word was required; look now at the purely consensual contracts which required no writing at all. The means for the transmission and record of thought have now vastly changed from the day when the Roman painfully recorded the literal contract with his stilus on a tablet of wax. Then consensual contracts stood a great way apart from literal. But now, with the spread of education and the advance of science, the use of letter, of telegram and of the telephone message confirmed by the business man's note—all these lift the bulk of the consensual contracts into the grip of a literal record,

and that so effectively that one may explain the record if it be ambiguous, but, if not, one must stand to it, and to vary it is bad law.

From these two directions accordingly, the one where all was form and ceremony, the other where there was the spoken word alone, the force of the legal pressure of later days has been concentrated upon the construction and interpretation of the written word. This is so in a sense applicable far beyond the range of individual bargains and covering not them alone but writings of all kinds, wills and settlements, deeds of gift, and trusts; higher still articles of association and prospectuses; higher still legislative acts and statutes themselves; and then still higher the constitutions of states and provinces, of dominions and commonwealths.

There thus come into the literature of law powerful and profound books, and a wealth of cases so perplexing as, if yielded to, would drive analysis to the point of contortion and the lawyer or student to confusion and sheer mystification of mind. It is so in the humble and ordinary life of the practitioner. As the range of law widens and arises, then the clash of interests and the intrusion of prejudices social and national and international, are apt to disturb fair judgment and all this makes a grounding in the principles of true interpretation, imperative as a salvation from sheer mischance of such a nature were the problems which confronted the greatest of American jurists John Marshall; and his masterly solutions lifted the office of Chief Justice of the United States high among the great places of the center and linked it for ever with his name. When you consider what the handling of these problems means in the equipment of the human mind, then you get some light on the phenomenon that in all ages and in nearly every country the profession of the law gives its quota of power to statesmanship and public life. Exposition is the skill of the lawyer; enforcement is his art; but interpretation is the foundation of his science.

To get at the essential meaning which the words under construction signify is a psychological exercise far too little appreciated. It is in modern as in ancient times, there are serious obstacles to getting at the true interpretation of disputed words. In ancient times the obstacle was formality—in modern times

it is authority. A consensus *ad idem* did not of old get into the region of discussion until a minute examination had been made into the forms and ceremonies in which it had been clothed. Did these fail, as the law prescribed, then the examination, the true interpretation, ended before it had begun. These have now largely disappeared from the ground. But in their place and now for generations in their place has grown up a new obstacle, thick as the jungle. The words have already been in the hands of the judicial commentators; and, as is the way with commentators, the one refers to the other and the third to the preceding two till the text is obscured and the vision of the interpreter cannot get through the thicket except at the risk of his being considered a rebel and iconoclast. Any recent statute forms an illustration ready to hand. Hardly is it born into the world, till judges fall upon it, tearing it analytically to pieces; and unless they called it at least inartistic they would not be in the fashion! But then their turn comes; and their frequent lines of error are produced and produced with a touching deference, till by and by the plain English of the act does not know itself; and only great judges take the liberty to announce that the act means what it says. If you have in your great country statutes like the Employers Liability Acts and the Workmen's Compensation Acts, such as we have in ours, you may have an inkling of my meaning.

The danger of obscuring the text by the commentaries is not confined to statutes of the realm. It appears over and over again in humbler and more homely spheres. Particular words of a will in a certain context are interpreted to mean one thing and it is so decided; then the same words in quite a different context are held to mean the same thing, because it has been so decided. Thus so-called rules of construction are formed—the rule in this case or the other—and they are applied, amidst difficulties which no well-instructed practitioner dare avoid, although he and everyone else knows that the meaning put upon words is very different from what it would have been if the ground had only been clear.

I have observed with no little satisfaction, in recent years, a more determined effort towards reversion to the text itself, and a desire to avoid shackling the ordinary English language

with conventional formulæ. A convenient illustration of what I mean occurred no later than last year in the case of Lucas Tooth. It appeared that the ordinary expression, the simple word "then," had been the subject of repeated decisions and so had been given a cast-iron and conventional turn. One noble Lord stated thus the tendency upon which I have been venturing to reflect:

When a category or enumeration, ventured upon even by high authority, is sought to be imposed upon a simple and common word of the English language, courts of interpretation must preserve their freedom of contact with the mind and meaning to be interpreted, that mind having used the medium of unartificial and ordinary speech.

Words themselves change in meaning; even punctuation, or the order in which things are set down may have its significance; and the nuances of expression have an infinite variety. Out of the categories or generalizations you may no doubt construct a machine which would stamp ordinary words with a meaning which their author would promptly disavow. The generalization becomes a category, the category becomes a rule, and the rule becomes a bed of Procrustes upon which words and expressions must be stretched, but which, as one is unhappily conscious, they can only be made to match by torture or by mutilation. The meaning of the testator is not thus reached, and misinterpretation results.

The case of Procrustes occurs often enough. The literalist, very loyal to authority, stands within it as within a fortification. If you tell him that "the letter killeth but the Spirit giveth life" he asks you for the reference; and then, when you give it, he says that he has not got the book in his library. Yet must it not be true that wherever that spirit has been violated, then it stands to reason that some element of mischance may have crept in? Alas! in this world the smooth has to be taken with the rough, and literalism with its mischances has the merit at least of binding judges and interpreters to construct the actual terms employed, without daring to invent for themselves another meaning not out of the grantor's words but out of their own head.

I grant that point; but when that is granted all is said in favour of the Procrustes method. What then, gentlemen of the Bar, what is to be done? Struggle and wrestle you must with these difficulties, sometimes on an immense scale. Take my advice: the figure in mythology which will help you most is not Procrustes the tyrant of the iron measure, but a giant and a struggler like yourselves, by name Antæus. According to tradition he was a great fighter. He overcame and subdued all enemies, but the secret of his power was that, being the son of

Neptune and Terra, of ocean and of Earth, he kept his feet in touch with mother earth and thus found, at every crisis of battle, refreshment and new life. Finally he was overthrown; but Hercules could not have accomplished the task except by lifting him from the earth and squeezing him to death in the air. There is our lesson as interpreting, constructive lawyers. Let us keep in touch with mother earth. Do not let any Hercules of convention lift us from that ground of common sense to which we owe all that strengthening, all that re-invigoration, all that vitality which nerves us in the struggle. So surely as we shall be lifted above the realities of the case, then so surely shall we be overcome. Stand squarely on the solid ground of mother earth; even in the struggle where many authorities are heaved at you and many rules, and the wisdom of many ancients are fired at you to blow you into the air, stand firm, and you will grapple with all these assailants and all their weapons. In the end you will triumph by the strength of vision which has enabled you to see beneath decided cases their true essential meaning and to test authority even in its highest decisions, not by head notes or rubrics, but by the fundamental principles rooted in reason and grounded in sense which in the particular case they purported to expound.

Yes, there have always been, and to this hour there are, two schools in jurisprudence; the school of Procrustes, and the school of Antæus. I suppose the tyrant Procrustes had his uses although I have never had much favor for him. But Antæus guides the whole life. The lesson of his strengthening contact with reality is a lesson forever.

This determined loyalty to sense of truth never degrades but always adorns the law. This it is which is the death of trickery, which is the searching out and the stamping underfoot of fraud, which is the unravelling of the dexterities of deceit, which is the homage to justice which underlies every act of a professional man. No, in this enterprise of searching for truth, no greater advances have been made, probably in any age, than in our own time. But beneath it all there lies that essential fundamental fact to which I have alluded, that there are standards of interpretation which are solid and infallible, and any resort reached even by the most casuistical interpretation which varies these standards is a line which leads to loss and misery and wrong.

Upon this topic, one department of law to which I specially refer is that in regard to the rescission of contracts. In Scotland it is called a reduction, and until a few years ago it was expressed in an emphatic redundancy worthy of the Schoolmen of the middle ages. The will or testament, a contract, a gift, or what not was to be "reduced, retreated, rescinded, cassed, annulled, decerned and declared to have been from the beginning, to be now, and in all time coming of no avail, force or effect in judgment or out with the same and the defender reponed there against in integrum."

Now was not that a mouth filler? And many a battle has been waged over the issue which it raised. You know the sort of inquiry to which I refer. Many of you have no doubt had enthralling adventures in that line. The whole department is founded on the simple proposition that a thing which is essentially a wrong as between man and man should not stand. I do not enter into the refinements as to the declaration in one case as to whether the deed or document is *ipso jure* void or whether it is only voidable. I am upon things much more fundamental than that. The categories of fraud, of concealment of essential particulars by one party from the knowledge of the other, of duress in the sense either of actual "force and fear" or undue influence by such predominance of the will of one party over that of the other as to make the latter not a free agent, all that set of causes which comes before the courts, are the assertion of one fundamental principle. That principle is that law will not recognize if it can avoid it, any act, agreement, contract or obligation unless these are acts of men who were both truly sane and truly free. Justice becomes the handmaid of truth, jurisprudence the vindicator of freedom.

The essential privilege of law is to defend the canon of its equality—namely, that all must have equal treatment by the law, as the broad inevitable resultant right of free citizenship. When every citizen can truly feel that the law can be appealed to as his friend, then strength and healing come into the body politic and the function of law, even on the every-day level of individual disputes and of differences between man and man, adds to the healthy sense of independence which is the essential of progress. But whenever men, decent men, not rebels or



criminals, cower beneath the law, being afraid of its inequality, saying to themselves "the world is not my friend, nor the world's law," then they become the starved apothecaries of society and are tempted to meannesses and evil ways. And that society is rotten where one citizen as against another can overpower him or undermine him by law wielded with an uneven hand. Only the blind, the cruel, or the unjust in heart can wink the eye at this unnameable curse.

Probably upon this continent, great as it is, you do not recognize that wide plane of equality to which I refer. It is your privilege to distribute justice to that marvellous agglomeration of races which America has taken to her broad bosom. She speaks to them the English tongue; she nourishes and educates them in the practices of freedom, she inducts them into that fundamental respect for organized society which only law can conserve: Above all no race, religion, color, origin, dare, arrest or deflect the course of justice. All alike are equal before the law. These every-day things, the straight deal, the even hand so commonplace are they that one is apt to lose the sense of their enormous power.

From every disorganized quarter of the globe this rich land becomes a refuge in which, to its astonishment, right becomes a real possession, maintained unfalteringly between the highest and the lowest, the richest and the poorest, and the appeal to law is itself a right universal. But when I speak in these high terms of freedom and independence, of equality and right, as they are known within your borders, I cannot restrict my vision. My own experience forbids me. Next week I shall have to address the Bar of Canada on particular problems connected with the administration of Justice by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The jurisdiction of that body extends over one-fourth of the population of the globe; the jurisdiction of your Supreme Court added to that makes the principles of our laws cover nearly one-third of the human race. But how wide soever may be the range, you and we recognize that this is not a question of what race, creed, nationality or people, law is to be applied to. It is a question fundamental to the administration of widely different laws and systems of jurisprudence, some modern, some traditional, some tribal, some as old as



recorded history, wherever a system of law or jurisprudence is worthy of the name these fundamental principles and especially this canon of fair and equal treatment must apply.

Now that I am upon this topic of what I may call the fundamentals of law, its deep basic universal principles, I recognize too well the needs of the occasion and the limitations of my own capacity to venture upon a detailed or didactic exposition of a subject so large and grave.

But as we go on thinking together, would you suffer from me this:

Having had to study for many years the clash of opinion and the collision of interests, not alone between individual men but, on a higher range, between classes of society, and, on a still higher, between state and commonwealth, between province and dominion, *do let us bear in mind the correlations of things.* If the correlations of things be truly grasped, then the very secret of justice has been unveiled.

Let me try to explain to you what I mean by this. The ideals have in them nothing abstruse, nothing revolutionary, and, as you know, there is nothing new under the sun. If any of you smell Hegel and German philosophy about, I cannot help that.

Take that thing which we call a man's right. He ought to be able to vindicate it against all the world. But one imperious and resounding prohibition is laid upon him; he cannot take the law into his own hand. And well he knows if he thinks of his own right and of himself alone, and begins to exercise it with that sole idea, then collisions will take place, he will encounter surprises and mishaps and he will come to grief. What has happened to him? He has forgotten that the correlative of right is duty. *Sic utere tuo ut alienum non lædas.* But the law does not forget it. And that law which he dare not take into his own hand as a master he can appeal to with the submissive mind. For justice exists; that austere reconciler of right with duty. As deep and elementary as the distinction in philosophy between the ego and non-ego, is the broad plain fact that there are others in the world besides the appellant who also have rights, and that the interdependence of rights and their poise and balance with duties is secured by the arbitrament of a third principle, namely, justice itself. Justice conserving the rights

of all, and commanding the duties of all, issues its decree that right and duty must dwell together in the peace of mutuality. In this mutuality of rights and of duties both can be evolved into that glorious harmony wherein law is vindicated, force restrained and progress possible, and peace among men the every-day achievement of social life.

Do not please, be superior to these views about the correlation of ideas. You may find before we have done with them that they have a far reach.

Let us now leave the ground floor, on which are exhibited those ordinary difficulties which demand solution and settlement between citizens in ordinary life. Let us ascend, taking our principles with us—always doing that—into the higher and wider regions of the relations of class with class, religion with religion, party with party, political, economic, industrial. Here in a moment we feel the need of principles and the supreme usefulness of those in this wider air. Here again, I repeat it, do not, please do not forget the correlatives. As on the more ordinary level the plainest correlation was between right and duty, now a further correlation has appeared—the correlation of order with liberty.

Disputes among classes are wider in scale, often more sinister in the appeal both to force and to prejudice and more dangerous to society at large. But the figure which must now stand “betwixt the fell incensed points of mighty opposites”—is still as before the same august figure of justice itself, with law as its instrument of reconciliation.

Again the temptation is great to exult in liberty and to achieve its own rights at its own hand. The temptation is vastly reinforced by combination, and sheer lawlessness gets many to defend it.

Something has been forgotten in all this, namely, a correlative, and the correlative of liberty is order. Society, however, even in convulsion demands that neither class, religion nor party shall be denied freedom, that that freedom is a noble thing, so noble that the freedom of all must be protected by the freedom of each being exercised within the limits of public order. And so freedom and order are made to dwell together, and the opposites are correlated by a third entity, that austere

reconciled justice, and society is saved. The brutalities of force are subdued, the widespread miseries and sorrows of combatant and non-combatant alike are assuaged—these yield to the arbitrament of reason. The submission is made to justice and to law under appeals which are oftentimes conducted on both sides with the most accomplished skill. I can in my own experience as an arbitrator testify to this at first hand.

The range of law on this higher level is wider. Sometimes the texts of statutes are cited, sometimes the rules of common law or even its procedure; but everywhere and always those principles are appealed to which give equality of treatment, the just poise and balance, the rights of each to be duly respected, the duties of each to be faithfully performed, under conditions of discipline which will yet preserve freedom unimpaired, but make it a well-ordered freedom. And above and around and beneath all an undying homage must be paid to the eternal principles of justice and the square deal.

To each class equal law must be applied. To take an illustration, once an agreement is reached under free and orderly and equal conditions such as would sustain an agreement on the principles of law, the duty of the employer to pay and the right of the worker to receive wages as per the agreement and these to the last cent, and the right of the employer to receive and the duty of the worker to give work as per the agreement and that to the last minute. To neither is chicane or adulteration permitted. The worker gives true and not adulterated labor; the master gives true and not adulterated coin. The true metal on either side; no alloy; no quibbling; honesty forbids. Be very frank and fearless about this. No liberty of any class, no discipline by any class can evade this: The attempt whether by intimidation or force on either hand is tyranny; honesty forbids.

I take no gloomy view of all this. For I recognize that more and more as moral and economic education proceeds, the ranks of all classes are coming to recognize that the way both of prosperity and peace lies in the recognition of those standards which are at once ethical and legal standards.

Every other weapon breaks in pieces or explodes in self-destruction. And every one that wields it, as is the case in

Russia today, from the despot doctrinaire downwards to the famished dying innocent millions, every one must sooner or later feel that

'Tis safer to be that which we destroy  
Than by destruction dwell in doubtful joy.

Time was when the so-called governing classes called for discipline, for order, order and more order, with a gibe and a blow on the head for liberty whenever it appeared. That was the despot's code. And then the time comes when the vaunted order is overthrown by those very forces of liberty which it was trying to repress.

Then another era arises, and liberty has its spell of excess, breaking up all order in its early headlong career, then liberty breaks into anarchy, and falls, groping after order, into the cruellest of despotism and in a whirligig of inconsequence liberty itself has been destroyed. Yes: "these violent delights have violent ends." The times move fast and with tragic steps. Within one decade and within one land the world has had the transitions from autocracy to Bolshevism. It has been seen how order and liberty are both needed by mankind; both must live, or each will fall to pieces. And the last of calamities will have come, because society will have forsaken justice, justice equal to all men and to every class, justice the reconciler. Burke's was a great saying: "Liberty to be enjoyed must be limited by law; for where law ends there tyranny begins; and the tyranny is the same be it the tyranny of a monarch or a multitude; nay, the tyranny of the multitude may be the greater, since it is multiplied tyranny."

As in the humbler sphere where the law knows neither rich nor poor, so among classes the law knows neither high nor low, supreme or struggling, influential or humble, and deals with all with an equal hand and an equal mind. Without that there can be no democracy of free men, for that unnameable thing, corruption, can cause society to rot. Give what name you like to the colliding forces, call one organized labor and the other organized capital, law in the administration of justice knows neither the one nor the other. The humblest organized workers have equal rights themselves, not only against organized capital, but against the organizations of their own class.

When classes, however, are divided against classes, then too often a more serious trouble appears. It is not now the application of legal principles—those of justice: It is the abjuring of legal methods—those of reason. The awful collision has come—the collision between power and reason, between class despotism and tyranny on the one hand, and freedom and equality on the other. The cardinal principle is the appeal to justice—each of its class has its rights against the other, each of its class has its duty to the other in asserting the rights and in performing the duties, each has its liberty of assertion but each in the performance of its duty must be restrained by that order which ensures the liberty of all. It is indeed, gentlemen of the American Bar Association, a tough nut. The appellants in the case are truly not one class against another, but society against both. Over all classes as over all individuals, the whole body politic must assert the law, a law for all alike, a defence and a security for human society itself. Against this even-handed justice no isms and shams can prevail, laborism, capitalism, bourgeoisie, plutocracy, proletariat, all these are the forms and shows, the red rags, the drums and trumpets; the substance of the issue is—shall freedom and order live together, shall right and duty respect each other? And shall, lastly, the method of settlement and the solution of these eternal problems lie with the brutality of force, or with the ministry of substantial reason. With its whole power law supports the latter, and in this noble service to humanity it dare scrap neither its principles nor its methods. In fair weather or in foul it will abjure the brutality of force; it will uplift the juster, humaner, diviner ministry of reason, and in this the law as with a crowning consecration demands the homage of the soul.

That very fine thinker and eloquent man Sir James Mackintosh would, I feel sure, have agreed with this; and he expresses his ideas with a very stately diction. "There is not," says he, "in my opinion, in the whole compass of human affairs, so noble a spectacle as that which is displayed in the progress of jurisprudence; where we may contemplate the cautious and unwearied exertions of a succession of wise men through a long course of ages, withdrawing every case as it arises from the dangerous power of discretion, and subjecting it to inflexible rules—ex-

tending the dominion of justice and reason and gradually concentrating, within the narrowest possible limits, the domain of brutal force and arbitrary will."

So far for the correlation of ideas—right and duty, order and freedom. They are regulative in the individual and the social relations; but they are applicable in much more extended quarters than the bounds of one nation, they invade, they must invade the international sphere. So widening is, must be, the range of law.

Let us proceed, however, to consider quite another and a very different topic, and so approach the higher region. Not correlations now but collisions. Not correlations of ideas but collisions of method. Here is no blending, no co-ordination, no compromise. It is war to the knife—war between the method of force on the one hand and the method of reason on the other. Reason and force since the world began have been in grips. When the former has prevailed the majesty of the law has been justified. When the latter has prevailed civilization has been wounded, the estimate of human life has been lowered, the achievements of mankind have been destroyed, and law itself has fallen from its high estate, dethroned, brutalized and then trampled underfoot.

In every range of law, from the humblest to the highest, this operates. When the superior in position, in influence, in numbers, in adherents or in rank takes the law into his own hands, then the insistence of the domination of force over reason is promptly illustrated, and the private wrong calls aloud for legal redress. But the rejection of the domination of force, the taking of law into its own hand, applies not to individuals alone and on the higher range to classes of society, but it applies still higher; all nations, sooner or later, who in this collision between force and law prefer domination and power, come to a miserable end; they that use the sword perish by the sword. Law reaches up to this higher level, and as the years go forward will do so with a greater and greater majesty of command; and justice, still the reconciler, will carry its principles with it into that highest range, adjuring force as a solvent of disputes, upholding the way of reason, and asking the aid of great lawyers as its ministers.

So we come to realize that the dispensing of justice is no despot's behest, but is part as I say of the ministry of reason in the affairs of men. Thus, as you ascend, the view widens, and everywhere, as I see it, the range of law is seen to ascend. But, ministers of reason, bestir yourselves. For the other side, the brutality of force has but the other day been vastly reinforced.

A new fear it as the heart of mankind at this hour. It is connected with the advance of science. Never since the world began had force, brutality and anarchy such an opportunity. War, with all its sacrifice, has not been too dear if it open the eyes of mankind to the appalling gravity of continuing in the worship of force and of further defying the governance of reason. A new era opens to mankind. If you conceive of international law as binding all nations, then international law, I speak it with sorrow but conviction, international law is in ruins. Force under immoral or non-moral control can, we know, undo, and has undone, the humanest conventions of the ages. And a destruction can now be accomplished in the course of minutes which will overthrow the achievements of mankind built up in the course of centuries. The earth is affrighted.

Men, unless reason and the arbitrament of justice be reasserted on the earth, will hide beneath the ground on which the ruins of human happiness have been overthrown. Do you think this picture overdrawn? Well, listen to this:

Let me quote from that most distinguished soldier, Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice:

Early in May, 1915, the Germans made their second gas attack at Ypres, employing a far greater volume of gas than in their first attack. I remember that early in the morning, when this second attack took place, I was riding just outside Haasebrouck when my horse suddenly refused to go a yard further, and soon after I felt my own eyes smarting. When I got back to my office I received a telegram with the news of the gas attack, and realized that I and my horse had felt the gas 21 miles from the place where it had been discharged. If that gas had been really poisonous, thousands of women and children in Haasebrouck that day might have been killed. A fleet of aeroplanes could now carry for several hundred miles as much gas as the Germans discharged on that occasion, and if the gas were really poisonous, and the breeze carried it for a distance of 21 miles from the place where it was dropped, the destruction of the civil population would indeed be wholesale.

So it has come to this. The conflict as old as history, between right and wrong, the solutions as old as history, between material advancement eventually pursued and ideal progress legally



achieved, yet still there remains acknowledged remedies as cruel as the darkest records of uncivilized humanity, of the adjustment of human affairs by force instead of by law. All these things are before our mind now, but they have assumed a darker color. The glory of our estate is shrouded by fear. The weaknesses of our remedies are pitiful to see. The cry of aggrieved mankind is unavailing forever unless a new method, a new range of law be reached under which an orderly humanity shall be free, regardful of right and of duty and submissive to justice after reasoned appeal.

“Pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war” have disappeared into a chemical cauldron. Chivalry and military glory, there seems no room for them under the sun. They have fled and in their place is left only the diabolism of the laboratory. The powers of nature will undo us if they are in charge of the passions of men. The restraint of human ambition will be ineffectual unless humanity itself and its greatest nations rise in revolt against the tyranny of those methods which, regardless of law, have triumphantly culminated by striking humanity down.

In this task of widening the range of law your great country has produced supremely great advocates. I sometimes think that the federal idea, the idea which the genius of Hamilton and Washington combined to impress upon your people, under which state rights could be guaranteed and the union kept secure, is on the eve of establishment on a world scale. All nations claim their state rights, all nations protest against a super-state, just as Hamilton’s battles had to be fought against a similar idea of the union being regarded as a super-state.

Far-sighted, able, philosophically minded men, have discerned the day in which we now live, and the light of humanity in which we now welter. To them it was justice, the verdict of reason and to appeal to law, which are the salvation of mankind, and that appeal was grounded upon essential and fundamental principles of right, distributed with equal hand against wrong, from the humblest to the highest spheres of human association and activity. To the philosophers like Kant and Grotius have succeeded men of powerful practical insight, such as your own presidents. Twelve years ago President Roosevelt visited Christiania. He received there the Nobel prize, and delivered his lecture on in-



ternational peace, and the words he cited are the noble words of which every American and every humanitarian should be proud. They are these :

There is at least as much need to curb the cruel greed and arrogance of part of the world of capital, to curb the cruel greed and violence of part of the world of labor as to check a cruel and unhealthy militarism in international relationships. I would like you to think over the way that I have put that. I shall ever denounce wrong-doing because it is wrong, whether done by the rich or by the poor.

We must ever bear in mind that the great end in view is righteousness, justice as between man and man, nation and nation, the chance to lead our lives on a somewhat higher level, with a broader spirit of brotherly good-will one for another. Peace is generally good in itself, but it is never the highest good unless it comes as the handmaid of righteousness; and it becomes a very evil thing if it serves merely as a mask of cowardice and sloth, or as an instrument to further the ends of despotism or anarchy.

Now, having freely admitted the limitations to our work, and the qualifications to be borne in mind, I feel that I have the right to have my words taken seriously when I point out where, in my judgment, great advances can be made in the cause of international peace. I speak as a practical man, and whatever I now advocate I actually tried to do when I was for the time being the head of a great nation and keenly jealous of its honor and interest. I ask other nations to do only what I should be glad to see my own nation do.

Both upon its ideal and its practical sides this policy has been followed by your great presidents and men of affairs. Humanity in its noblest sense has never had better service than from your most thoughtful of men. I think of men still living. Not of your two great presidents alone, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Harding, but of your great president and Chief Justice Taft—that valiant and unwearied soul, and of another whose handwriting I have gratefully detected in the humaner details of those fine pacts for the pacific and for the limitation of armaments—I call him the Grotius of America, and his name is Elihu Root.

You see how I love the idea of justice as the reconciler of antitheses. Even political antitheses come under its sway: Be these great men Republicans or Democrats, bless and honour them all; they meet on the level of seeking and following after justice. And it is this which makes a law association, serene in the exercise of its function and proud in its ministry, no unfitting place for thoughts as wide as bringing the world under homage to peace.

Humanity lies bleeding and stricken, and on many fair spaces of the earth alike the hand of war and the hand of the doctrinaire who knows not justice lie heavy like a curse. We think of the

union of the English speaking race, not for its own sake, but, at this crisis of the history of the world, for the service that lies to its hand—to staunch wounds, to redress wrongs, to remove oppressions, and, better than all these, to teach men a new and better way for body and for soul. In this communion of service let our comradeship be sanctified; its foundations will be sure; a comradeship of righteousness.

We men of the Anglo-American race, we must be comrades all, comrades forever. And I know no plainer call to the comradeship of righteousness than a common loyalty to law, and to methods of its sure and equal appeal to reason. Our reward is before us. The inspired prophetic word still rings like a command—"and the work of righteousness shall be peace, and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance forever."

My appeal to you, gentlemen of the American Bar, is that the ancient grudge should go and go forever, and that the ancient comradeship should be renewed and repledged, renewed and repledged forever.

By your forbearance, may I add this concluding word. Do not think, do not dream, that we on the other side are not aware of and not sympathetic with you in those constitutional difficulties with which you are confronted. We know the fulminations of Jefferson against alliances, we know the power of the written constitution, not only over your minds but most deservedly over your affections and your hearts. It will be highest task of your statesmanship to evolve out of the citizenship of America something which honoring and conserving it, will yet give it a lofty place in the citizenship of the world. These things cannot be forced. To your statesmen and your great lawyers problems of constitutional complexity will arise, misunderstandings will have to be faced. It will be on a world scale with them as on an American scale it was with Washington and with Hamilton when, to their eternal honor, they unified America and answered the extreme state rights claim with the federal idea. But I have no fears for the result: Friendship claims it, the world awaits it. Hard and many the difficulties will be. But is it not so in life? How often amidst the misrepresentations, the trials, the buffetings of fortune, or the desertion of friends, have we not recalled the words of Washington while he was in the same coil of trouble

as for some years to come will confront your public men. But we must go forward; we must follow the light: from this the attractions of popularity dare not deflect us. In the hazards of private life and professional it is as true as in those of great public issues, we remember Washington's pronouncement:

If to please the people we offer what we ourselves disapprove, how can we afterwards defend our work? Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair. The event is in the hand of God.

## THE DIVISION OF GOVERNMENTAL POWERS IN FRANCE AND AMERICA.

BY

M. HENRY AUBEPIN,  
OF PARIS, FRANCE.

I bring to the American Bar Association the greeting of their brethren of the Bar of Paris.

It is needless for me to state that we appreciate the honor you have done us in wishing to have a representative designated by French lawyers with you at your annual meeting.

As for myself, I fully understand the importance of the mission that has been entrusted to me and it will be the honor of my career to have been the messenger of my *confrères* on the other side of the ocean to my brethren of this free and glorious America, to which we are bound by so many memories and the irresistible emotions of our hearts.

Both you and we, gentlemen, love liberty. We have suffered and have fought for it, and it was only necessary that it should be in peril to find ourselves reunited under its standards. You and we, and our friends the English, have saved liberty once more, and now that it is again safe from the blows directed against it, it is sweet and satisfying for a citizen of free France, who has devoted his life to the study and defense of justice, to come to this land of liberty and celebrate with such eminent jurists as you the worship of law which can exist only in the pure atmosphere of liberty.

I should like, gentlemen, to discuss with you today a subject which in France is occupying our thoughts: It is the relation that exists between the Executive, the Legislative and the Judicial powers. There seems to be developing among us an evolution which has already been completed in your country. It may interest you to learn how this problem presents itself in my country, and I know you will not think me indiscreet if I ask you to let us profit by your experience and permit me to take back to Paris the enlightened opinions which I shall be able to obtain here.

Under the influence of the ideas of Montesquieu and of his "Spirit of Laws," we adopted the dogma of the separation of powers in order to maintain an equilibrium between the three branches, the Executive, Legislative and Judicial, and to make the separation absolute we have enclosed each in its own sphere—almost in what might be called its own compartment. But in human affairs it is rare that separations of this kind are definitive; it is rare that one of the branches does not give off other branches which extend to the neighbor, arresting its development until it is atrophied. But it is not always the same branch that prevails or succumbs. A branch will be strong and flourishing in one climate and weak in another. It would seem that in America the Judicial has gained the supremacy over the other two branches, while in France it is the Legislative that has become supreme. Your courts determine the constitutionality of laws, ours only apply them.

Formerly our Parliament had a right of remonstrance against royal ordinances, and it is not necessary for me to recall to such a learned body as this, how useful, and at times necessary, this right was. But with the Revolution and with the application of the principle of the separation of powers the rôle of each was strictly defined—the function of the Judiciary was to apply the decisions made by the Legislature. Montesquieu wrote:

The closer the government approaches to a republic the more the decisions of the courts are determined by fixed rules. . . . In a republican form of government it is of the essence of the Constitution that the judges follow the letter of the law. . . .

And again:

If the courts are not to be controlled by fixed rules, their decisions must be so, to the extent that they should never go beyond the text of the law itself. If they were the individual opinions of the judges, we should be living in a world where we should not know what obligations we were contracting.

The Constituent Assembly went further than merely to absorb Montesquieu's ideas; it appropriated them and carried them out to their most extreme consequences. By the fundamental decree of August 16-24, 1790, which confirmed the separation of powers, it was the Assembly which enacted the laws and interpreted them. A little later there was created another body, the *Tribunal de*

*Cassation*, whose duty it was to supervise most rigorously the strict application of the law by the bodies charged with that duty. The mission of the *Tribunal de Cassation* was to annul every judgment which contravened in any way the text of the law. The whole system has been summarized by a learned author as follows:

The courts must obey the law, and the law should suffice for them to do justice; if, for example, the judges openly disregard it, the *Tribunal de Cassation* is there to annul their decision. If, in spite of reversal, the lower courts continue to resist, so that a second reversal is required, then a presumption arises that the law is obscure or insufficient on the point at issue. The *Tribunal de Cassation* would then demand an official and obligatory interpretation from the Legislature, which is the only body competent to settle judicial problems.

Robespierre said:

The expression "Jurisprudence des Tribunaux," in the sense in which it was used under the old régime has no further significance. It should be erased from our language. In a state which has a Constitution and a Legislature, "la jurisprudence des Tribunaux" is nothing but the law itself.

The Convention, which succeeded the Constituent Assembly, went so far as to reverse the judgments of the *Tribunal de Cassation*. The absolute supremacy of the legislative power was thus politically and philosophically confirmed.

The authors of the Civil Code did not believe, perhaps, as strongly as their Revolutionary predecessors in the absolute virtue of the text of a law; they would, however, have been astonished if they had heard the statement made a century later by the first Magistrate of France, le Premier President of the Court of Cassation, Mr. Ballot Beaupré, on the occasion of the celebration of the Centenary of the Civil Code.

When the text is clear and precise in form and does not allow of any doubt, the judge is bound to conform and obey; if he does not, he fails in an elementary duty, and such abuses, should they become general, would produce veritable anarchy. But when the text presents some ambiguity, when doubts arise as to its meaning and extent, when, taken in connection with another text it can be to an extent contradicted or limited, or, on the other hand, extended, I am of opinion that in such a case the judge has the widest powers of interpretation. He should not obstinately try to discover the thought of the authors of the Code a hundred years ago in drafting such and such an article; he should ask himself what their thoughts would have been had they been drafting the same article today; he should say to himself that in view of all the changes which have occurred during the last century in the ideas, the habits, the institutions, the economic and social state of France, justice and reason require that the text be adapted liberally and humanely to the realities and the needs of modern life.

To adapt the text of the law to the exigencies of life—that is something that would make the legislators of the beginning of the last century rage in their graves!

And yet President Ballot Beaupré cites many cases where the judge, finding himself faced by conditions which the authors of the code had not provided for, either because they did not exist or because they were not foreseen, has made his decision by applying in a broad and remarkably liberal spirit the provisions of the Code Napoleon.

As a matter of fact, the judge is frequently forced to supplement the law. Portalis, himself, one of the authors of the Civil Code, said: "It is impossible for a legislator to provide for everything. A code, no matter how complete it may seem, is no sooner drafted than a thousand unexpected questions present themselves to the magistrate; but in none of these cases do we see the judge rectify the law."

Now a new tendency is leading the judge to correct the work of the legislator. It is especially in our war legislation that this tendency is manifested. As a learned author remarks, our Supreme Court has shown in these circumstances a distinct tendency to treat the legislative texts with greater liberty than in the past. You, yourselves, I have been informed, have not escaped more than we, what we call in France the Housing Crisis. It exists everywhere with us, in the smallest villages as well as the most populous centers. Last year one of my friends, a lawyer, had a striking example of this. When we go to plead before a provincial court, it is customary to call on the president of the Tribunal at his own home. My friend, having inquired for the residence of the president, was informed that he would find the magistrate in the Palais de Justice. My friend went there and found the judge in the room reserved for the deliberations of the judges. But what was his stupefaction when he saw in this room a bed! "Ah, yes," said the president, observing his astonishment, "as there is no unoccupied apartment in town, this is where I live."

This abnormal state of affairs is the cause, unless it be the result, of the whole system of legislation.

Charged with the duty of applying the law in regard to rents, and, above all, with the necessity of enforcing the legal prolonga-

tion of leases, the courts give an interpretation to the law which appears to the legislators so contrary to the thought which inspired it that three times they have passed statutes in order to induce the judges to serve their will.

But, gentlemen, we have seen even more! We have seen the judge no longer obliged to yield to the repeated orders of the legislative power; we have seen the legislative power bend to the decisions of the judges.

War legislation furnishes us with still another example. Beside the heroes, all wars have produced speculators who have taken advantage of the enormous needs of the moment to raise the prices of necessities in a scandalous manner and make rapid fortunes. The last war, with us, produced, beside a harvest of brave and pure young men, an abominable crop of tares, the most shameful of human beings, the profiteers.

It was necessary for the legislature to intervene and take steps to circumvent the shameful movement. Therefore, in 1916, a law was passed in regard to illicit speculation extending the provisions of the Penal Code to those who cornered the necessities of life and to combinations of speculators. This statute interfered with the free play of the law of demand and supply, and this in turn would have upset all markets. The courts, it must be admitted, interpreted the law in such a manner as to avoid doing this: Instead of attacking the artificial rise of prices, they attacked the making of an excessive profit, and in order to define an excessive profit, they arrogated to themselves the right to fix the maximum profit. We lawyers protested with the utmost energy and at every possible opportunity against an application of the law which was contrary to the law itself, and the question was brought before Parliament. The author of the law himself protested, declaring that the courts were not applying the law, but were interpreting it in a manner entirely contrary to the ideas of its framers. The courts insisted upon their interpretation and this is what happened: Parliament adhered to the doctrine of the courts. Not only did it no longer protest against the decisions, it agreed so completely with them as to announce its intention to extend the law beyond the period when it was to



have terminated. There, gentlemen, is that not a fine example of the progress of the judicial power?

This is not the only example I could cite. A whole new school is coming into being which gives the judiciary power over the legislature. In support of their position they refer to you, gentlemen, and to your country.

Laws have been passed at times which were manifestly contrary to our fundamental law and even to the charter of our country—the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen. Many of our jurisconsults would wish to do away with the possibility of such attacks and seek to give the judges the right to judge the law, and quite naturally hope to introduce into our judicial system the right of the courts to pass on the constitutionality of laws.

Are they wrong, or are they right? You, gentlemen, are in the best position to answer this question.

What is the best way to defend the Right? The defense of the Right, as I have said before, is equally dear to us both. You have, indeed, proved it. Eight years ago the Right was outrageously violated. Treaties were violated, international law was violated, and the laws of war were violated. And while we clung to the soil of our country with the endurance and tenacity which are the dominant qualities of the children of France, the winds of ocean carried to you the echo of all the outrages which the Right was suffering.

Then, in defense of the Right, you arose; and you, who from the first hours of our trial had given us the help of your generous charity brought us the support of your armed forces. "Might is greater than Right," said Bismarck. You, my friends, put Might in the camp of Right and that brought the victory.

A Frenchman coming to America would be an ingrate if he did not call up the memories of all you did for France. Here among lawyers he may well call up those memories, for what you did for France you did for the Right.

POSSIBLE AND NEEDED REFORMS IN THE  
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN  
THE FEDERAL COURTS.

BY

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT,  
CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

I hope you feel in a proper state of mind this morning, in view of the roof under which you are gathered. I don't know any reason why the distinction was made by which Lord Shaw of Dunfermline should speak in a place where athletic contests had theretofore been had, and I should be assigned to this sacred structure. It was doubtless because they knew that Lord Shaw could be trusted anywhere. I am sorry that we have not had the benefit of this fine church auditorium for all the sessions. I feel in speaking here as if I were enjoying an undue privilege,—as if it were denying to others the equal protection of the law, not to give them the same opportunity. However, I shall need your prayers and all your self-restraint to keep your attention to what I have to present to you this morning, because it is going to be dry to the point of satisfying the Anti-Saloon League.

For many years, the disposition of business in the federal courts of first instance was prompt and satisfactory. This was because the business there was limited, and the force of judges sufficient to dispose of it; but of recent years the business has grown because of the tendency of Congress toward wider legislative regulation of matters plainly within the federal power which it had not been thought wise theretofore, to subject to federal control. More than that, the general business of the country, and the consequent litigation growing out of it has increased, so that even in fields always occupied by the federal courts, the judicial force has proved inadequate. In this situation, the war came on, statutes were multiplied, and gave a special stimulus to federal business. Since the war, there has been a great increase of crimes of all kinds throughout the country. This within the federal jurisdiction has included depredations on interstate commerce, and schemes to defraud in which are used facilities furnished by the general government.

Then under the inspiration of the war, traffic in intoxicating liquors was forbidden, and under the same inspiration the 18th Amendment was passed and the Volstead Law was put upon the statute book. Prosecutions under this law alone have added to the business in the federal courts certainly 10 per cent; while cases growing out of the income and other war taxation, out of war contracts and claims against the government, have made discouraging arrears in many congested centers. The criminal business has usually been first attacked, and the effort to dispose of it has in some jurisdictions nearly stopped the work on the civil side.

The Attorney-General, properly as it seems to me, conceived that the first step to take was the creation of new judgeships. A bill was introduced in both Houses for the addition of 18 district judges to the judicial force, two for each circuit, who were not to be assigned to any district, but were to be subject to call to any district in the circuit in which they were appointed, to assist the existing district judges. In addition, these judges and the existing district judges were made subject to assignment from one circuit to another where the business required it. The suggestion of a flying squadron of judges, however, did not meet with approval in the House of Representatives, and the Judiciary Committee of that body preferred to add local district judges for the districts where the congestion was most apparent.

Accordingly a bill was put through which made new judges in 21 districts. The bill when it reached the Senate was modified somewhat. It went to conference, and a bill which provides for 24 new district judges and one circuit judge in the Fourth Circuit has been reported to both Houses. It is opposed, and will doubtless lead to discussion; but in view of the previous votes in the two Houses, it seems likely that the bill will pass before the close of this Congress.

The bill contains a very important provision, which it seems to me will make for expedition and efficiency. While the districts which receive new judges are those in which additions to the judicial force are most needed, there are arrears in other districts and the delays and defeats of justice are not confined to the normal jurisdiction of the 24 new judges. The new bill authorizes a judicial council of 10 judges, consisting of the Chief

Justice and the senior associate judge of each circuit, which is to meet in Washington the last Monday in September, to consider reports from each district judge with a description of the character of the arrears, and a recommendation as to the extra judicial force needed in his district. The conference thus called is to consider at large plans for the ensuing year by which the district judges available for assignment may be best used. The senior circuit judge of each circuit is given authority to assign any district judge of one district to any other in his circuit, while the Chief Justice is given authority to assign any district judge in one circuit to a district in any other circuit, upon request of the senior circuit judge of the circuit to which the district judge is to be assigned, and the consent of the senior circuit judge of the circuit from which he is to be taken.

These provisions allow team work. They throw upon the council of judges the responsibility of making the judicial force do a work which is distributed unevenly throughout the entire country. It ends the absurd condition, which has heretofore prevailed, under which each district judge has had to paddle his own canoe and has done as much business as he thought proper. Thus one judge has broken himself down in attempting to get through an impossible docket, and another has let the arrears grow, in a calm philosophical contemplation of them as an inevitable necessity that need not cause him to lie awake nights. It may take some time to get this new machinery into working operation, but I feel confident that the change will vindicate itself. The application of the same executive principle to the disposition of legal business in the municipal courts of certain cities, and in the courts of some states, has worked well. Although the whole United States is a more difficult field in which to apply it, there would seem to be no reason why its more ambitious application should not prove useful.

A good many objections, I may state informally, have been made to this feature of the bill. It is thought that it gives too much power to the council of judges, and especially to the Chief Justice. Gentlemen have suggested that I would send dry judges to wet territory and wet judges to dry territory, oblivious of the fact that the Chief Justice has not the means of assigning them to any particular work in any district to which he may assign

them, and that assignment to cases must necessarily be made by the local district judge who is in charge, and oblivious of the fact also that it is only by the consent of the two circuit judges that he can act. It nevertheless did serve to call out in the discussion references to Jeffreys, and other notorious judges in the history of our profession, which did not seem to be altogether complimentary to those to whom the references were applied.

Second, I come to the appellate business in the federal system. In the old days when business was light in all the federal courts, the appeals and writs of error that were taken to the Supreme Court were not sufficiently numerous to occupy the full time of the Supreme Court and the justices were able to do a large amount of circuit work. Indeed, under the statute, until recent years, a circuit justice was required to visit each district in the circuit to which he was assigned, once in two years. As the appellate business grew, however, this rule became more honored in the breach than in the observance, and it has now been properly repealed. Its existence, however, showed that there was a time when its obligation was not unreasonable.

It has had one effect, good or otherwise, as you may be affected by it, that it justified the adjournment of the Supreme Court early in the spring, in order that the Justices might do their circuit work. And if they didn't have any circuit work, the logical result was that it enlarged their summer vacation. Now we have been gradually creeping up on that vacation, so that ultimately it may come within reasonable limits.

In 1891 a new intermediate court was created—the Circuit Court of Appeals, one to each circuit, and the circuit judges were ultimately increased so as to give three or more circuit judges for each court of appeals, except that of the fourth circuit where there are only two. The new bill proposes to give that circuit an additional judge. In the Act of 1891 appeals were allowed from the courts of first instance to the circuit court of appeals, and, speaking generally, the judgments of the new court in cases depending on diverse citizenship, patent cases, admiralty cases and criminal cases, were made final. This radical change became necessary because of the arrears in the Supreme Court, which put the court three years behind the disposition of its cases. The new system worked a great reform, and the court was able

to catch up and keep up with its business until within recent years. Now there is an interval of 15 months between the filing of a case in the court and its hearing. To be exact, I had the clerk give me the time taken between the filing of the transcript and the hearing of the last ten cases on the regular docket heard in the Supreme Court, and the average interval was 14 months and 16 days. This is due not alone to the number of cases filed, but also to the fact that with the increasing number of cases in which emergent public interest demands that a speedy disposition be had, many cases are taken out of their order and are advanced. Much of the time of the court is consumed in the hearing of such cases and the regular docket is delayed.

The members of the Supreme Court have become so anxious to avoid another congestion like that of the decade before 1891, that they have deemed it proper themselves to prepare a new bill amending the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and to urge its passage. A committee was appointed some two years ago, and this year they gave great attention to it. The committee was composed of Mr. Justice Day, Mr. Justice McReynolds, and Mr. Justice Vandeventer, while the Chief Justice was an ex-officio member. The bill is now pending in both houses of Congress. The Act of 1891 introduced into the appellate system a discretionary jurisdiction of the Supreme Court over certain classes of appeals. It proceeded on the theory that so far as the litigants were concerned, their rights were sufficiently protected by having one trial in a court of first instance, and one appeal to a court of appeal, and that an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States should only be allowed in cases whose consideration would be in the public interest. Accordingly under existing law, appeals in diverse citizenship cases, in patent cases, in bankruptcy cases, in admiralty cases, and in criminal cases, can now reach the Supreme Court for review only when that court shall, after consideration of the briefs and record, deem it in the public interest to grant the writ of *certiorari*. By the Act of 1916, this discretionary power of the court was extended and its obligatory jurisdiction reduced, as to review of the state court judgments, so that now the only questions which can come by writ of error from a state court to the Supreme Court as a matter of right, are those in which the validity of

a state statute or authority or of a federal statute or authority under the Constitution has been the subject of consideration by the state court, and has been sustained in the former, or denied in the latter case. All constitutional questions arising in the federal courts, in the district courts or the Circuit Court of Appeals, subject to review at all, may under existing law be brought to the Supreme Court as of right. Thus there is a distinction between writs of review from the state courts and review of the subordinate federal courts.

The new bill increases the discretionary appellate jurisdiction now vested in the Supreme Court so that no case of any kind can be taken from the Circuit Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States without application for a *certiorari*. Obligatory appeals from all other courts subordinate to the Supreme Court of the United States, except from the federal district courts in a limited class of cases and from the state courts, are also abolished and only review by *certiorari* is provided. This includes the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia and the Court of Claims, as well as the territorial courts. Direct appeals from the district courts to the Supreme Court in jurisdictional and constitutional questions are abolished and such questions are to reach the Supreme Court only through the Circuit Court of Appeals. These changes it is thought will give the Supreme Court such control over the business as that it can catch up with its docket.

The objection urged to the bill is that it gives the Supreme Court too wide discretionary power in respect to granting appeals, and that a thorough examination of the cases on the applications for *certiorari* is impossible.

The bill has been recommended by the members of the court only after a very full consideration of the subject. They are convinced that it is the best and safest method of avoiding arrears on their docket. It does not need an extended and close argument upon the merits of a question to enable the court to decide whether it is important enough in a public sense to justify its consideration. It is not necessary upon such an application for the court to decide the issues which were considered below. That is not what the *certiorari* should turn on. The court can quickly acquire knowledge of the nature of the questions in the case from



the briefs filed. To allow an oral argument on such applications would be largely to defeat the object of the new bill. Every brief presented is carefully examined by each member of the court and every case is discussed and voted on. I want to emphasize that, because I am a witness.

The class of cases most pressed upon the court for the writ of *certiorari* is not that of the cases that involve serious constitutional questions or questions of public importance. The motive of the litigants generally is merely to get another chance to have questions of importance to them, but not of importance to the public, passed upon by another court.

The present discretionary power of the Supreme Court in allowing appeals in certain cases coming from state supreme courts and involving federal constitutional questions is very little enlarged by the new bill. The change in the new bill on this point was made rather to clarify the meaning of the existing law than to enlarge the court's discretion, and if objected to may well be stricken out. The general power of *certiorari* in such constitutional questions was conferred in the Act of 1916, and has been exercised ever since. It was granted because Congress found that counsel were often astute in framing pleadings in state courts to create an unsubstantial issue of federal constitutional law and so obtain an unwarranted writ of error to the Supreme Court. It was, therefore, thought wise not to permit a writ of error as of right in any cases except in those in which the plaintiff in error could show that a state court had held a state statute valid which was said to be in violation of the federal Constitution, or a federal statute invalid for the same reason; and to require in all other cases of alleged violation of federal constitutional limitation that the Supreme Court should be given a preliminary opportunity on summary hearing to say whether the claim made presented a real question of doubtful constitutional law, or was, on its face, unworthy of serious consideration in view of settled principles. It was thought that a court very familiar with such questions by constant application of them, could in a summary hearing separate wheat from the chaff and promptly end litigation, the continuance of which must do great injustice to the successful party below, and, what is more important, clog the docket and delay the hearing of meritorious causes.



As already said, the new bill extends the *certiorari* jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to constitutional questions which are decided by the federal circuit courts of appeal. There really isn't any reason why a distinction should be made between the state supreme courts in this regard and the Circuit Court of Appeals. If in two federal courts whose reason for being is to protect the rights of individuals against local prejudice in state courts, or against infraction of their federal constitutional rights, a complainant is defeated, surely it is not conferring undue power upon the Supreme Court, whose members are engaged daily and for years in the consideration of such questions and their final adjudication, to provide a preliminary investigation into their seriousness and importance before burdening that court and its docket with a lengthy and formal hearing. The public and other litigants have rights in respect of frivolous and unnecessary consumption of the time of the Supreme Court which the use of the writ of *certiorari* seems to be the only practical method of preserving. Too many appeals impose an unfair burden on the poor litigant. Gentlemen, speed and despatch in business are essential to do justice.

Various methods have been adopted to limit appeals to courts of last resort. One is by imposing heavy costs. But that puts the privilege within the reach of the longer purse. Again classification by subject matter has been attempted, but this has not prevented clogging the docket with cases presenting no question of general interest or difficulty. In California, in Ohio, in Illinois and in other states, the legislature has extended to the state supreme court a discretion after preliminary and summary examination, to grant or deny appeals.

The failure of the Supreme Court to lay down definite rules for determining the cases in which *certioraris* should be granted has called for adverse comment. This is unjust. Certain general rules have been laid down. The writ is used to secure uniformity of decision in subordinate courts of appeal and to decide questions of general public importance which are not well settled. It is said that this is vague. But the very postulate upon which the discretion is granted is that definite rules for determining the appealable cases have not proved satisfactory, and that it is better to let

the Supreme Court distinguish between questions of real public importance and those whose decision is only important to the litigants.

The members of the court have recommended the new bill to Congress because they believe it to be the most effective way of speeding the disposition of causes before it and therefore speeding justice. The gain which the arrears have made upon the court during this last year down to July 29 is represented by 70 cases, or 20 per cent of the whole number in arrear, and while the court will make an effort to reduce the arrears the prospect is, in view of the great additions to business in the subordinate courts, that the court will fall further and further behind.

I may speak of a secondary reason why this bill should pass. The statutes defining the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and of the circuit courts of appeal are not as clear as they should be. It is necessary to consult a number of them in order to find exactly what the law is, and I regret to say that without clarification by a revision, the law as to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and of the Circuit Court of Appeals, is more or less a trap, in which counsel are sometimes caught. This bill removes all technical penalties for mistaken appellate remedies.

Of course amendments could be made which would easily cut down the work of the Supreme Court, if Congress wishes to adopt a different function for the federal courts than they now have. If it chooses to abolish the inferior federal courts or to take away their jurisdiction in diverse citizenship cases and in cases involving a federal question, as has been suggested by some, it would relieve business congestion in them and in the Supreme Court. The theory is advanced that a citizen of one state now encounters no prejudice in the trial of cases in the state courts of another state, and that the constitutional ground for the diverse citizenship of federal courts has ceased to operate. If the time has come to cut down the subject matter of federal judicial jurisdiction, it simplifies much the question of the burden of work in the federal courts, but that has not been the tendency of late years. I venture to think that there may be a strong dissent from the view that danger of local prejudice in state courts against non-residents is at an end. Litigants from the eastern part of the country who are expected to invest their

capital in the West or South, will hardly concede the proposition that their interests as creditors will be as sure of impartial judicial consideration in a western or southern state court as in a federal court. The material question is not so much whether the justice administered is actually impartial and fair, as it is whether it is thought to be so by those who are considering the wisdom of investing their capital in states where that capital is needed for the promotion of enterprises and industrial and commercial progress. No single element—and I want to emphasize this because I don't think it is always thought of—no single element in our governmental system has done so much to secure capital for the legitimate development of enterprises throughout the West and South as the existence of federal courts there, with a jurisdiction to hear diverse citizenship cases. But of course the taking away of fundamental jurisdiction from the federal courts is within the power of Congress, and it is not for me to discuss such a legislative policy. My suggestions are intended to meet the situation as it is, and to secure some method by which civil litigation under existing law may be promptly and justly dispatched. The trial of criminal cases in the federal courts is not within the scope of this paper.

A perfectly possible and important improvement in the practice in the federal courts ought to have been made long ago. It is the abolition of two separate courts, one of equity and one of law, in the consideration of civil cases. It has been preserved in the federal court, doubtless out of respect for the phrase "cases in law and equity" used in the description of the judicial power granted to the federal government in the Constitution of the United States. Many state courts years ago abolished the distinction and properly brought all litigation in their courts into one form of civil action. No right of a litigant to a trial by jury on any issue upon which he was entitled to the right of trial by jury at common law need be abolished by the change. This is shown by the every-day practice in any state court that has a code of civil procedure. The same thing is true with reference to the many forms of equitable relief which were introduced by the chancellor to avoid the inelasticity, the rigidity, inadequacy and injustice of common law rules and remedies. The intervention of a proceeding in equity to stay proceedings at com-

mon law and transfer the issues of a case to a hearing before the chancellor was effective to prevent a jury trial at common law long before our Constitution, and would not be any more so under a procedure in which the two systems of courts were abolished. Already under the federal code, there is a statutory provision which has not yet been much considered by the courts, by which an equitable defense may be pleaded to a suit at law. If we may go so far, it is a little difficult to see why the distinction between the two courts may not be wholly abolished, and the constitutional right of trial by jury retained unaffected.

If the separation of equity and law for the purpose of administration is to be abolished in the federal system, and they are to be worked out together in the same tribunal, then a new procedure must be adopted. Who shall frame it? Shall Congress do it or merely authorize it to be done by rules of court? Congress from the beginning of the government has committed to the Supreme Court the duty and power to make the rules in equity, the rules in admiralty, and the rules in bankruptcy. Moreover, this American Bar Association has for some years been pressing upon Congress the delegation of power to the Supreme Court to regulate by rule the procedure in suits at law. There would seem to be no reason why, where the more difficult work of uniting legal and equitable remedies in one procedure is to be done, the Supreme Court, or at least a committee of federal judges, should not be authorized and directed to do it. Of course the present statutes governing a separate administration of law and equity must be amended or revised by Congress, and certain general requirements be declared, but the main task of reconciling the two forms of procedure can be best effected by rules of court.

The same problem arose in the courts of England and has been most successfully solved. By the Judicature Act of 1873, Parliament vested in one tribunal, the Supreme Court of Judicature, the administration of law and equity in every cause coming before it. This court was made up of the Court of Appeal and of the High Court of Justice. By subsequent acts, the divisions of the High Court were reduced to three: (1) The King's Bench, (2) Equity, and (3) Probate, Divorce and Admiralty, as they now are. They are all merely parts of the same High Court, but for convenience the suits are brought in those di-

visions respectively corresponding to the remedies sought. If it happens that what would have been equitable relief is sought in the King's Bench, it may be granted there, but it is more likely to be assigned to the Equity Division, and *vice versa*. Judges familiar with the equity practice are appointed to the Equity Division, and those familiar with the law side of the practice are sent to the King's Bench. Then there has grown up a separate branch of the High Court in which only commercial cases are heard, and to that court judges familiar with the law merchant and commercial contracts and customs are assigned and the cases are heard and decided with remarkable dispatch. They are, perhaps, agreed cases, but they are submitted and disposed of, most important cases, within 40 days. There is the same division of the practice among the barristers under the influence of the older separation of law and equity administration. The courts of the High Court are, however, now all one court, with full power to give any kind of relief the nature of the case requires. Parliament gave to a committee of the judges and representatives of the barristers and solicitors, power to recommend rules of practice for this new system. The present procedure is the result of rules adopted in 1883, amended from time to time by the same authority, as the experience with the existing rules showed the necessity. The rules and amendments are reported to Parliament for its rejection or amendment, but until that is forthcoming, they control the procedure.

It was my good fortune during three weeks of this summer to be able to attend the hearings of all the various branches of the courts of England. I have heard it questioned whether, in view of the report that was given in this country as to my activities in London that were not exactly judicial or professional, it was possible for me to absorb any knowledge with reference to the practice in the English courts. I think Lord Shaw has lent a little support to that view by certain remarks that I have heard him make. I am not disposed to say that in an ordinary case such evidence would not be convincing. But to men who have attended the meetings of the American Bar Association, and know what a single individual of digestive experience can do in the matter of functions for a week, a great deal will seem possible in three weeks.

I may stop to say that I am deeply grateful for the reception which was given me as Chief Justice by the Bench and the Bar of England, and for the truly brotherly spirit which they manifested. Of course, one cannot separate himself from the personal in such a manifestation. He knows it is not really personal, but representative, but he thanks God that he happens to be the personal representative to receive it. They opened their arms. Everything that they could do they did. It showed to me what I have always thought to be the case, that one of the strongest bonds between this country and Britain is the bond between professional men of the law and the judges who have to do with the administration of justice in both countries.

In connection with this general subject, the treasurer of the Association, Mr. Wadhams has asked me to read a letter, which I am sure you will be glad to hear.

The Royal Courts of Justice, London, July 21, 1922.

At the suggestion of Viscount Cave, who enjoyed the privilege of the hospitality of the American Bar Association the year before last, and with the approval of the Lord Chancellor, I am writing to you, tentatively, to ascertain whether I might send you a formal invitation to the American Bar Association to hold their annual meeting in 1924 in London. It will be a great honor and pleasure to the Bar of England if this could be arranged.

There are a number of matters, such as the time, the places of meeting, and facilities which would have to be considered, as well as minor details, but if you were to let me know that the invitation would be acceptable to the American Bar Association, it would be a pleasure to me to send you a formal invitation upon hearing from you.

Perhaps at the same time you would let me know the number who would be likely to come and the time during which the meetings would last. These matters, however, I leave for further consideration, and ask you to let me know as a preliminary whether my suggestion is one that the American Bar Association would entertain.

I feel sure that there are many of the Bench and Bar here who would be glad to join in offering a welcome to your Association, and who hope, as I do, that the plan may be found possible.

Yours very truly,  
ERNEST M. POLLOCK.

Sir Ernest Pollock is the Attorney-General of England.

With respect to that suggestion, I may say that I was in attendance at the so-called Grand Night, at Gray's Inn, in London. The Lord Chancellor was there; so also were the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division, Sir Henry Duke, Mr. Justice Darling, Sir John Simon, and a number of others. The question of such a visit was discussed. They were all strongly in

favor of it. And I can assure you that if the Association deems it wise to accept this for the year 1924, those who go will never regret it or forget it. The Lord Chancellor, Viscount Birkenhead, I have been pressing to come to this country and attend the meeting of the American Bar Association next year. I am not sure how his engagements will be, but that he will be glad to come, if he can come, I know. Certainly the American Bar Association would be delighted to receive him, not only as the highest judicial officer of Great Britain, but as a man of the greatest ability and the greatest charm, and a man that you would be pleased to take into your bosom as a fellow judge and fellow member of the Bar.

Now, having proved to you that I gave sufficient attention to the practice in the Royal Courts, I am going to give you my conclusions. I had looked into the description of the procedure which at present obtains in those courts as described in a very useful book prepared by Mr. Samuel Rosenbaum, of the Philadelphia Bar, entitled, "The Rule Making Authority in the English Supreme Court," and I was permitted to be present and note the practical operation of the rules. The history of their adoption is set out in great detail by Mr. Rosenbaum, and I shall not detain you with an attempt at even a résumé of the growth of the system and the remarkable character of the reform which was effected through the rules in the administration of English justice. Nor am I competent to do so with accuracy of detail. I can only essay a most general description.

If one will read the contrast between the dreadful inadequacy of English courts and the administration of English justice in 1837, when Victoria ascended the throne, and their efficiency and admirable work in 1887, when she celebrated her golden jubilee, as described by Lord Bowen, one of the great English judges, in his jubilee essay on the Administration of Law, he may well take courage as to what may be done with our system in the way of bettering it. Describing the result of the change of procedure by rules of court, Lord Bowen used these words:

A complete body of rules—which possess the great merit of elasticity, and which (subject to the veto of Parliament) is altered from time to time by the judges to meet defects as they appear—governs the procedure of the Supreme Court and all its branches. In every cause, whatever its character, every possible relief can be given with or without pleadings, with or without a formal trial, with or without discovery of documents and interrogatories, as the nature of the case prescribes—upon oral evidence or affidavits, as is most convenient. Every amend-



ment can be made at all times and all stages in any record, pleading or proceeding, that is requisite for the purpose of deciding the real matter in controversy. It may be asserted without fear of contradiction that it is not possible in the year 1887 for an honest litigant in Her Majesty's Supreme Court to be defeated by any mere technicality, any slip, any mistaken step in his litigation. The expenses of the law are still too heavy, and have not diminished *pari passu* with other abuses. But law has ceased to be a scientific game that may be won or lost by playing some particular move.

The justness of this summary is thus upheld by that great jurist, Mr. Dicey:

Any critic who dispassionately weighs these sentences, notes their full meaning, and remembers that they are even more true in 1905 than in 1887, will partially understand the immensity of the achievement performed by Bentham and his school in the amendment of procedure—that is, in giving reality to the legal rights of individuals.

The means by which this reform was accomplished and the avowed object of the framers of the rules was to effect “a change in procedure which would enable the court at an early stage of the litigation, to obtain control over the suit and exercise a close supervision over the proceedings in the action.” Thus could dilatory steps be eliminated, unnecessary discovery prevented, needed discovery promptly had, and the decks quickly cleared for the real nub of the case to be tried. It was first proposed to discard pleadings, but this was abandoned. Suit is begun by service of a writ of summons. Shortly after the appearance of the defendant, a summons for directions is issued to him, at the instance of the plaintiff, requiring him to appear before a master or judge to settle the future proceedings in the cause. In the King's Bench this work is done by masters. In equity and commercial cases, it is usually done by the judge to whom the case is assigned. The master or judge makes an order as to the manner in which the case shall be carried on and tried. In cases in which the original writ is endorsed with notice that the claim is for a fixed sum as upon a contract, a sale of goods, a note or otherwise, and the plaintiff files an affidavit that there is no defence, the master may under Rule XIV, require the defendant to file an affidavit showing that he has a good defence and specifying it before he may file answer. If he files no such affidavit, summary judgment goes against him. In other cases, the master or judge makes an order, fixing time for pleadings and kind of trial, and no step is thereafter taken without application to the master or judge, so that the latter supervises all discovery sought, decides what is proper, and



requires the parties "to lay their cards face up upon the table" and the real issue of fact and law is promptly made ready for the trial.

I sat with Sir Willes Chitty, the learned and most effective Head Master of the King's Bench, and saw the solicitors and sometimes the barristers, come before him to shape up the issues, the pleadings and the directions for trial. He knocked the heads of the parties together so that a clear issue between them was quickly reached.

Demurrers are abolished. An objection in point of law may be made either before, at or after the trial of the facts. Particulars in pleading may be had by a mere letter of inquiry from the solicitor of one party to the other, and any refusal is at once submitted to the master or judge. Should either party object to the orders of a master, the question can be at once referred to the judge who is to try the cause and passed on. The pleadings are very simple. They are a statement of claim and an answer. Great freedom is allowed as to joinder of actions and parties and in respect of setoffs and counterclaims. The pleadings are prepared on printed forms for use according to the rules, with details written into the paragraphs. The nature of the claim is stated in a very brief way. A blank paragraph is left in the form for particulars as to the main facts and for references to documents relied on. The main facts and the documents upon which each side relies to establish its case or defence are thus brought out before trial, and all in a very short time. Admissions of important facts are elicited by each side from the other to save formal proof and its expense, on penalty of costs for refusal if the fact proves to be uncontested.

The effect of the administration of justice under these rules can be shown in some degree by reference to the judicial statistics of England and Wales for 1919 in the disposition of cases in the High Court of Justice, King's Bench Division. The summonses issued in the King's Bench Division in a year amounted to 43,140. In 14,244 cases, judgments were entered for the plaintiff. In 386 cases, judgments were entered for the defendant. In 526 cases other judgments were entered than either for the plaintiff or the defendant, making a total of 15,136 judgments entered in the suits brought. This would leave undisposed of

about 28,000 writs of summons issued. This sum represents the suits brought which were abandoned or which resulted in satisfaction of the claim without further proceeding beyond the issuing of the summons. Of the judgments rendered, over 9000 were entered in default of appearance of the defendant; 756 by default other than in default of appearance. 2684 judgments were entered as summary judgments under Order 14, because the defendant would not make the necessary affidavit to justify his securing leave to answer. One hundred and forty-one judgments were rendered after trial with a jury. Eight hundred and thirty-six judgments were rendered after trial without a jury. Thirty-five were rendered on the report of the official referee. Of the judgments for defendants, 55 were rendered after trial with a jury, and 309 after trial without a jury. This shows how thoroughly the preliminary steps to the preparing of the issue winnow out the cases and dispose of them without further clogging of the docket.

The speed with which this system disposes of the business was testified to by the New York State Laws Delays Commission 20 years ago. It reported to the Governor of that State in 1903 that 23 judges of the High Court of Judicature in England actually tried twice the number of cases in a year that 41 judges in New York City tried in the same time, and that the difference was due to the operation of summons for directions and the summons for summary judgment. The report was approved by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, Judge Dillon then being Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of that body. It was sought to introduce this reform for New York City by act of the legislature providing for 15 masters, but it is said to have been beaten by the influence of those who did not wish to abolish the referee patronage in the New York courts.

The English system is adapted to the conditions prevailing in that country and has been built up on the traditions of the Bench and Bar, which do not have the same force here. Moreover it is much more applicable to the disposition of the litigation of a great city like New York, Chicago or Philadelphia, as the New York Commission found it to be, than to our federal courts of first instance. In the first place, the territorial jurisdiction in England is a compact one, embracing only England and Wales,

in which there are nearly 500 county courts, disposing, under the simplest procedure, of much of the business involving less than £100 in law cases and £500 in equity cases. The branches of the High Court of Judicature to which these rules of procedure apply are centered in London, the judges live there, and while the assizes are held at various towns in England and in Wales, access to London is easy, and the natural result is that the important cases are generally either brought in London or ultimately reach there for their disposition. The division of the profession into barristers and solicitors, and the small number of the active members of the Bar, as compared with our own, make it easy to form an atmosphere of accommodation on the part of counsel toward the court and toward one another, which could hardly exist in the administration of justice in a federal court covering all or half a state, and involving litigation in which the counsel who appear are engaged in that court in only a small part of their practice. The English barristers only know their clients through the briefs of the cases which are handed them to enable them to conduct the cause in court. They present the case in an impersonal way. Their fees are fixed in advance and are not contingent. These circumstances render much less common efforts at delay and the use of legal procedure to prevent the prompt rendition of justice. More than this, the system of costs in the English courts, in which the defeated party is made to pay the expenses of the other side, including solicitors' and reasonable barristers' compensation, restrains counsel by the fear of penalties always imposed for useless proceedings.

The costs in English courts would seem to be too heavy. Lord Bowen speaks of that as a needed reform. I am sure that we never could be induced to adopt the division of the profession into barristers and solicitors, or the English system of costs.

But these differences should not prevent our using a great deal of what has proved effective in the English practice to simplify procedure and speed justice in our federal courts. The English precedent certainly demonstrates the advantage of having the procedure by rules of court, framed by those most familiar with the actual practice and its operation and most acute to eliminate its abuses and defects.

What I would suggest is that Congress provide for a commission, to be appointed by the President, of two Supreme Court justices, two circuit judges, two district judges, and three lawyers of prominence and capacity to prepare and recommend to Congress amendments to the present statutes of practice and the judicial code, authorizing a unit administration of law and equity in one form of civil action. The act should provide for a permanent commission similarly created, with power to prepare a system of rules of procedure for adoption by the Supreme Court. Power to amend from time to time should also be given. The rules and their amendments, after approval by the court, should be submitted to Congress for its action, but should become effective in six months, if Congress takes no action. In this way the procedure would be framed by those most familiar with it and by those whose duty it is to enforce it. The advantage of experiment in the laboratory of the courts would furnish valuable suggestions for bettering the system. The important feature of such a system is that needed action by the commission and the court will be promptly taken and the necessary delay in a Congress crowded with business may be avoided.

The reforms that I have been advocating involve some increase in the power of the judges of the courts, either in the matter of the assignment of judges, in the matter of the enlargement of the *certiorari* power, or in the adoption of more comprehensive rules of procedure. I am well aware that they will be opposed solely on this ground, and that the objection is likely to win support because of this. It is said that judges are prone to amplify their powers—that this is human nature, and therefore the conclusion is that their powers ought not to be amplified, however much good this may accomplish in the end. The answer to this is that if the power is abused, it is completely within the discretion—indeed within the duty—of the legislature to take it away or modify it.

Dependence upon action of Congress to effect reform to remove delays and to bring about speed in the administration of justice has not brought the best results, and some different mode should be tried. The failures of justice in this country, especially in the state courts, have been more largely due to the withholding of power from judges over proceedings before them than to any other cause; and yet judges have to bear the brunt of the criticism

which is so general as to the results of present court action. The judges should be given the power commensurate with their responsibility. Their capacity to reform matters should be tried to see whether better results may not be attained. Federal judges doubtless have their faults, but they are not chiefly responsible for the present defects in the administration of justice in the federal courts. Let Congress give them an opportunity to show what can be done by vesting in them sufficient discretion for the purpose.

## THE LIMITATIONS OF LAW.

BY

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The growing multiplicity of laws has often been observed. The National and State Legislatures pass acts, and their courts deliver opinions, which each year run into scores of thousands. A part of this is due to the increasing complexity of an advancing civilization. As new forces come into existence new relationships are created, new rights and obligations arise, which require establishment and definition by legislation and decision. These are all the natural and inevitable consequences of the growth of great cities, the development of steam and electricity, the use of the corporation as the leading factor in the transaction of business, and the attendant regulation and control of the powers created by these new and mighty agencies.

This has imposed a legal burden against which men of affairs have been wont to complain. But it is a burden which does not differ in its nature from the public requirement for security, sanitation, education, the maintenance of highways, or the other activities of government necessary to support present standards. It is all a part of the inescapable burden of existence. It follows the stream of events. It does not attempt to precede it. As human experience is broadened, it broadens with it. It represents a growth altogether natural. To resist it is to resist progress.

But there is another part of the great accumulating body of our laws, that has been rapidly increasing of late, which is the result of other motives. Broadly speaking it is the attempt to raise the moral standard of society by legislation.

The spirit of reform is altogether encouraging. The organized effort and insistent desire for an equitable distribution of the rewards of industry, for a wider justice, for a more consistent righteousness in human affairs, is one of the most stimulating and hopeful signs of the present era. There ought to be a militant public demand for progress in this direction. The society which is satisfied is lost. But in the accomplishment of these ends there needs to be a better understanding of the province of legislative and judicial action. There is danger of disappointment and disaster unless there be a wider comprehension of the limitations of the law.

The attempt to regulate, control and prescribe all manner of conduct and social relations is very old. It was always the practice of primitive peoples. Such governments assumed jurisdiction

over the action, property, life, and even religious convictions of their citizens down to the minutest detail. A large part of the history of free institutions is the history of the people struggling to emancipate themselves from all of this bondage.

I do not mean by this that there has been, or can be, any progress in an attempt of the people to exist without a strong and vigorous government. That is the only foundation and the only support of all civilization. But progress has been made by the people relieving themselves of the unwarranted and unnecessary impositions of government. There exists, and must always exist, the righteous authority of the state. That is the sole source of the liberty of the individual, but it does not mean an inquisitive and officious intermeddling by attempted government action in all the affairs of the people. There is no justification for public interference with purely private concerns.

- Those who founded and established the American Government had a very clear understanding of this principle. They had suffered many painful experiences from too much public supervision of their private affairs. The people of that period were very jealous of all authority. It was only the statesmanship and resourcefulness of Hamilton, aided by the great influence of the wisdom and character of Washington, and the sound reasoning of the very limited circle of their associates, that succeeded in proposing and adopting the American Constitution. It established a vital government of broad powers but within distinct and prescribed limitations. Under the policy of implied powers adopted by the Federal Party, its authority tended to enlarge. But under the administration of Jefferson, who, by word though not so much by deed, questioned and resented almost all the powers of government, its authority tended to diminish and, but for the great judicial decisions of John Marshall, might have become very uncertain. But while there is ground for criticism in the belittling attitude of Jefferson towards established government, there is even larger ground for approval of his policy of preserving to the people the largest possible jurisdiction and authority. After all, ours is an experiment in self-government by the people themselves, and self-government cannot be reposed wholly in some distant capital, it has to be exercised in part by the people in their own homes.

So intent were the founding fathers on establishing a constitution which was confined to the fundamental principles of government that they did not turn aside even to deal with the great moral question of slavery. That they comprehended it and regarded it as an evil was clearly demonstrated by Lincoln in his Cooper Union speech when he showed that substantially all of them had at some time, by public action, made clear their opposition to the continuation of this great wrong. The early



amendments were all in diminution of the power of the government and declaratory of an enlarged sovereignty of the people.

It was thus that our institutions stood for the better part of a century. There were the centralizing tendencies and the amendments arising out of the War of '61. But while they increased to some degree the power of the national government, they were in chief great charters of liberty, confirming rights already enjoyed by the majority, and undertaking to extend and guarantee like rights, to those formerly deprived of equal protection of the laws. During most of this long period the trend of public opinion and of legislation ran in the same direction. This was exemplified in the executive and legislative refusal to renew the United States bank charter before the war, and in the judicial decision in the slaughterhouse cases after the war. This decision has been both criticised and condemned in equally high places, but the result of it was perfectly clear. It was on the side of leaving to the people of the several states, and to their legislatures and courts, jurisdiction over the privileges and immunities of themselves and their own citizens.

During the past 30 years the trend has been in the opposite direction. Urged on by the force of public opinion, national legislation has been very broadly extended for the purpose of promoting the general welfare. New powers have been delegated to the Congress by constitutional amendments and former grants have been so interpreted as to extend legislation into new fields. This has run its course from the Interstate Commerce Act of the late eighties, through the various regulatory acts under the commerce and tax clauses, down to the maternity aid law which recently went into effect. Much of this has been accompanied by the establishment of various commissions and boards, often clothed with much delegated power, and by providing those already in existence with new and additional authority. The national government has extended the scope of its legislation to include many kinds of regulation, the determination of traffic rates, hours of labor, wages, sumptuary laws, and into the domain of oversight of the public morals.

This has not been accomplished without what is virtually a change in the form, and actually a change in the process, of our government. The power of legislation has been to a large extent recast, for the old order looked on these increased activities with much concern. This has proceeded on the theory that it would be for the public benefit to have government, to a greater degree, the direct action of the people. The outcome of this doctrine has been the adoption of the direct primary, the direct election of United States Senators, the curtailment of the power of the Speaker of the House, and a constant agitation for breaking down the authority of decisions of the courts. This is not the govern-



ment which was put into form by Washington and Hamilton and popularized by Jefferson. Some of the stabilizing safeguards which they had provided have been weakened. The representative element has been diminished and the democratic element has been increased, but it is still constitutional government, it still requires time, due deliberation, and the consent of the states to change or modify the fundamental law of the nation.

Advancing along this same line of centralization, of more and more legislation, of more and more power on the part of the national government, there have been proposals from time to time which would make this field almost unlimited. The authority to make laws is conferred by the very first article and section of the Constitution, but it is not general, it is limited. It is not "all legislative powers," but it is "all legislative powers *herein granted* shall be vested in a Congress of the United States." The purpose of that limitation was in part to prevent encroachment on the authority of the states, but more especially to safeguard and protect the liberties of the people. The men of that day proposed to be the custodians of their own freedom. In the tyrannical acts of the British Parliament they had seen enough of a legislative body claiming to be clothed with unlimited powers.

For the purpose of protecting the people in all their rights so dearly bought and so solemnly declared, the Third Article established one Supreme Court and vested it with judicial power over all cases arising under the Constitution. It is that court which has stood as the guardian and protector of our form of government, the guarantee of the perpetuity of the Constitution, and above all the great champion of the freedom and the liberty of the people. No other known tribunal has ever been devised in which the people could put their faith and confidence, to which they could entrust their choicest treasure, with a like assurance that there it would be secure and safe. There is no power, no influence, great enough to sway its judgments. There is no petitioner humble enough to be denied the full protection of its great authority. This court is human, and, therefore, not infallible, but in the more than one hundred and thirty years of its existence its decisions which have not withstood the questioning of criticism could almost be counted upon one hand. In it the people have the warrant of stability, of progress, and of humanity. Wherever there is a final authority it must be vested in mortal men. There has not been discovered a more worthy lodging place for such authority than the Supreme Court of the United States.

Such is the legislative and judicial power that the people have established in their government. Recognizing the latent forces of the Constitution, which in accordance with the spirit of the times have been drawn on for the purpose of promoting the public welfare, it has been very seldom that the court has been compelled

to find that any humanitarian legislation was beyond the power which the people had granted to the Congress. When such a decision has been made, as in the recent case of the Child Labor Law, it does not mean that the court or nation wants child labor, but it simply means that the Congress has gone outside of the limitations prescribed for it by the people in their Constitution and attempted to legislate on a subject which the several states, and the people themselves, have chosen to keep under their own control.

Should the people desire to have the Congress pass laws relating to that over which they have not yet granted to it any jurisdiction, the way is open and plain to proceed in the same method that was taken in relation to income taxes, direct election of Senators, equal suffrage, or prohibition, by an amendment to the Constitution.

One of the proposals for enlarging the present field of legislation has been to give the Congress authority to make valid a proposed law which the Supreme Court had declared was outside the authority granted by the people, by the simple device of re-enacting it. Such a provision would make the Congress finally supreme. In the last resort its powers practically would be unlimited. This would be to do away with the great main principle of our written Constitution, which regards the people as sovereign, and the government as their agent, and would tend to make the legislative body sovereign and the people its subjects. It would, to an extent, substitute for the will of the people, definitely and permanently expressed in their written Constitution, the changing and uncertain will of the Congress. That would radically alter our form of government and take from it its chief guarantee of freedom.

This enlarging magnitude of legislation, these continual proposals for changes under which law might become very excessive, whether they result from the praiseworthy motive of promoting general reform or whether they reflect the raising of the general standard of human relationship, require a new attitude on the part of the people towards their government. Our country has adopted this course. The choice has been made. It could not withdraw now if it would. But it makes it necessary to guard against the dangers which arise from this new position. It makes it necessary to keep in mind the limitation of what can be accomplished by law. It makes it necessary to adopt a new vigilance. It is not sufficient to secure legislation of this nature and leave it to go alone. It cannot execute itself. Oftentimes it will not be competently administered without the assistance of vigorous support. There must not be permitted any substitution of private will for public authority. There is required a renewed and enlarged determination to secure the observance and enforcement of the law.

So long as the national government confined itself to providing those fundamentals of liberty, order and justice for which it was primarily established, its course was reasonably clear and plain. No large amount of revenue was required. No great swarms of public employees were necessary. There was little clash of special interests or different sections, and what there was of this nature consisted not of petty details but of broad principles. There was time for the consideration of great questions of policy. There was an opportunity for mature deliberation. What the government undertook to do it could perform with a fair degree of accuracy and precision.

But this has all been changed by embarking on a policy of a general exercise of police powers, by the public control of much private enterprise and private conduct, and of furnishing a public supply for much private need. Here are these enormous obligations which the people found they themselves were imperfectly discharging. They therefore undertook to lay their burdens on the national government. Under this weight the former accuracy of administration breaks down. The government has not at its disposal a supply of ability, honesty and character, necessary for the solution of all these problems, or an executive capacity great enough for their perfect administration. Nor is it in the possession of a wisdom which enables it to take great enterprises and manage them with no ground for criticism. We cannot rid ourselves of the human element in our affairs by an act of legislation which places them under the jurisdiction of a public commission.

The same limit of the law is manifest in the exercise of the police authority. There can be no perfect control of personal conduct by national legislation. Its attempt must be accompanied with the full expectation of very many failures. The problem of preventing vice and crime, and of restraining personal and organized selfishness is as old as human experience. We shall not find for it an immediate and complete solution in an amendment to the federal Constitution, an act of Congress, or in the findings of a new board or commission. There is no magic in government. not possessed by the public at large, by which these things can be done. The people cannot divest themselves of their really great burdens by undertaking to provide that they shall hereafter be borne by the government.

When provision is made for far-reaching action by public authority, whether it be in the nature of an expenditure of a large sum from the treasury, or the participation in a great moral reform, it all means the imposing of large additional obligations upon the people. In the last resort it is the people who must respond. They are the military power, they are the financial

power, they are the moral power of the government. There is and can be no other. When a broad rule of action is laid down by law it is they who must perform.

If this conclusion be sound it becomes necessary to avoid the danger of asking of the people more than they can do. The times are not without evidence of a deep-seated discontent not confined to any one locality or walk of life, but shared in generally by those who contribute by the toil of their hand and brain to the carrying on of American enterprise. This is not the muttering of agitators, it is the conviction of the intelligence, industry and character of the nation. There is a state of alarm, however unwarranted, on the part of many people lest they be unable to maintain themselves in their present positions. There is an apparent fear of loss of wages, loss of profits and loss of place. There is a discernible physical and nervous exhaustion which leaves the country with little elasticity to adjust itself to the strain of events.

As the standard of civilization rises there is necessity for a larger and larger outlay to maintain the cost of existence. As the activities of government increase, as it extends its field of operations, the initial tax which it requires becomes manifolded many times when it is finally paid by the ultimate consumer. When there is added to this aggravated financial condition an increasing amount of regulation and police control, the burden of it all becomes very great.

Behind very many of these enlarging activities lies the untenable theory that there is some short-cut to perfection. It is conceived that there can be a horizontal elevation of the standards of the nation, immediate and perceptible, by the simple device of new laws. This has never been the case in human experience. Progress is slow and the result of a long and arduous process of self-discipline. It is not conferred upon the people, it comes from the people. In a republic the law reflects rather than makes the standard of conduct and the state of public opinion. Real reform does not begin with a law, it ends with a law. The attempt to dragoon the body when the need is to convince the soul will end only in revolt.

Under the attempt to perform the impossible there sets in a general disintegration. When legislation fails those who look upon it as a sovereign remedy simply cry out for more legislation. A sound and wise statesmanship which recognizes and attempts to abide by its limitations will undoubtedly find itself displaced by that type of public official who promises much, talks much, legislates much, expends much, but accomplishes little. The deliberate, sound judgment of the country is likely to find it has been superseded by a popular whim. The independence of the legislator is broken down. The enforcement of the law be-

comes uncertain. The courts fail in their function of speedy and accurate justice, their judgments are questioned and their independence is threatened. The law, changed and changeable on slight provocation, loses its sanctity and authority. A continuation of this condition opens the road to chaos.

These dangers must be recognized. These limits must be observed. Having embarked the government upon the enterprise of reform and regulation it must be realized that unaided and alone it can accomplish very little. It is only one element, and that not the most powerful, in the promotion of progress. When it goes into this broad field it can furnish to the people only what the people furnish to it. Its measure of success is limited by the measure of their service.

This is very far from being a conclusion of discouragement. It is very far from being a conclusion that what legislation cannot do for the people they cannot do for themselves. The limit of what can be done by the law is soon reached, but the limit of what can be done by an aroused and vigorous citizenship has never been exhausted. In undertaking to bear these burdens and solve these problems the government needs the continuing indulgence, cooperation and support of the people. When the public understands that there must be an increased and increasing effort, such effort will be forthcoming. They are not ignorant of the personal equation in the administration of their affairs. When trouble arises in any quarter they do not inquire what sort of a law they have there, but they inquire what sort of a governor and sheriff they have there. They will not long fail to observe that what kind of government they have depends upon what kind of citizens they have.

It is time to supplement the appeal to law, which is limited, with an appeal to the spirit of the people, which is unlimited. Some unsettlements disturb, but they are temporary. Some factious elements exist, but they are small. No assessment of the material conditions of Americans can warrant anything but the highest courage and the deepest faith. No reliance upon the national character has ever been betrayed. No survey which goes below the surface can fail to discover a solid and substantial foundation for satisfaction. But our countrymen must remember that they have and can have no dependence save themselves. Our institutions are their institutions. Our government is their government. Our laws are their laws. It is for them to enforce, support and obey. If in this they fail, there are none who can succeed. The sanctity of duly constituted tribunals must be maintained. Undivided allegiance to public authority must be required. With a citizenship which voluntarily establishes and defends these, the cause of America is secure. Without that all else is of little avail.

## PRELIMINARY EDUCATION FOR LAWYERS.

BY  
NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER,  
OF NEW YORK.

Into this notable gathering of jurists and juris-consults and practitioners of the law, I may only presume to come as the spokesman of the inconspicuous and often humble client. In these days of the economic interpretation of history, the client may perhaps be said to be the economic basis upon which courts and judicial systems and the practice of the law rest. I am, therefore, in accord with the spirit of the times in speaking for a few moments from the view-point of the layman.

Lord Melbourne, who won the high distinction of lifting common sense to the plane of philosophy, once said: "It is tiresome to educate; it is tiresome to be educated; it is tiresome to discuss education." And, without venturing to contradict so eminent an authority, I shall endeavor to combat the necessary tedium of this discussion with the soul of wit, which is brevity.

All civilized peoples throw protection about their public services, and all civilized peoples fix increasingly severe standards of admission to permanent public service. I presume that, in an earlier and an older day, any calling or any profession or any practice, save that, perhaps, of the priesthood, was open to anyone whose spirit might turn him in that particular direction. But one calling and one profession after another has been singled out as needing organization, protection, and studious and careful preparation. Long ago the three learned professions were developed. Their number has now been increased by that of the engineer, by that of the architect, by that of the teacher, and it is now being added to by that of the journalist, by that of the pharmacist, and various others—the members of other organized professions.

The three learned professions became such because it was apparent that their practice was not a matter of mere haphazard, not a matter of mere empirical examination of a new and definite



body of facts, but that their practice rested upon a body of tested and organized knowledge which had become a part of human experience, and was on its way to be developed into a science. When our organized human knowledge gets to the point that we are enabled to predict with reasonable accuracy, we have the elements of a scientific comprehension of a given field of human interest.

I think there are few more interesting things in the history of the intellectual life of men than the development of the medieval universities out of the necessities and out of the aspirations of human society. As members of this Association doubtless well know, the great University of Bologna, the pioneer of them all, was originally solely a school of law. Men journeyed there, and women, too, over hundreds of miles of mountains and plains and rivers, in order to hear Irnerius discuss the principles of the Roman Law. The fires that were lighted at Bologna have been burning with increasing brilliance ever since. And today, the study of the law is one of the most highly organized, one of the most precise, and one of the best ordered of all our intellectual endeavors.

But in a democratic society, there are naturally those who raise their voices against so high and so precise a standard for a training as will shut out,—and I use the name because I have heard it so frequently in these discussions—Abraham Lincoln. My reflection upon that is that as we produce Abraham Lincolns, we shall doubtless be able to deal with them without public damage.

We have now come to the point, however, where this organized study of the law as law is not all that is necessary and adequate for the care and the guidance of the litigation of those great, manifold, human interests and activities that constitute modern society and the modern state. The economic basis upon which our social order rests has undergone grave and far-reaching changes since the common law took its form, and since the civil law was thrown into code. The layman sees in a legal settlement, a judicial decision, by the highest court of his land, an adjustment of facts. The lawyer sees an application of principles. Those principles are perhaps hidden from the layman. He is concerned with the facts, with what seems to him,

from his point of view, a selfish one perhaps, to be fair and right and just and orderly. If he finds that a decision is arrived at on strict and sound legal and judicial principles, which offends his sense of right, he, often through lack of comprehension of the legal argument, goes in revolt, not against that particular opinion, but against the whole system which gives rise to judicial decisions. That, to the best of my knowledge is, as briefly as I can put it, the state of mind of the man who is restive as to the application of the law to his particular set of interests or contentions.

In my judgment, at that point is to be found the basis for the argument that the student of the law must, in these days, have a care that he possesses a thorough comprehension of economics, and all those principles of organized society which history and the social sciences exhibit in their evolution and their application. Curiously enough, it is exceedingly difficult today to get for the great mass of our student bodies any sound and thorough comprehension of the fundamental principles of economics. That was possible thirty years ago, perhaps less. But that great branch of knowledge has now become so divided into separate fields,—the money problem, the labor problem, the transportation problem, the public utility problem—that economists nowadays are very apt to be specialists and unable or unwilling to give to the youth of high school or college age that clear, simple exposition of the fundamental principles of economics which is necessary to an understanding of the life we live, and which has become an essential part of the equipment of the modern member of the Bar who would be apprized of the great body of facts by which we are surrounded, the feelings, the emotions, the ambitions, that are moving masses of men.

We speak of waste, physical waste, financial waste. I sometimes wonder whether there is any waste in the world comparable with our intellectual waste; whether there is anything to compare with the amount of ungarnered, uninterpreted, unknown knowledge, that goes daily over the dam of human life and human experience.

Let me give one illustration. We are living at a time when there is a very strong and almost world-wide revival of faith in some form of communism—both communism as to social relations and communism as to the possession of property. If the



modern communist were asked to read Plato's "Republic," and find out about it all, he would be surprised. If he were asked to read Governor Bradford's "History," and to find what happened at Plymouth among a people as intelligent and as high minded and as united in spirit as were ever together, he would probably wonder why we asked him to give his time to ancient history. But the fact is, that human experience has tried all these things. Human endeavor has traveled on all of these roads. If we would avoid unceasing and exhausting intellectual and social waste, it behooves us that our leaders of opinion, those who are so instrumental in formulating our law, those who guide us through their interpretation and make their decisions, those who occupy a leading place in the development and formation of public opinion, should know, not merely guess at, but know, what has been done in the world in the way of social and economic experimentation.

Therefore I would have the preliminary education of the lawyer lay the greatest possible stress upon the fundamentals of economics and upon the history of social organization, social endeavor, social success, and social failure. The material is at hand and abundant.

Next, it goes without saying, does it not, that in order to comprehend, even dimly, the principles of law and the methods of critical thinking and ratiocination—that there must be a foundation, an adequate disciplined maturity—a disciplined maturity and not merely maturity? Men may grow up and grow old without discipline and without wisdom. They will be assisted if, during this period of maturing, there is an ordered discipline wisely directed toward a definite and specific end.

The schools of medicine and the schools of engineering have now got to the point they say explicitly what they wish the incoming student to have. You may not be graduated from even the best of American colleges with your Bachelor's Degree and walk into a school of medicine. The very first thing that they ask you is, whether, in getting that degree, you gained a sufficient knowledge of the sciences fundamental to medicine, chemistry, physics, physiology, so as to enable you to come and profit by your four years of medical instruction. The student of the best schools of engineering must have, not merely a degree,

not merely so many years spent in college study, but it is specified that he must come with so much mathematics, so much physics, so much mechanics, so much something else, as will enable him to profit by highly organized professional engineering instruction. The time has come, gentlemen, for the schools of law to say that they wish their entering students to come to them, having pursued, systematically and well, those studies in the field of economics and history and social science that will prepare them to understand the fundamental concepts of the law, their development and their application.

Of course, the moment a student approaches the law, he begins the study of history from a new angle and in a new way. But it will not harm him to have had those larger and fuller and non-legal views of history that open the mind, that inform him as to human experience, and that prepare it to give a new meaning to the early stages in the development of the law of contracts and torts and real property.

Where shall these studies be had? Many of us have followed with interest your discussions and your reports, and those held and made under your auspices, relative to this topic. I think, without risk of being misunderstood, I may say that there is nothing sacred about a college education. There are some persons who go to college who would be distinctly improved by being kept away. There are doubtless many others who would gain marked advantage, for themselves and for the society in which they live, if the opportunity for a college training were open to them. But, in that connection, you must bear in mind that the word "college" no longer has a definite or a uniform meaning. A college, in the United States, is almost anything which bears that name. If it shall be chartered under the general act of incorporation in the District of Columbia, for example, it quickly may assume the form of a public nuisance.

When you use the word "college," it is important to remember, first, that you are dealing with a term which has been defined by law in but very few states—I recall but two at the moment—there may be others. Next, that you are dealing with an institution which, for 25 years, has been going through a very extraordinary series of changes, and which doubtless will continue to go through similar changes for some time to come,

since we are living in a period of development and change. Mere going to college is not sufficient. It ought to indicate disciplined maturity. Perhaps it does. If it does, so far so good. But the point is, has that going to college for a longer or a shorter time included a serious and scholarly study of the fundamental pre-legal subjects to which I have been making reference? That is something which will bear looking into.

One other point. I have been told that it is objected to raising the standard of admission to the legal profession, that this would put such admission beyond the reach, for financial reasons, of very many ambitious and mentally well-equipped American youth. I am disposed to doubt it.

There has grown up in this country, and it is rapidly multiplying, an institution known as the Junior College. That Junior College will be found one of these days in pretty much every city in the union that has fifty thousand or seventy-five thousand inhabitants. It is the result of an evolution that has been going on for forty years, and indicates one of the most striking changes in the organization of American education. Our old-fashioned college took a boy at sixteen or seventeen, kept him until he was twenty or twenty-one, and carried him through a substantially uniform and prescribed course of study. As intellectual interests multiplied, as the program became overcrowded, as the choice of studies was introduced, all that was changed, until now, the number of youths in a given college and in a given year who pursue exactly the same program of instruction is very small, indeed.

The consequence is that a situation developed which was not very fortunate, because we found we were destroying the common body of knowledge which holds men together. The real argument for prescribed studies to youth of college age is not alone such value as they may have for discipline and information, but it lies in the fact that it is highly important, especially in a self-governing society, that men and women should be united by a common body of knowledge, before their special interests begin to diverge and move apart.

In the endeavor to correct an unsatisfactory situation, the prescribed and ordered studies were put into the first two years of the old four-year college course. Then it began to be found that

many communities could afford to maintain that type of instruction in connection with their high schools, and the Junior College began to grow up all over the land. There are hundreds of such institutions now, very soon there will be thousands. Their development is certain to follow the development of the high schools themselves, which have multiplied many times in the last forty years. This kind of instruction, of which I understand you are in search, will be found not alone in the great universities and the endowed colleges in the East, North, South, and West, but it will be found almost at the doorsill of the intending student of the law, in the community where is his home, which can provide enough students year by year to justify the taxpayer in maintaining this type of institution.

So that, in dealing, gentlemen, with the preliminary education of the law student, you are dealing not alone (and this I am especially anxious to make clear) with something which affects the Bar and your profession, but you are dealing with a large and far-reaching public interest. You are dealing with variable quantities, you are dealing with a complicated situation, made so by the student and the variety of our country, its population, its needs, its economic situation. And it must be dealt with, if it is to be dealt with constructively and helpfully, not only in a spirit of understanding, but of sympathy; not only from the viewpoint of professional opportunity, but of public service. And when that shall be accomplished, and when the student shall be launched upon the study of law as law with a disciplined maturity such as I have described, with a body of knowledge in these historical and economic fields such as I have tried briefly to summarize, you will have carried very far forward the standards of usefulness of your profession, not only as a profession devoted to high ideals and public service, but as a profession which is one of the foundation stones of the social order of among men in the modern, self-governing state.

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**COMMITTEE ON PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND GRIEVANCES.**

*To the American Bar Association:*

Your Committee on Professional Ethics and Grievances respectfully submits its annual report.

The Committee has observed and is glad to call attention to the frequency with which the courts now refer to and quote the Canons of Ethics adopted by the Association. The Committee is informed that North Carolina has recently been added to the list of the States whose courts of last resort have thus approved the work of the Association.

The following matters have come before the Committee for attention during the past year:

1. Complaints against members of the Bar in different states. As this Committee has no jurisdiction to act on such complaints they have been transmitted to the appropriate committees of the particular state or local bar associations having jurisdiction.

2. Complaints against members of the Association. The complaints received of this character came late in the year. As the Committee has no present authority to make an investigation of such complaints, action on them was deferred until it is known whether the Association adopts the amendments hereinafter recommended giving the Committee such authority.

3. The solicitation of business by so-called "patent attorneys." Many complaints were received regarding the solicitation of patent business by laymen calling themselves patent attorneys. Investigation showed that the rules of the Patent Office require that all persons representing applicants, whether lawyers or laymen, be registered in the Patent Office at "attorneys," the word supposedly being used to designate attorneys-in-fact. Having registered themselves as such patent attorneys, laymen have made use of the term in advertising for business. This advertising has been carried to such an extent that the majority of all patent applications are made through these laymen patent attorneys. The use of this term in such advertising has misled the public—as it apparently was intended it should—into believing that it was dealing with attorneys at law. As a result abuses have arisen and our profession has received the blame for the misconduct of some of these so-called attorneys.

Under a recently enacted statute, the Commissioner of Patents is given authority to formulate and prescribe rules for the regulation of the conduct of these registered patent attorneys. Your Committee therefore recommends that the Association request the Commissioner of Patents to include in such regulations as may be adopted, a rule prohibiting the solicitation of business by these registered patent attorneys so long as they are designated as and allowed to describe themselves as attorneys or patent attorneys.

4. The attention of the Committee has also been called to the fact that the rules of the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue now require that all persons, whether lawyers or laymen, prosecuting claims before that office, register as attorneys for the claimant, and that some of the laymen so registered are now designating and advertising themselves as "Income Tax Attorneys," with the consequent promise of the same abuses arising from this misuse of the word as in the case of patent attorneys.

Your Committee therefore recommends that a Special Committee be appointed by the President to investigate and determine by what right, if any, laymen who are registered as attorneys-in-fact in the Patent Office and in the Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue use the words "patent attorney" or "income tax attorney" in designating their work, and to recommend to the Association such action as may bring about the discontinuance of these misleading designations.

5. During the year the Executive Committee appointed a Special Committee to prepare an amendment to the By-Laws relative to the duty and authority of this Committee. The Special Committee drafted an amendment to By-Law VII of the By-Laws which amendment has been approved by the Executive Committee and published in the JOURNAL in accordance with Article V of the Constitution. The Committee therefore recommends that By-Law VII of the By-Laws be amended by substituting for the last paragraph thereof, the following:

**The Committee on Professional Ethics and Grievances shall:**

(1) Assist state and local bar associations in all matters concerning their activities in respect to the ethics of the profession, collect and communicate to the Association information concerning such activities and, from time to time, make recommendations on the subject to the Association.

(2) Be authorized, in its discretion, to express its opinion concerning proper professional conduct and particularly concerning the application of the Canons of Ethics thereto, when consulted by officers or committees of state or local bar associations. Such expression of opinion shall only be made after a consideration thereof at a meeting of the Committee and approval by at least a majority of the Committee.

(3) Be authorized to hear, in meeting of the Committee, upon its own motion, or upon complaint preferred, charges of professional misconduct against any member of this Association. As a result of such hearing it

may recommend to the Executive Committee the forfeiture of the right to membership of any such member. All such recommendations shall be accompanied by a transcript of the evidence and shall only be made after the accused member has been given notice of the nature of the complaint and after a reasonable opportunity has been accorded him or her to submit evidence and argument in defense.

(4) Forfeiture of the membership of any member as hereinbefore provided shall become effective when approved by a majority of all of the members of the Executive Committee and all interest in the property of the Association of persons whose membership is so forfeited shall *ipso facto* vest in the Association. The membership in the Association, and all interest in the property of the Association of a member shall *ipso facto* cease upon his disbarment, or a final judgment of conviction of a felony.

(5) Whenever specific charges of unprofessional conduct shall be made against any member of the Bar, whether or not a member of this Association, and the Chairman of the Committee on Professional Ethics and Grievances is of the opinion that the case is such as requires investigation or prosecution in the courts, the same shall be referred by the Chairman to the appropriate state or local bar association where such attorney resides and it shall be the duty of the Chairman, in co-operation with the local Vice-President of this Association for the State where such attorney resides, to urge the appropriate officers or committees of state or local bar associations to institute inquiry into the merits of the complaint, and to take such action thereon as may be appropriate, with a view to the vindication of lawyers unjustly accused, and the discipline by the appropriate tribunal of lawyers guilty of unprofessional conduct.

(6) The Committee, with the approval of the Executive Committee, shall formulate rules not inconsistent with this by-law to give effect to the foregoing provisions, which rules shall be published in the annual reports of the Association.

THOMAS FRANCIS HOWE, *Chairman*,  
JAMES D. SHEARER,  
CHARLES THADDEUS TERRY,  
MORRIS A. SOPER,  
HENRY U. SIMS.



**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, TRADE AND COMMERCIAL**  
**LAW.**

*To the American Bar Association:*

Your Committee on Commerce, Trade and Commercial Law, reports as follows:

**I.**

**SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.**

Your committee recommends:

*First:* The adoption of a resolution by the American Bar Association reiterating and reaffirming resolutions numbered First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Twelfth and Seventeenth, of the report of your Committee at the Cincinnati, Ohio, meeting, August 31 to September 2, 1921, in 1921 Report American Bar Association, Vol. XLVI, pp. 309-10-11 and 312.

*Second:* That a resolution be adopted urging the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws to prepare such amendments as are needed in the Uniform Sales and Uniform Warehouse Receipts Acts, to give the latter full negotiability accorded to bills of lading under the Uniform Bills of Lading Act, and recommend the same for approval by the American Bar Association, and adoption by the states which have enacted the Uniform Sales Act and the Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act.

*Third:* That a resolution be adopted giving your committee further time for the consideration of the uniformity of the Law Merchant in North and South America.

*Fourth:* That a resolution be adopted that your committee give further consideration to the subject of a general system of United States Commercial Courts, along the lines of the English Commercial Courts.

*Fifth:* That a resolution be adopted giving your committee further time to submit a draft of an act to codify the law of Common Carriers in Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

*Sixth:* That a resolution be adopted disapproving a Merchandise Marks Act as a part of an act dealing with trade marks and copyrights; and that your committee be given further time to prepare a draft of a Merchandise Marks Act.



*Seventh:* That a resolution be adopted approving the United States Sales Act. (Appendix A.)

*Eighth:* That a resolution be adopted in the matter of Professional Ethics and Trade Associations; that the personal relationship between attorney and client should be preserved; that the services of a lawyer should not be treated as merchandise to be trafficked in; that there should not be solicitation of the professional employment, either by indirection or direction; that there should not be a division of fees by a lawyer with a layman; that the exploitation of the office of the lawyer for the profit of another, is an abuse of its function, and that it is in the public interest that the lawyer must be free from divided allegiance and inconsistent obligations. For these reasons, therefore, this Association disapproves of the organization of adjustment bureaus wherein the lawyers' services are furnished by the Association to its members, and, whether there is a division of fees with such an association or not, where the direct relationship of attorney and client does not exist.

*Ninth:* That a resolution be adopted approving Senate Bill 77, providing for the payment of interest on judgments rendered against the United States for money due on public work.

*Tenth:* That a resolution be adopted referring to the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, the bill herewith submitted by your committee, as to a Uniform State Arbitration Act. (Appendix C.)

*Eleventh:* That a resolution be adopted approving form of treaty to be negotiated with foreign countries for making effective international arbitration in commercial disputes and controversies, herewith submitted. (Appendix D.)

*Twelfth:* That a resolution be adopted approving suggested provisions of a bill for a United States Act for the arbitration of actual commercial controversies and disputes, herewith submitted. (Appendix B.)

*Thirteenth:* That a resolution be adopted, approving the amendment of Section 22a of the United States Bankrupt Act, by adding at the end of said section the following:

And after any general reference the referee shall, unless the judge orders otherwise, have jurisdiction in plenary suits under Sections 60b; 67e; and 70e for the recovery of property transferred by way of preference and property fraudulently transferred.

## II.

(a) Your committee, pursuant to the invitational letter and Agenda, held a three days' public hearing in the assembly room of the Merchants' Association, Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, New York City, March 29-31, inclusive, 1922, at which

more than twenty-five representatives of various interests, industries and associations appeared on behalf of the respective interests represented by them, and vigorously discussed the questions of interest to them and constructively criticized the proposed drafts of laws being considered by your committee.

(b) Your committee, pursuant to resolutions Fifteenth and Sixteenth in "Summary of Recommendations" of 1921 report, has caused to be introduced, the bill to amend the National Bankruptcy Act, the same being introduced by Senator Selden P. Spencer, and being numbered 2921; and the Pomerene Bills of Lading Act, bill being introduced by Senator Atlee Pomerene, and being numbered 2530. The bills are now pending and satisfactory hearings have been had on them.

(c) Your committee considered, pursuant to directions of Executive Committee, Senate Bill 77, and reports in favor of same by resolution Ninth hereof.

(d) Respecting Recommendation Sixth, of the Summary of Recommendations of 1921 Report, your committee has had under consideration for some time, the important subject of drafting an act to codify the Law of Common Carriers in Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The work is of such magnitude as to require not only the patient and prolonged consideration of the committee itself, but the assistance of an expert draftsman. The committee has called to its assistance at different times, Professor Felix Frankfurter, but the work has from time to time been interfered with and great progress has not been made in the process of codification, and your committee recommends that further time be given for the submission of such an act to the Association.

(e) Reporting on the Eighteenth Recommendation, 1921 Report, that the committee prepare and submit a Merchandise Mark Act as to Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The Section of Patent, Trade Marks and Copyright Law has prepared a draft of the Trade Mark Act which embodies a paragraph covering the question of false descriptions and representations in the sale of merchandise, and particularly embodies the idea of this committee as to the kind of a Merchandise Marks Act which Congress ought to pass. Your committee, however, is of the opinion that a Merchandise Marks Act should not be made a part of an act that deals with trade marks; that the subject is distinct from the subject of trade marks, and your committee recommends to this Association the adoption of a Merchandise Marks Act in substance as referred to in paragraph No. 30 of the committee draft of Trade Mark Act of the Section of Patent, Trade Mark and Copyright Law or this Association, to-wit:

That any person who shall affix, apply or annex, or use in connection with any article or articles of merchandise, or any container or containers

of the same, a false designation or origin, or any false description or representation including words or other symbols, tending falsely to identify the origin of the merchandise, or falsely to describe or represent the same, and shall cause such merchandise to enter into interstate or foreign commerce, or commerce with Indian tribes, and any person who shall knowingly cause or procure the same to be transported in interstate or foreign commerce or commerce with Indian tribes, or shall knowingly deliver the same to any carrier to be so transported, shall be liable to an action at law for damages, and to a suit in equity for an injunction, at the suit of any person, firm or corporation doing business in the locality falsely indicated as that of origin, or in the region in which said locality is situated, or of any person, firm or corporation who is or is likely to be damaged by the use of any false description or any representation, or at the suit of any association of such persons, firms or corporations, and any article marked or labeled in contravention of the provisions of this section, shall not be imported into the United States, or admitted to entry at any custom house of the United States.

(f) With respect to Recommendations Tenth, Eleventh, Nineteenth and Twenty-Third, 1921 Report. No suggestions or information by persons or associations interested were presented to your committee, and your committee makes no recommendation thereon.

(g) Reporting as to the Twenty-Second Recommendation of the Summary of Recommendations 1921, Report. Your committee reports that there was a very extended discussion on this topic, and the public hearing occupied more time in its presentation by those who were in favor of it and by those who were opposed to it than any other matter before the committee.

One of the very active representatives of the National Credit Men's Association, who was familiar with the operation of credit bureaus throughout the United States, was very insistent that every state should permit corporations to be organized so as to do what he called "Adjustment Bureau Work." In his argument he presented many reasons why it should be done. He was encouraged in its presentation by a member of a very active collection law firm in one of the principal eastern cities, who spoke along the economical lines. Neither of them, however, could meet the contention that by the organization of such corporations, and the handling of the legal business in the manner provided by them, it would do away absolutely with that close and personal relationship that exists between a lawyer and his client, if the whole matter was simply a matter of barter and sale, and where a creditor would have to do what he believed was not for his best interests, or be thrown out of the association of which he was a member.

They recognized the value of high, ethical principles and said they should be maintained.

Equally and forcibly opposed to their argument were certain lawyers and representatives of the New York County Lawyers' Association.

We had before us the report of the Committee on Unlawful Practice of the Law, of the New York County Lawyers' Association for the year 1922, the announcement of the opinion of the same association by the Committee on Professional Ethics for the year 1921, the acts which had been introduced in the Senate and in the Assembly of the New York Legislature, endeavoring to modify the laws of New York so as to permit corporations to be organized for the operation of adjustment bureaus, which acts were defeated in the legislative committees. After due consideration of all these matters, your committee unanimously endorsed the following resolution and the recommendation to be made to the Association, to-wit:

That a resolution be adopted in the matter of Professional Ethics and Trade Associations; that the personal relationship between attorney and client should be preserved; that the services of a lawyer should not be treated as merchandise, to be trafficked in; that there should not be solicitation of the professional employment, either by indirection or direction; that there should not be a division of fees by a lawyer with a layman; that the exploitation of the office of the lawyer for the profit of another, is an abuse of its functions; and that it is in the public interest that the lawyer must be free from divided allegiance and inconsistent obligations. For these reasons, this Association, therefore, disapproves of the organization of adjustment bureaus wherein the lawyer's services are furnished by the association to its members, and, whether there is a division of fees with such an association or not, where the direct relationship of attorney and client does not exist.

(h) Reporting on the Seventh Recommendation of 1921 Report, your committee has carefully considered the draft of a bill relating to Sales and Contracts to Sell in Interstate and Foreign Commerce, has invited suggestions, and has received assistance and advice from Professor Samuel Williston, employed as expert draftsman, and who sat with the committee at its hearing.

(i) The committee submits a draft of a bill as revised and amended, and moves that a resolution be adopted approving the bill as now submitted by the committee. (See Appendix A, for draft.)

(j) Respecting the Twelfth Recommendation of 1921 Report, your committee is still of the opinion that the changes suggested are desirable, and recommends that a resolution be adopted, urging the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws to prepare such amendments as are needed to accomplish the desired result and recommends the same for approval by the American Bar Association, and adoption by the states which have enacted the Uniform Sales Act and the Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act.

(k) Reporting on the Twentieth Recommendation of the 1921 Report, your committee gave further consideration to the subject of the uniformity of the law merchant in North and South America, and gathered some additional information of considerable value. The committee suggests that the subject have further consideration.

(l) Respecting the Twenty-First Recommendation of the 1921 Report. Owing to the number of matters demanding attention, the committee was not able this year to give much consideration to a general system of United States Commercial Courts, along the lines of the English Commercial Courts. The matter is important and should be continued for further consideration.

(m) Reporting on the Eighth and Fourteenth Recommendations of the 1921 Report, your committee submits that, at its annual meeting held in St. Louis, Missouri, beginning August 25, 1920 (Vol. XLV, Reports of the American Bar Association, p. 75), the Association, on motion of Mr. Boston, adopted a resolution that the Committee on Commerce, Trade and Commercial Law be requested to consider and report at the next annual meeting of the Association upon the further extension of the principle of commercial arbitration. Pursuant to this resolution, the committee submitted at the meeting of the Association at Cincinnati, Ohio, beginning August 31, 1921, in its report (Vol. XLVI, Reports of the American Bar Association, p. 309), a draft of a Uniform State Arbitration Act and a draft of a Federal Act, both being modeled generally and substantially upon the New York Arbitration Law, which has been held to be constitutional in *matter of Berkovitz*, 230 N. Y., 261. The Arbitration Act of New York was prepared by committees of the New York State Bar Association, in cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, and was in effect the carrying forward of the recommendations of the National Conference of Bar Associations held at Cleveland in the year 1918, in which the Associations forming the conference were urged to extend the principle of commercial arbitration. The New York statute not only removes the anachronism in the law of nearly three centuries' standing, namely, that agreements to arbitrate are revocable at the pleasure of either party, but also provides a speedy and effective method for performance of the arbitration agreement. The testimony received by your committee at the public sessions in New York, March 29, 30, and 31, 1922, confirms the testimony received by the committee in 1921, namely, that there is a great satisfaction on the part of business men with the principles and procedure of the New York Law and that it is desired that these principles should be made effective in interstate commerce, intrastate commerce and foreign commerce. During the year Secretary of Commerce, Hoover,

requested permission to introduce the proposed Federal Arbitration Statute in Congress. Copies of the draft of the federal statute were furnished to him, and your committee has had the benefit of his advice, as well as that of his assistant, Mr. James B. Stafford, and the solicitor of his department, Mr. William E. Lamb. At the public hearings held by the committee, various suggestions for the improvement of the statutes were made. Your committee acknowledges specially the assistance of Mr. Charles L. Bernheimer, Chairman of the Committee on Arbitration of the New York State Chamber of Commerce. Your committee went over these suggestions in executive session very carefully and had the assistance of Professor Samuel Williston in considering them. The result is a very much improved draft of both the federal statute and the proposed uniform state statute, which are now submitted as a part of this report, marked "Appendix B" and "Appendix C."

It is highly desirable that the federal statute and the uniform state statute should dovetail and fit each with the other. The uniform state statute has received the consideration of the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, who appointed a special committee to deal with the subject, of which Mr. Alexander H. Robbins was chairman. Owing to the untimely death of Mr. Robbins he was unable to complete his work upon this draft and to give the committee the benefit of his suggestions and criticisms. His successor, Mr. James H. Harkless, of Kansas City, Missouri, has been in correspondence with your committee, and his tentative draft of a statute, while differing in certain respects, is in the same general direction as that contained in the drafts here submitted. Because of the constitutional questions passed upon in the *matter of Berkovitz*, and the general success to which the procedure in New York has attained, the committee has adhered very closely to the New York statute, modifying it only in very slight respects. It believed that this statute in the present form will have the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and of the appropriate committees in both Houses of Congress, and that the state statute, following the same lines, will, if approved by the Association, be adopted by the Legislatures of the respective states. A bill, following the lines of the committee's draft was introduced in the New Jersey legislature at the session of 1922, and passed the Assembly, but reached the Senate too late to be passed by that body.

At the request of the Committee on Arbitration, of the New York State Chamber of Commerce, a member of your committee and counsel for that chamber, drew a form of treaty to be negotiated with foreign countries for the purpose of making effective international commercial arbitration agreements. This treaty was submitted to Secretary of Commerce Hoover. The original



draft has been very much revised by your committee, and is submitted herewith for the approval of the Association. (Appendix D.)

In the opinion of your committee, the adoption of the international treaty, the federal statute and the uniform state statute will put the United States in the forefront in this procedural reform. It will raise the standards of commercial ethics. It will reduce litigation. It will enable business men to settle their disputes expeditiously and economically, and will reduce the congestion in the federal and state courts. In pressing forward this improvement in the law, the Association will align itself with the best economic and commercial thought of the country and will do much to overcome the criticism of the "law's delays."

Your committee also considered a motion favoring the amendment of Section 22a of the U. S. Bankrupt Act by adding words at the end of said section giving referees in bankruptcy power in certain cases to hear suits to recover preferences and property fraudulently conveyed and unanimously voted:

That a resolution be adopted approving the amendment of Section 22a of the United States Bankrupt Act, by adding at the end of said Section the following:

And after any general reference the referee shall, unless the judge orders otherwise, have jurisdiction in plenary suits under Sections 60b; 67e; and 70e for the recovery of property transferred by way of preference and property fraudulently transferred.

The length of this report is occasioned by the number of subjects brought before your committee for its consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. H. PIATT, *Chairman*,  
JULIUS HENRY COHEN,  
HOLLIS R. BAILEY,  
HOWARD H. BALDRIDGE,  
PROVINCE M. POGUE,

*Dated June 1, 1922.*

*Committee.*

## APPENDIX A.

### SECOND DRAFT OF A BILL.

#### RELATING TO SALES AND CONTRACTS TO SELL IN INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a sale or contract to sell shall be governed by this act*

(a) If made in the District of Columbia; or

(b) If such sale or contract to sell includes as one of its expressed or implied terms an agreement that the goods shall be transported, whether at the seller's own expense or not and whether the property in the goods passes at or before the time of shipment or not, from a foreign country to one of the states of the United States; or from one of the states of the United States to or through another state or a foreign country.

#### PART I.

##### FORMATION OF THE CONTRACT.

**SECTION 2.**—[*Contracts to Sell and Sales.*] (1) A contract to sell goods is a contract whereby the seller agrees to transfer the property in goods to the buyer for a consideration called the price.

(2) A sale of goods is an agreement whereby the seller transfers the property in goods to the buyer for a consideration called the price.

(3) A contract to sell or a sale may be absolute or conditional.

(4) There may be a contract to sell or a sale between one part owner and another.

**SEC. 3.**—[*Capacity—Liabilities for Necessaries.*] Capacity to buy and sell is regulated by the general law concerning capacity to contract, and to transfer and acquire property.

Where necessaries are sold and delivered to an infant, or to a person who by reason of mental incapacity or drunkenness is incompetent to contract, he must pay a reasonable price therefor.

Necessaries in this section mean goods suitable to the condition in life of such infant or other person, and to his actual requirements at the time of delivery.

##### *Formalities of the Contract.*

**SEC. 4.**—[*Form of Contract or Sale.*] Subject to the provisions of this act and of any statute in that behalf, a contract to sell or a sale may be made in writing (either with or without seal), or by word of mouth, or partly in writing and partly by word of mouth, or may be inferred from the conduct of the parties.

**SEC. 5.**—[*Statute of Frauds.*] (1) A contract to sell or a sale of any goods or choses in action of the value of five hundred dollars or upwards shall not be enforceable by action unless the buyer shall accept part of the goods or choses in action so contracted to be sold or sold, and actually receive the same, or give something in earnest to bind the contract, or in part payment, or unless some note or memorandum in writing of the contract or sale be signed by the party to be charged or his agent in that behalf.



(2) The provisions of this section apply to every such contract or sale, notwithstanding that the goods may be intended to be delivered at some future time or may not at the time of such contract or sale be actually made, procured, or provided, or fit or ready for delivery, or some act may be requisite for the making or completing thereof, or rendering the same fit for delivery; but if the goods are to be manufactured by the seller especially for the buyer and are not suitable for sale to others in the ordinary course of the seller's business, the provisions of this section shall not apply.

(3) There is an acceptance of goods within the meaning of this section when the buyer, either before or after delivery of the goods, expresses by words or conduct his assent to becoming the owner of those specific goods.

(4) There is an actual receipt of goods within the meaning of this section if the goods are in the buyer's possession at the time of the bargain, though no act is done in regard to them.

(5) The seller cannot be the agent of the buyer either to accept or actually to receive the goods, but a third person may be the agent of both parties for either purpose, or for both purposes.

#### *Subject Matter of Contract.*

SEC. 6.—[*Existing and Future Goods.*] (1) The goods which form the subject of a contract to sell may be either existing goods, owned or possessed by the seller, or goods to be manufactured or acquired by the seller after the making of the contract to sell, in this act called "future goods."

(2) There may be a contract to sell goods, the acquisition of which by the seller depends upon a contingency which may or may not happen.

(3) Where the parties purport to effect a present sale of future goods, the agreement operates as a contract to sell the goods.

SEC. 7.—[*Undivided Shares.*] (1) There may be a contract to sell or a sale of an undivided share of goods. If the parties intend to effect a present sale, the buyer, by force of the agreement, becomes an owner in common with the owner or owners of the remaining shares.

(2) In the case of fungible goods, or of any goods which by custom or the agreement of parties are treated as fungible, there may be a sale of an undivided share of a specific mass, though the seller purports to sell and the buyer to buy a definite number, weight or measure of the goods in the mass, and though the number, weight or measure of the goods in the mass is undetermined. By such a sale the buyer becomes owner in common of such a share of the mass as the number, weight or measure bought bears to the number, weight or measure of the mass. If the mass contains less than the number, weight or measure bought, the buyer becomes the owner of the whole mass and the seller is bound to make good the deficiency from similar goods unless a contrary intent appears.

SEC. 8.—[*Destruction of Goods Sold.*] (1) Where the parties purport to sell specific goods, and the goods without the knowledge of the seller have wholly perished at the time when the agreement is made, the agreement is void.

(2) Where the parties purport to sell specific goods, and the goods without the knowledge of the seller have perished in part or have wholly or in a material part so deteriorated in quality as to be substantially changed in character, the buyer may at his option treat the sale—

(a) As avoided, or

(b) As transferring the property in all of the existing goods or in so much thereof as have not deteriorated, and as binding the buyer to pay

the full agreed price if the sale was indivisible or to pay the agreed price for the goods in which the property passes if the sale was divisible.

**SEC. 9.—[Destruction of Goods Contracted to be Sold.]** (1) Where there is a contract to sell specific goods, and subsequently, but before the risk passes to the buyer, without any fault on the part of the seller or the buyer, the goods wholly perish, the contract is thereby avoided.

(2) Where there is a contract to sell specific goods, and subsequently, but before the risk passes to the buyer, without any fault of the seller or the buyer, part of the goods perish or the whole or a material part of the goods so deteriorate in quality as to be substantially changed in character, the buyer may at his option treat the contract—

(a) As avoided, or

(b) As binding the seller to transfer the property in all of the existing goods or in so much thereof as have not deteriorated, and as binding the buyer to pay the full agreed price if the contract was indivisible, or to pay the agreed price for so much of the goods as the seller, by the buyer's option, is bound to transfer if the contract was divisible.

Under this section, and under the preceding section, merely taking the existing or uninjured goods into his possession shall not be deemed a conclusive exercise of his option by the buyer; and nothing herein shall preclude the enforcement of an express or implied agreement of the parties that the buyer shall become owner of the existing or the uninjured goods at a fair valuation thereof, though the contract or sale was indivisible.

#### *The Price.*

**SEC. 10.—[Definition and Ascertainment of Price.]** (1) The price may be fixed by the contract, or may be left to be fixed in such manner as may be agreed, or it may be determined by the course of dealing between the parties.

(2) The price may be made payable in any personal property.

(3) Where transferring or promising to transfer any interest in real estate constitutes the whole or part of the consideration for transferring or for promising to transfer the property in goods, this act shall not apply.

(4) Where the price is not determined in accordance with the foregoing provisions the buyer must pay a reasonable price. What is a reasonable price is a question of fact dependent on the circumstances of each particular case.

**SEC. 11.—[Sale at a Valuation.]** (1) Where there is a contract to sell or a sale of goods at a price or on terms to be fixed by a third person, and such third person, without fault of the seller or the buyer, cannot or does not fix the price or terms, the contract or the sale is thereby avoided; but if the goods or any part thereof have been delivered to and appropriated by the buyer he must pay a reasonable price therefor.

(2) Where such third person is prevented from fixing the price or terms by fault of the seller or the buyer, the party not in fault may have such remedies against the party in fault as are allowed by Parts IV and V of this act.

#### *Conditions and Warranties.*

**SEC. 12.—[Effect of Conditions.]** (1) Where the obligation of either party to a contract to sell or a sale is subject to any condition which is not performed, such party may refuse to proceed with the contract or sale or he may waive performance of the condition. If the other party has promised that the condition should happen or be performed, such first-mentioned party may also, treat the non-performance of the condition as a breach of warranty.

(2) Where the property in the goods has not passed, the buyer may treat the fulfillment by the seller of his obligation to furnish goods as described and as warranted expressly or by implication in the contract to sell as a condition of the obligation of the buyer to perform his promise to accept and pay for the goods.

(3) Where the seller contracts to sell goods "to arrive" or "expected to arrive" at a certain place, it shall be presumed, unless a different intention appears that the buyer warrants that the goods have been or shall be duly offered for transportation to the place where they are said to be expected to arrive, but that if so tendered, their due arrival is only a condition qualifying the obligations of both parties.

**Sec. 13.—[Definition of Express Warranty.]** Any affirmation of fact or any promise by the seller relating to the goods is an express warranty if the natural tendency of such affirmation or promise is to induce the buyer to purchase the goods, and if the buyer purchases the goods relying thereon. No affirmation of the value of the goods, nor any statement purporting to be a statement of the seller's opinion only shall be construed as a warranty.

**Sec. 14.—[Implied Warranties of Title.]** In a contract to sell or a sale, unless a contrary intention appears, there is—

(1) An implied warranty on the part of the seller that in case of a sale he has a right to sell the goods, and that in case of a contract to sell he will have a right to sell the goods at the time when the property is to pass.

(2) An implied warranty that the buyer shall have and enjoy quiet possession of the goods as against any lawful claims existing at the time of the sale.

(3) An implied warranty that the goods shall be free at the time of the sale from any charge or encumbrance in favor of any third person, not declared or known to the buyer before or at the time when the contract or sale is made.

(4) This section shall not, however, be held to render liable a sheriff, auctioneer, mortgagee, or other person professing to sell by virtue of authority in fact or law a legal or equitable interest of a third person in the goods which are the subject of the sale or contract to sell.

**Sec. 15.—[Implied Warranty in Sale by Description.]** Where there is a contract to sell or a sale of goods by description, there is an implied warranty that the goods shall correspond with the description and if the contract or sale be by sample, as well as by description, it is not sufficient that the bulk of the goods corresponds with the sample if the goods do not also correspond with the description.

**Sec. 16.—[Implied Warranties of Quality.]** Subject to the provisions of this act and of any statute in that behalf, there is no implied warranty or condition as to the quality or fitness for any particular purpose of goods supplied under a contract to sell or a sale, except as follows:

(1) Where the buyer, expressly or by implication, makes known to the seller the particular purpose for which the goods are required, and it appears that the buyer relies on the seller's skill or judgment (whether he be the grower or manufacturer or not), there is an implied warranty that the goods shall be reasonably fit for such purpose.

(2) Where the goods are bought by description from a seller who deals in goods of that description (whether he be the grower or manufacturer or not), there is an implied warranty that the goods shall be of merchantable quality.

(3) If the buyer has examined the goods, there is no implied warranty as regards defects which such examination ought to have revealed.

(4) Where the seller has contracted to sell unspecified goods, he is bound to deliver such goods as the contract requires, though he is neither

a dealer nor manufacturer. The effect of subsequent acceptance by the buyer of goods under the contract is governed by Section 36.

(5) In the case of a contract to sell or a sale of a specified article under its patent or other trade name, there is no implied warranty as to its fitness for any particular purpose.

(6) An implied warranty or condition as to quality or fitness for a particular purpose may be annexed by the usage of trade.

(7) An express warranty or condition does not negative a warranty or condition implied under this act unless inconsistent therewith.

#### *Sale by Sample.*

SEC. 17.—[*Implied Warranties in Sale by Sample.*] In the case of a contract to sell or a sale by sample:

(a) There is an implied warranty that the bulk shall correspond with the sample in quality.

(b) There is an implied warranty that the buyer shall have a reasonable opportunity of comparing the bulk with the sample, except so far as otherwise provided in Section 34.

(c) If the seller is a dealer in goods of that kind, there is an implied warranty that the goods shall be free from any defect rendering them unmerchantable which would not be apparent on reasonable examination of the sample.

(d) If the sample is inconsistent with words of description agreed upon by the parties there is an implied warranty that the goods shall correspond to the description and shall not vary from the sample further than correspondence with the description requires.

### PART II.

#### TRANSFER OF PROPERTY AS BETWEEN SELLER AND BUYER.

SEC. 18.—[*No Property Passes Until Goods are Ascertained.*] Where there is a contract to sell unascertained goods no property in the goods is transferred to the buyer unless and until the goods are ascertained, but property in an undivided share of ascertained goods may be transferred as provided in Section 7.

SEC. 19.—[*Property in Goods Passes when Parties so Intend.*] (1) Where there is a contract to sell specific or ascertained goods, or goods which, though unascertained, at the time of the bargain, have subsequently become specified, the property in the goods is transferred to the buyer at such time as the parties to the contract intend it to be transferred.

(2) For the purpose of ascertaining the intention of the parties, regard shall be had to the terms of the contract, the conduct of the parties, usages of trade and the circumstances of the case.

SEC. 20.—[*Rules for Ascertaining Intention.*] Unless a different intention appears, the following are rules for ascertaining the intention of the parties as to the time at which the property in the goods is to pass to the buyer.

*Rule 1.*—Where there is an unconditional contract to sell specific goods, in a deliverable state, the property in the goods passes to the buyer when the contract is made, and it is immaterial whether the time of payment, or the time of delivery, or both, be postponed, or whether weighing or measuring the goods is necessary to fix the price.

*Rule 2.*—Where there is a contract to sell specific goods and the seller is bound to do something to the goods, for the purpose of putting them into a deliverable state, the property passes as soon as such thing has been done, but not before that time.

**Rule 3.**—(1) When goods are delivered to the buyer “on sale or return,” or on other terms indicating an intention to make a present sale, but to give the buyer an option to return the goods instead of paying the price, the property passes to the buyer on delivery, but he may re-vest the property in the seller by returning or tendering the goods within the time fixed in the contract, or, if no time has been fixed, within a reasonable time.

(2) When goods are delivered to the buyer on approval or on trial or on satisfaction, or other similar terms, the property therein passes to the buyer—

(a) When he signifies his approval or acceptance to the seller or does any other act adopting the transaction;

(b) If he does not signify his approval or acceptance to the seller, but retains the goods without giving notice of rejection, then, if a time has been fixed for the return of the goods, on the expiration of such time, and, if no time has been fixed, on the expiration of a reasonable time. What is a reasonable time is a question of fact.

**Rule 4.**—(1) Where there is a contract to sell unascertained or future goods by description, and goods of that description and in a deliverable state are unconditionally appropriated to the contract, either by the seller with the assent of the buyer, or by the buyer with the assent of the seller, the property in the goods thereupon passes to the buyer. Such assent may be expressed or implied, and may be given either before or after the appropriation is made.

(2) Where, in pursuance of an order or a contract to sell, the seller delivers goods to the buyer, or to a carrier or other bailee for the purpose of transmission to or holding for the buyer, the seller is presumed to have unconditionally appropriated the goods to the contract, except in the cases provided for in the next rules and in Section 21.

If the goods conform to the order or contract, and the terms and mode of delivery to the carrier or other bailee were expressly or impliedly authorized by the buyer, the property is presumed to pass on such delivery except in the cases provided for in the next rules and in Section 21. This presumption is applicable although by the express or implied terms of the order or contract, the buyer is to pay the price before receiving delivery of the goods, and the goods are marked with the letters C. O. D. or their equivalent.

**Rule 5.**—Where an order or a contract to sell requires the seller to deliver the goods at a particular place or to pay as a separate item the freight or cost of transportation to a particular place (whether or not these terms are indicated by stating the goods are to be delivered F. O. B. at the place) the property passes, except in the case stated in the following rule, when goods of the required description are delivered at that place in accordance with the terms of the order or contract.

**Rule 6.**—Where an order or a contract to sell requires the seller to deliver the goods at the buyer’s residence or place of business (not merely at the town where such residence or place of business is situated), the property will not pass until the buyer, after inspection of the goods, has accepted them.

**Sec. 21.**—[*Reservation of Right of Possession or Property when Goods are Shipped.*] (1) Where there is a contract to sell specific goods, or where goods are subsequently appropriated to the contract, the seller may, by the terms of the contract or appropriation, reserve the right of possession or property in the goods until certain conditions have been fulfilled. The right of possession or property may be thus reserved notwithstanding the delivery of the goods to the buyer or to a carrier or other bailee for the purpose of transmission to the buyer.



(2) Where goods are shipped, and by the bill of lading the goods are deliverable to the seller or his agent, or to the order of the seller or of his agent, the seller thereby reserves the property in the goods. But if, except for the form of the bill of lading, the property would have passed to the buyer on shipment of the goods, the seller's property in the goods shall be deemed to be only for the purpose of securing performance by the buyer of his obligations under the contract, and the buyer shall be deemed to have a property right in the goods analogous to that of a mortgagor or a buyer under a conditional sale.

(3) Where goods are shipped in conformity with an order or a contract, and a single sum is fixed therein as the payment to be made by the buyer for the cost of the goods and their insurance and freight while in transit (whether or not these terms are indicated by the letters C. I. F.), or for the cost of the goods and their freight while in transit (whether or not these terms are indicated by the letters C. F.), a reservation by the seller of the property in the goods or of the right of possession thereof shall be deemed to be only for the purpose of procuring performance by the buyer of his obligations under the contract as provided in subsection (2).

(4) Where in conformity with an order or a contract, goods in the hands of a carrier or other bailee are made deliverable by the seller (either directly or by indorsement) by means of a document of title to a banker or other person who, under an agreement with and on behalf of a customer or client, pays or contracts to pay the price of the goods or makes an advance on the faith of such document, such banker or other person acquires the property in the goods, but only for the purpose of security, and the customer or client acquires a property right in the goods analogous to that of a mortgagor or a buyer under a conditional sale.

(5) Where goods are shipped, and by the bill of lading the goods are deliverable to the order of the buyer or of his agent, or to the order of a banker or other third person, but possession of the bill of lading is retained by the seller or his agent, the seller thereby reserves a right to the possession of the goods until he has been paid the price. A retention of a straight bill of lading shall have no such effect.

(6) Where the seller of goods draws on the buyer for the price and transmits the bill of exchange and bill of lading together to the buyer to secure acceptance or payment of the bill of exchange, the buyer is bound to return the bill of lading if he does not honor the bill of exchange, and if he wrongfully retains the bill of lading he acquires no added right thereby. If, however, the bill of lading provides that the goods are deliverable to the buyer or to the order of the buyer, or is indorsed in blank, or to the buyer by the consignee named therein, one who purchases in good faith, for value, the bill of lading or the goods from the buyer will obtain the property in the goods although the bill of exchange has not been honored, provided that such purchaser has received delivery of the bill of lading indorsed by the consignee named therein, or of the goods, without notice of the facts making the transfer wrongful.

(7) Transactions to which this section relates shall not be deemed mortgages or conditional sales within the meaning of statutes relating in terms to mortgages or conditional sales.

**Sec. 22.—[Sale by Auction.]** In case of sale by auction—

(1) Where goods are put up for sale by auction in lots, each lot is the subject of a separate contract of sale.

(2) A sale by auction is complete when the auctioneer announces its completion by the fall of the hammer, or in other customary manner. Until such announcement is made, any bidder may retract his bid, and

the auctioneer may withdraw the goods from sale unless the auction has been announced to be without reserve.

(3) A right to bid may be reserved expressly by or on behalf of the seller.

(4) Where notice has not been given that a sale by auction is subject to a right to bid on behalf of the seller, it shall not be lawful for the seller to bid himself or to employ or induce any person to bid at such sale on his behalf, or for the auctioneer to employ or induce any person to bid at such sale on behalf of the seller or knowingly to take any bid from the seller or any person employed by him. Any sale contravening this rule may be treated as fraudulent by the buyer.

**Sec. 23.—[Risk of Loss.]** Unless otherwise agreed, the goods remain at the seller's risk until the property therein is transferred to the buyer, but when the property therein is transferred to the buyer the goods are at the buyer's risk whether delivery has been made or not, except that—

(a) Where delivery of the goods has been made to the buyer, or to a bailee, in pursuance of the contract, and the property in the goods has been retained by the seller or transferred to a banker or other third person as security for the performance by the buyer of his obligations under the contract, the goods are at the buyer's risk from the time of such delivery;

(b) Where delivery has been delayed through the fault of either buyer or seller the goods are at the risk of the party in fault until the contract is terminated by a total breach or otherwise, as regards any loss which might not have occurred but for such fault.

#### *Transfer of Title.*

**Sec. 24.—[Sale by a Person Not the Owner.]** (1) Subject to the provisions of this act, where goods are sold by a person who is not the owner thereof, and who does not sell them under the authority or with the consent of the owner, the buyer acquires no better title to the goods than the seller had, unless the owner of the goods is by his conduct precluded from denying the seller's authority to sell.

(2) Nothing in this act, however, shall affect—

(a) The provisions of any factors' acts, recording acts, or any enactment enabling the apparent owner of goods to dispose of them as if he were the true owner thereof;

(b) The validity of any contract to sell or sale under any special common law or statutory power of sale or under the order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

**Sec. 25.—[Sale by One Having a Voidable Title.]** Where the seller of goods has a voidable title thereto, but his title has not been avoided at the time of the sale, the buyer acquires a good title to the goods, provided he buys them in good faith, for value, and without notice of the seller's defect of title.

**Sec. 26.—[Sale by Seller in Possession of Goods Already Sold.]** Where a person having sold goods continues in possession of the goods, or of negotiable documents of title to the goods, the delivery or transfer by that person, or by an agent acting for him, of the goods or documents of title under any sale, pledge, or other disposition thereof, to any person receiving and paying value for the same in good faith and without notice of the previous sale, shall have the same effect as if the person making the delivery or transfer were expressly authorized by the owner of the goods to make the same.

**Sec. 27.—[Creditors' Rights Against Sold Goods in Seller's Possession.]** Where a person having sold goods continues in possession of the goods, or of negotiable documents of title to the goods, and such retention of

possession is fraudulent in fact or is deemed fraudulent under any rule of law of the state where the goods are situated, a creditor or creditors of the seller may treat the sale as void.

### PART III.

#### PERFORMANCE OF THE CONTRACT.

**SEC. 28.—[*Seller Must Deliver and Buyer Accept Goods.*]** It is the duty of the seller to deliver the goods, and of the buyer to accept and pay for them, in accordance with the terms of the contract to sell or the sale.

**SEC. 29.—[*Delivery and Payment are Concurrent Conditions.*]** Unless otherwise agreed, delivery of the goods and payment of the price are concurrent conditions; that is to say, the seller must be ready and willing to give possession of the goods to the buyer in exchange for the price and the buyer must be ready and willing to pay the price in exchange for possession of the goods.

**SEC. 30.—[*Place, Time and Manner of Delivery.*]** (1) Whether it is for the buyer to take possession of the goods or for the seller to send them to the buyer is a question depending in each case on the contract, express or implied, between the parties. Apart from any such contract, express or implied, or usage of trade to the contrary, the place of delivery is the seller's place of business if he have one, and if not, his residence; but in case of a contract to sell or a sale of specific goods, which to the knowledge of the parties when the contract or the sale was made were in some other place, then that place is the place of delivery.

(2) Where by a contract to sell or a sale the seller is bound to send the goods to the buyer, but no time for sending them is fixed, the seller is bound to send them within a reasonable time.

(3) Where the goods at the time of sale are in the possession of a third person, the seller has not fulfilled his obligation to deliver to the buyer unless and until such third person acknowledges to the buyer that he holds the goods on the buyer's behalf; but as against all others than the seller the buyer shall be regarded as having received delivery from the time when such third person first has notice of the sale. Nothing in this section, however, shall affect the operation of the issue or negotiation or transfer of any document of title to goods.

(4) Demand or tender of delivery may be treated as ineffectual unless made at a reasonable hour. What is a reasonable hour is a question of fact.

(5) Unless otherwise agreed, the expenses of and incidental to putting the goods into a deliverable state must be borne by the seller.

**SEC. 31.—[*Delivery of Wrong Quantity.*]** (1) Where the seller delivers to the buyer a quantity of goods less than he contracted to sell, the buyer may reject them, but if the buyer accepts or retains the goods so delivered, knowing that the seller is not going to perform the contract in full, he must pay for them at the contract rate. If, however, the buyer has used or disposed of the goods delivered before he knows that the seller is not going to perform his contract in full, the buyer shall not be liable for more than the fair value to him of the goods so received.

(2) Where the seller delivers to the buyer a quantity of goods larger than he contracted to sell, the buyer may accept the goods included in the contract and reject the rest, or he may reject the whole. If the buyer accepts the whole of the goods so delivered he must pay for them at the contract rate.

(3) Where the seller delivers to the buyer the goods he contracted to sell mixed with goods of a different description not included in the con-



tract, the buyer may accept the goods which are in accordance with the contract and reject the rest, or he may reject the whole.

(4) The provisions of this section are subject to any usage of trade, special agreement, or course of dealing between the parties.

**SEC. 32.—[Delivery in Instalments.]** (1) Unless otherwise agreed, the buyer of goods is not bound to accept delivery thereof by instalments.

(2) Where there is a contract to sell goods to be delivered by stated instalments, which are to be separately paid for, and the seller makes defective deliveries in respect of one or more instalments, or the buyer neglects or refuses to take delivery of or to pay for one or more instalments, it depends in each case on the terms of the contract and the circumstances of the case, whether the breach of contract is so material as to justify the injured party in refusing to proceed further and suing for damages for breach of the entire contract, or whether the breach is severable, giving rise to a claim for compensation, but not to a right to treat the whole contract as broken.

**SEC. 33.—[Delivery to a Carrier on Behalf of the Buyer.]** (1) Where, under the terms of a contract to sell or a sale, or of an offer to buy, the seller is authorized or required to send the goods to the buyer, delivery of the goods to any carrier, within the express or implied terms of the contract or offer, for the purpose of transmission to the buyer is deemed to be a delivery of the goods to the buyer, except in the cases provided for in Section 20, Rules 5 and 6 or unless a contrary intent appears.

(2) Unless otherwise authorized by the buyer, the seller must make such contract with the carrier on behalf of the buyer as may be reasonable, having regard to the nature of the goods and the other circumstances of the case. If the seller omit so to do, and the goods are lost or damaged in course of transit, the buyer may decline to treat the delivery to the carrier as a delivery to himself, or may hold the seller responsible in damages.

(3) Unless otherwise agreed, where goods are sent by the seller to the buyer under circumstances in which the seller knows or ought to know that it is usual to insure, the seller must give such notice to the buyer as may enable him to insure them during their transit, and, if the seller fails to do so, the goods shall be deemed to be at his risk during such transit.

**SEC. 34.—[Right to Examine the Goods.]** (1) Where goods are delivered to the buyer, which he has not previously examined, he is not deemed to have accepted them unless and until he has had a reasonable opportunity of examining them for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are in conformity with the contract.

(2) Unless otherwise agreed, when the seller tenders delivery of goods to the buyer, he is bound, on request, to afford the buyer a reasonable opportunity of examining the goods for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are in conformity with the contract.

(3) Where goods are delivered to a carrier by the seller, in accordance with an order from or agreement with the buyer, upon the terms that the goods shall not be delivered by the carrier to the buyer until he has paid the price, whether such terms are indicated by marking the goods with the words "collect on delivery," "C. O. D.," or otherwise, or where the buyer has agreed to pay the price on receiving documents of title, the buyer is not entitled to examine the goods before payment of the price in the absence of agreement permitting such examination.

**SEC. 35.—[What Constitutes Acceptance.]** The buyer is deemed to have accepted the goods when he intimates to the seller that he has accepted them, or when the goods have been delivered to him, and he does any act in relation to them which is inconsistent with the ownership

of the seller, or when, after the lapse of a reasonable time, he retains the goods without intimating to the seller that he has rejected them.

**SEC. 36.—[Acceptance Does Not Bar Action for Damages.]** In the absence of express or implied agreement of the parties, acceptance of the goods by the buyer does not discharge the seller from liability in damages or other legal remedy for breach of any promise or warranty in the contract to sell or the sale. But if, after acceptance of the goods, the buyer fails to give notice to the seller of the breach of any promise or warranty within a reasonable time after the buyer knows, or ought to know of such breach, the seller shall not be liable therefor.

**SEC. 37.—[Buyer is Not Bound to Return Goods Wrongly Delivered.]** Unless otherwise agreed, where goods are delivered to the buyer, and he refuses to accept them, having the right so to do, he is not bound to return them to the seller, but it is sufficient if he notifies the seller that he refuses to accept them.

**SEC. 38.—[Buyer's Liability for Failing to Accept Delivery.]** When the seller is ready and willing to deliver the goods, and requests the buyer to take delivery, and the buyer does not within a reasonable time after such request take delivery of the goods, he is liable to the seller for any loss occasioned by his neglect or refusal to take delivery, and also for a reasonable charge for the care and custody of the goods. If the neglect or refusal of the buyer to take delivery amounts to a repudiation or breach of the entire contract, the seller shall have the rights against the goods and on the contract hereinafter provided in favor of the seller when the buyer is in default.

**SEC. 39.—[F. O. B. Shipments.]** Unless a contrary intention appears, a contract to sell providing for the delivery of goods F. O. B. a named place means that the goods are to be put in the possession of a carrier free of charges at that place, for transmission or delivery to the buyer, and in the absence of terms inconsistent therewith imposes upon the seller:

(a) The duty of putting the goods in the possession of the carrier and of paying all charges of loading or transportation until the goods reach the place named;

(b) The duty of obtaining from the carrier a bill of lading for the goods, which may, however, if the seller is unpaid, reserve the property in him for security as provided in Section 21;

(c) The risk of loss until the goods are in the possession of the carrier at the named place.

Such a contract, in the absence of terms inconsistent therewith, imposes upon the buyer:

(a) The duty of paying the price on performance by the seller of his obligations;

(b) The risk of loss from the time that the goods are in the possession of the carrier at the named place.

**SEC. 40.—[C. I. F. Shipments.]** Unless a contrary intention appears, a contract to sell providing for the shipment of goods C. I. F. means that the goods are to be put in the possession of a carrier for transmission to the buyer and that the price to be paid includes in a lump sum the cost of the goods, the freight to the place of destination, and the premium for insurance of the goods during transit. Such a contract in the absence of terms inconsistent therewith imposes upon the seller:

(a) The duty of putting the goods in the hands of the carrier, and of paying all charges of loading and freight to the place of destination;

(b) The duty of obtaining from the carrier a bill of lading for the goods, which may, however, if the seller is unpaid, reserve the property in him for security as provided in Section 21;

(c) The duty of obtaining a policy of insurance, insuring the goods during transit, and paying the premium therefor;

(d) The duty of tendering to the buyer, on condition of receiving concurrent payment of the price, (1) a bill of lading, which by indorsement or otherwise makes the goods deliverable at destination to the buyer; (2) a policy of insurance, with premium paid, under which payment for loss or injury to the goods during transit is made payable to the buyer; (3) a receipt from the carrier showing that the freight has been prepaid or payment thereof secured.

(e) The risk of loss or injury to the goods until they have been delivered to the carrier and covered by insurance.

Such a contract in the absence of terms inconsistent therewith, imposes upon the buyer:

(a) The duty of paying the price on tender by the seller of the documents due from him as above stated;

(b) The risk of loss from the time that the goods have been delivered to the carrier and covered by insurance.

SEC. 41.—[*Interpretation of Other Mercantile Contracts.*] Unless a contrary intention appears, a contract to sell providing for the delivery of goods F. A. S. a vessel at a named port means that the goods are to be delivered alongside the vessel free of charges, and imposes upon the seller the same obligations as a contract to deliver the goods F. O. B. the vessel at the named port except that the seller does not assume the duty or expense of loading after the goods have been delivered to the carrier alongside the vessel.

Unless a contrary intention appears a contract to sell goods C. F. or C. A. F. or C. and F. means that the goods are to be put in the possession of a carrier for transmission to the buyer and that the price to be paid includes in a lump sum the cost of the goods and the freight to the place of destination. Such a contract imposes upon the seller in the absence of terms inconsistent therewith the same duties as a C. I. F. contract except that of obtaining insurance. The risk is on the buyer from the time of shipment and the price is payable on tender of a proper bill of lading and receipt showing that the freight has been prepaid or its payment secured.

A contract to sell goods C. A. C. (that is for a price including in a lump sum the cost of the goods and all charges to the place of destination) has the same effect as a contract to sell goods C. F., except not only freight but all charges on the goods to the place of destination must be paid or their payment secured by the seller.

SEC. 42.—[*Failure of Carrier to Provide Means of Transportation.*] In all cases where the contract provides that goods shall be transported by a specific carrier, or is based on the express or tacit assumption that they will be so transported, if that carrier fails when duly requested, and without legal liability therefor, to furnish cars for loading the goods, or means of transporting the goods to the named place, the seller is not liable to the buyer for delay in performance or for non-performance of the contract thus caused.

#### PART IV.

##### RIGHTS OF UNPAID SELLER AGAINST THE GOODS.

SEC. 43.—[*Definition of Unpaid Seller.*] (1) The seller of goods is deemed to be an unpaid seller within the meaning of this act—

(a) When the whole of the price has not been paid or tendered;

(b) When a bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument has been received as conditional payment, and the condition on which it was

received has been broken by reason of the dishonor of the instrument, the insolvency of the buyer, or otherwise.

(2) In this part of this act the term "seller" includes an agent of the seller to whom the bill of lading has been indorsed, or a consignor or agent who has himself paid, or is directly responsible for, the price, or any other person who is in the position of a seller.

SEC. 44.—[*Remedies of an Unpaid Seller.*] (1) Subject to the provisions of this act, notwithstanding that the property in the goods may have passed to the buyer, unpaid seller of goods, as such, has—

(a) A lien on the goods or right to retain them for the price while he is in possession of them;

(b) In case of the insolvency of the buyer, a right of stopping the goods *in transitu* after he has parted with the possession of them;

(c) A right of resale as limited by this act;

(d) A right to rescind the sale as limited by this act.

(2) Where the property in goods has not passed to the buyer, the unpaid seller has, in addition to his other remedies, a right of withholding delivery similar to and coextensive with his rights of lien and stoppage *in transitu* where the property has passed to buyer.

#### *Unpaid Seller's Lien.*

SEC. 45.—[*When Right of Lien May be Exercised.*] (1) Subject to the provisions of this act, the unpaid seller of goods who is in possession of them is entitled to retain possession of them until payment or tender of the price in the following cases, namely:

(a) Where the goods have been sold without any stipulation as to credit;

(b) Where the goods have been sold on credit, but the term of credit has expired;

(c) Where the buyer becomes insolvent.

(2) The seller may exercise his right of lien notwithstanding that he is in possession of the goods as agent or bailee for the buyer.

SEC. 46.—[*Lien After Part Delivery.*] Where an unpaid seller has made part delivery of the goods, he may exercise his right of lien on the remainder, unless such part delivery has been made under such circumstances as to show an intent to waive the lien or right of retention.

SEC. 47.—[*When Lien is Lost.*] (1) The unpaid seller of goods loses his lien thereon—

(a) When he delivers the goods to a carrier or other bailee for the purpose of transmission to the buyer without reserving the property in the goods or the right to the possession thereof;

(b) When the buyer or his agent lawfully obtains possession of the goods;

(c) By waiver thereof.

(2) The unpaid seller of goods, having a lien thereon, does not lose his lien by reason only that he has obtained judgment or decree for the price of the goods.

#### *Stoppage in Transitu.*

SEC. 48.—[*Seller May Stop Goods on Buyer's Insolvency.*] Subject to the provisions of this act, when the buyer of goods is or becomes insolvent, the unpaid seller who has parted with the possession of the goods has the right of stopping them *in transitu*; that is to say, he may resume possession of the goods at any time while they are in transit, and he will then become entitled to the same rights in regard to the goods as he would have had if he had never parted with the possession.

SEC. 49.—[*When Goods Are in Transit.*] (1) Goods are in transit within the meaning of Section 48—

(a) From the time when they are delivered to a carrier by land or water, or to any other bailee, for the purpose of transmission to the buyer, until the buyer, or his agent in that behalf, takes delivery of them from such carrier or other bailee;

(b) If the goods are rejected by the buyer, and the carrier or other bailee continues in possession of them, even if the seller has refused to receive them back.

(2) Goods are no longer in transit within the meaning of Section 48—

(a) If the buyer, or his agent in that behalf, obtains delivery of the goods at or before their arrival at the appointed destination;

(b) If, after the arrival of the goods at the appointed destination, the carrier or other bailee acknowledges to the buyer or his agent that he holds the goods on his behalf and continues in possession of them as bailee for the buyer or his agent; and it is immaterial that a further destination for the goods may have been indicated by the buyer;

(c) If the carrier or other bailee wrongfully refuses to deliver the goods to the buyer or his agent in that behalf.

(3) If goods are delivered to a ship chartered by the buyer, it is a question depending on the circumstances of the particular case, whether they are in the possession of the master as a carrier or as agent of the buyer.

(4) If part delivery of the goods has been made to the buyer, or his agent in that behalf, the remainder of the goods may be stopped *in transitu*, unless such part delivery has been made under such circumstances as to show an agreement with the buyer to give up possession of the whole of the goods.

SEC. 50.—[*Ways of Exercising the Right to Stop.*] (1) The unpaid seller may exercise his right of stoppage *in transitu* either by obtaining actual possession of the goods or by giving notice of his claim to the carrier or other bailee in whose possession the goods are. Such notice may be given either to the person in actual possession of the goods or to his principal. In the latter case the notice, to be effectual, must be given at such time and under such circumstances that the principal, by the exercise of reasonable diligence, may prevent a delivery to the buyer.

(2) When notice of stoppage *in transitu* is given by the seller to the carrier, or other bailee in possession of the goods, he must redeliver the goods to, or according to the directions of, the seller. The expenses of such redelivery must be borne by the seller. If, however, a negotiable document of title representing the goods has been issued by the carrier or other bailee, he shall not be obliged to deliver or justified in delivering the goods to the seller unless such document is first surrendered for cancellation.

#### *Resale by the Seller.*

SEC. 51.—[*When and How Resale May be Made.*] (1) Where the goods are of a perishable nature, or where the seller expressly reserves the right of resale in case the buyer should make default, or where the buyer has repudiated the contract to sell or sale, or has been in default in the payment of the price an unreasonable time, an unpaid seller having a right of lien or having stopped the goods *in transitu* may resell the goods. He shall not thereafter be liable to the original buyer upon the contract to sell or the sale or for any profit made by such resale, but may recover from the buyer damages for any loss occasioned by the breach of the contract or the sale.

(2) Where a resale is made, as authorized in this section, the buyer thereunder acquires a good title as against the original buyer.

(3) It is not essential to the validity of a resale that notice of an intention to resell the goods be given by the seller to the original buyer. But



where the right to resell is not based on the perishable nature of the goods or upon an express provision of the contract or the sale, the giving or failure to give such notice shall be relevant in any issue involving the question whether the buyer had been in default an unreasonable time before the resale was made.

(4) It is not essential to the validity of a resale that notice of the time and place of such resale should be given by the seller to the original buyer.

(5) The seller is bound to exercise reasonable care and judgment in making a resale, and subject to this requirement may make a resale either by public or private sale.

#### *Rescission by the Seller.*

SEC. 51.—[*When and How the Seller May Rescind the Sale.*] (1) An unpaid seller having a right of lien or having stopped the goods *in transitu*, may rescind the transfer of title and resume the property in the goods, where he expressly reserved the right to do so in case the buyer should make default, or where the buyer has been in default in the payment of the price an unreasonable time. The seller shall not thereafter be liable to the buyer upon the contract to sell or the sale, but may recover from the buyer damages for any loss occasioned by the breach of the contract or the sale.

(2) The transfer of title shall not be held to have been rescinded by an unpaid seller until he has manifested by notice to the buyer or by some other overt act an intention to rescind. It is not necessary that such overt act should be communicated to the buyer, but the giving or failure to give notice to the buyer of the intention to rescind shall be relevant in any issue involving the question whether the buyer had been in default an unreasonable time before the right of rescission was asserted.

SEC. 52.—[*Effect of Sale of Goods Subject to Lien or Stoppage in Transitu.*] Subject to the provisions of this act, the unpaid seller's right of lien or stoppage *in transitu* is not affected by any sale, or other disposition of the goods which the buyer may have made, unless the seller has assented thereto.

If, however, a negotiable document of title has been issued for goods, no seller's lien or right of stoppage *in transitu* shall defeat the right of any purchaser for value in good faith to whom such document has been negotiated, whether such negotiation be prior or subsequent to the notification to the carrier or other bailee who issued such document, of the seller's claim to a lien or right of stoppage *in transitu*.

### PART V.

#### ACTIONS FOR BREACH OF THE CONTRACT.

##### *Remedies of the Seller.*

SEC. 53.—[*Action for the Price.*] (1) Where, under a contract to sell or a sale, the property in the goods has passed to the buyer, and the buyer wrongfully neglects or refuses to pay for the goods according to the terms of the contract or the sale, the seller may maintain an action against him for the price of the goods.

(2) Where the seller has retained the property in the goods merely for securing payment of the price, he may, after offering to the buyer to surrender such property interest on condition of receiving the price in accordance with the terms of the contract, maintain an action for the price of the goods.

(3) Where, under a contract to sell or a sale, the price is payable on a day certain, irrespective of delivery or of transfer of title, and the buyer

wrongfully neglects or refuses to pay such price, the seller may maintain an action for the price, although the property in the goods has not passed, and the goods have not been appropriated to the contract. But it shall be a defense to such an action that the seller at any time before judgment in such action has manifested an inability to perform the contract or the sale on his part or an intention not to perform it.

(4) Although the property in the goods has not passed, if they cannot readily be resold for a reasonable price, and if the provisions of Section 54 (4) are not applicable, the seller may offer to deliver the goods to the buyer, and, if the buyer refuses to receive them, may notify the buyer that the goods are thereafter held by the seller as bailee for the buyer. Thereafter the seller may treat the goods as the buyer's and may maintain an action for the price.

**Sec. 54.—[Action for Damages for Non-Acceptance of the Goods.]**

(1) Where the buyer wrongfully neglects or refuses to accept and pay for the goods, the seller may maintain an action against him for damages for non-acceptance.

(2) The measure of damages is the estimated loss directly and naturally resulting, in the ordinary course of events, from the buyer's breach of contract.

(3) Where there is an available market for the goods in question, the measure of damages is, in the absence of special circumstances showing proximate damage of a different amount, the difference between the contract price and the market or current price at the time or times when the goods ought to have been accepted, or, if no time was fixed for acceptance, then at the time of the refusal to accept.

(4) If, while labor or expense of material amount is necessary on the part of the seller to enable him to fulfill his obligations under the contract to sell or the sale, the buyer repudiates the contract or the sale, or notifies the seller to proceed no further therewith, the buyer shall be liable to the seller for no greater damages than the seller would have suffered if he did nothing towards carrying out the contract or the sale after receiving notice of the buyer's repudiation or countermand. The profit the seller would have made if the contract or the sale had been fully performed shall be considered in estimating such damages.

**Sec. 55.—[When Seller May Rescind Contract or Sale.]** Where the goods have not been delivered to the buyer, and the buyer has repudiated the contract to sell or sale, or has manifested his inability to perform his obligations thereunder, or has committed a material breach thereof, the seller may totally rescind the contract or the sale by giving notice of his election so to do to the buyer. If the seller elects this course rather than that provided for in the preceding section, he can maintain no action against the buyer, for his failure to accept the goods.

#### *Remedies of the Buyer.*

**Sec. 56.—[Action for Converting or Detaining Goods.]** Where the property in the goods has passed to the buyer and the seller wrongfully neglects or refuses to deliver the goods, the buyer may maintain any action allowed by law to the owner of goods of similar kind when wrongfully converted or withheld.

**Sec. 57.—[Action for Failing to Deliver Goods.]** (1) Where the property in the goods has not passed to the buyer, and the seller wrongfully neglects or refuses to deliver the goods, the buyer may maintain an action against the seller for damages for non-delivery.

(2) The measure of damages is the loss directly and naturally resulting in the ordinary course of events, from the seller's breach of contract.

(3) Where there is an available market for the goods in question, the measure of damages, in the absence of special circumstances showing

proximate damages of a different amount, is the difference between the contract price and the market or current price of the goods at the time or times when they ought to have been delivered, or, if no time was fixed, then at the time of the refusal to deliver.

**SEC. 58.—[Specific Performance.]** Where the seller has broken a contract to deliver specific or ascertained goods, a court having the powers of a court of equity may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the buyer, by its judgment or decree direct that the contract shall be performed specifically, without giving the seller the option of retaining the goods on payment of damages. The judgment or decree may be unconditional, or upon such terms and conditions as to damages, payment of the price and otherwise, as to the court may seem just.

**SEC. 59.—[Remedies for Breach of Warranty.]** (1) Where there is a breach of warranty, by the seller, the buyer may, at his election—

(a) Accept or keep the goods and set up against the seller, the breach of warranty by way of recoupment in diminution or extinction of the price;

(b) Accept or keep the goods and maintain an action against the seller for damages for the breach of warranty;

(c) Refuse to accept the goods, if the property therein has not passed, and maintain an action against the seller for damages for the breach of warranty;

(d) Rescind the contract to sell or the sale and refuse to receive the goods, or if the goods have already been received, return them or offer to return them to the seller, and recover the price or any part thereof which has been paid.

(2) When the buyer has claimed and been granted a remedy in any one of these ways, no other remedy can thereafter be granted.

(3) Where the goods have been delivered to the buyer, he cannot rescind the sale if he knew of the breach of warranty when he accepted the goods, or if he fails to notify the seller within a reasonable time of the election to rescind, or if he fails to return or to offer to return the goods to the seller in substantially as good condition as they were in at the time the property was transferred to the buyer. But if deterioration or injury of the goods is due to the breach of warranty, such deterioration or injury shall not prevent the buyer from returning or offering to return the goods to the seller and rescinding the sale.

(4) Where the buyer is entitled to rescind the sale and elects to do so, the buyer shall cease to be liable for the price upon returning or offering to return the goods. If the price or any part thereof has already been paid, the seller shall be liable to repay so much thereof as has been paid, concurrently with the return of the goods, or immediately after an offer to return the goods in exchange for repayment of the price.

(5) Where the buyer is entitled to rescind the sale and elects to do so, if the seller refuses to accept an offer of the buyer to return the goods, the buyer shall thereafter be deemed to hold the goods as bailee for the seller, but subject to a lien to secure the repayment of any portion of the price which has been paid, and with the remedies for the enforcement of such lien allowed to an unpaid seller by Section 44.

(6) The measure of damages for breach of warranty is the loss directly and naturally resulting, in the ordinary course of events, from the breach of warranty.

(7) In the case of breach of warranty of quality, such loss, in the absence of special circumstances showing proximate damage of a different amount, is the difference between the value of the goods at the time of delivery to the buyer and the value they would have had if they had answered to the warranty.



**Sec. 60.—[Interest and Special Damages.]** Nothing in this act shall affect the right of the buyer or the seller to recover interest or special damages in any case where by law interest or special damages may be recoverable, or to recover money paid where the consideration for the payment of it has failed.

## PART VI.

### INTERPRETATION.

**Sec. 61.—[Variation of Implied Obligations.]** Where any right, duty or liability would arise under a contract to sell or a sale by implication of law, it may be negatived or varied by express agreement or by the course of dealing between the parties, or by custom, if the custom be such as to bind both parties to the contract or the sale.

**Sec. 62.—[Rights May be Enforced by Action.]** Where any right, duty or liability is declared by this act, it may, unless otherwise by this act provided, be enforced by action.

**Sec. 63.—[Rule for Cases Not Provided for by this Act.]** In any case not provided for in this act, the rules of law and equity, including the law merchant, and in particular the rules relating to the law of principal and agent and to the effect of fraud, misrepresentation, duress or coercion, mistake, bankruptcy, or other invalidating cause, shall continue to apply to contracts to sell and to sales of goods.

**Sec. 64.—[Interpretation Shall Give Effect to Purpose of Unity.]** This act shall be so interpreted and construed as to effectuate its general purpose to unify the law of sales and contracts to sell in commerce among the states and with foreign nations.

**Sec. 65.—[Provisions Not Applicable to Mortgages.]** The provisions of this act relating to contracts to sell and to sales do not apply, unless so stated, to any transaction in the form of a contract to sell or a sale which is intended to operate by way of mortgage, pledge, charge, or other security.

**Sec. 66.—[Definitions.]** (1) In this act unless the context or subject matter otherwise requires—

“Action” includes counterclaim, set-off and suit in equity.

“Buyer” means a person who buys or agrees to buy goods or any legal successor in interest of such person.

“Defendant” includes a plaintiff against whom a right of set-off or counterclaim is asserted.

“Delivery” means voluntary transfer of possession from one person to another.

“Divisible contract to sell or sale” means a contract to sell or a sale in which by its terms the price for a portion or portions of the goods less than the whole is fixed or ascertainable by computation.

“Document of title to goods” includes any bill of lading, dock warrant, warehouse receipt or order for the delivery of goods, or any other document used in the ordinary course of business in the sale or transfer of goods, as proof of the possession or control of the goods, or authorizing or purporting to authorize the possessor of the document to transfer or receive, either by indorsement, or by delivery, goods represented by such document.

A document of title in which it is stated that the goods referred to therein will be delivered by a bailee stated to be in possession of them to the bearer, or to the order of any person named in such document is a negotiable document of title.

“Fault” means wrongful act or default.

"Fungible goods" means goods of which any unit is from its nature or by mercantile usage treated as the equivalent of any other unit.

"Future goods" means goods to be manufactured or acquired by the seller after the making of the contract of sale.

"Goods" include all chattels personal other than things in action and money. The term includes emblements, industrial growing crops, and things attached to or forming part of the land which are agreed to be severed before sale or under the contract of sale.

"Order" in sections of this act relating to documents of title means an order by indorsement on the document.

"Person" includes a corporation or partnership or two or more persons having a joint or common interest.

"Plaintiff" includes defendant asserting a right of set-off or counter-claim.

"Property" means the general property in goods, and not merely a special property.

"Purchaser" includes mortgagee and pledgee.

"Purchases" includes taking as a mortgagee or as a pledgee.

"Quality of goods" includes their state or condition.

"Sale" includes a bargain and sale as well as a sale and delivery.

"Seller" means a person who sells or agrees to sell goods, or any legal successor in interest of such person.

"Specific goods" means goods identified and agreed upon at the time a contract to sell or sale is made.

"State" includes any territory, district, insular possession, or isthmian possession.

"Value" is any consideration sufficient to support a simple contract. An antecedent or pre-existing claim, whether for money or not, constitutes value where goods or documents of titles are taken either in satisfaction thereof or as security therefor.

(2) A thing is done "in good faith" within the meaning of this act when it is in fact done honestly, whether it is done negligently or not.

(3) A person is insolvent within the meaning of this act who either has ceased to pay his debts in the ordinary course of business or cannot pay his debts as they become due, whether he has committed an act of bankruptcy or not, and whether he is insolvent within the meaning of the federal bankruptcy law or not.

(4) Goods are in a "deliverable state" within the meaning of this act when they are in such a state that the buyer would, under the contract, be bound to take delivery of them.

SEC. 67.—[*Act Not Applicable to Antecedent Transactions.*] The provisions of this act do not apply to sales or contracts to sell entered into or based on offers made prior to the date when this act takes effect.

SEC. 68.—[*If Parts of Act are Unconstitutional, Other Parts Stand.*] The provisions and each part thereof and the sections and each part thereof of this act are independent and several, and the declaring of any provision or part thereof or provisions or part thereof, or section or part thereof or sections or part thereof, unconstitutional, shall not impair or render unconstitutional any other provision or part thereof or section or part thereof.

SEC. 69.—[*Inconsistent Legislation Repealed.*] All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 70.—[*Time When the Act Takes Effect.*] This act shall take effect on the first day of January next after its passage.

SEC. 71.—[*Name of Act.*] This act may be cited as the Federal Sales Act.

**APPENDIX B.**  
**REVISED DRAFT OF UNITED STATES**  
**ARBITRATION ACT**

**AS APPROVED BY THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, TRADE AND**  
**COMMERCIAL LAW, AMERICAN BAR**  
**ASSOCIATION (1922)**

**A BILL**

**TO MAKE VALID AND ENFORCEABLE WRITTEN PROVISIONS OR AGREEMENTS**  
**FOR ARBITRATION OF DISPUTES ARISING OUT OF CONTRACTS, MARITIME**  
**TRANSACTIONS OR COMMERCE AMONG THE STATES OR TERRITORIES OR**  
**WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.**

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:*

**SECTION 1.** "Maritime transactions," as herein defined means charter parties, bills of lading of water carriers, agreements relating to wharfage, supplies furnished vessels or repairs to vessels, seamen's wages, collisions, or any other matters in foreign or interstate commerce which, if the subject of controversy, would be embraced within admiralty jurisdiction; "commerce" as herein defined means commerce among the several states or with foreign nations, or in any territory of the United States or in the District of Columbia, or between any such territory and another, or between any such territory and any state or foreign nation, or between the District of Columbia and any state or territory or foreign nation.

**SEC. 2.** A written provision in any contract or maritime transaction or transaction involving commerce to settle by arbitration a controversy thereafter arising between the parties out of such contract or transaction or the refusal to perform the whole or any part thereof or an agreement in writing to submit to arbitration an existing controversy arising out of such a contract, transaction or refusal shall be valid, enforceable and irrevocable, save upon such grounds as exist at law or in equity for the revocation of any contract.

**SEC. 3.** If any suit or proceeding be brought in any of the courts of the United States upon any issue referable to arbitration under an agreement in writing, the court in which such suit is pending, upon being satisfied that the issue involved in such suit or proceeding is referable to arbitration under such an agreement, shall stay the trial of the action until such arbitration has been had in accordance with the terms of the agreement providing the applicant for the stay is not in default in proceeding with such arbitration.

**SEC. 4.** A party aggrieved by the failure, neglect or refusal of another to perform under an agreement for arbitration which is in writing may petition any court of the United States which, save for such agreement, would have jurisdiction under the Judicial Code at law, in equity or in admiralty of the subject matter of a suit arising out of the controversy between the parties, for an order directing that such arbitration proceed in the manner provided for in such agreement. Five days' notice in writing of such application shall be served upon the party in default. Service thereof shall be made in the manner provided by law for the service of summary process in the jurisdiction in which the proceeding is brought. The court shall hear the parties, and upon being satisfied that

the making of the agreement for arbitration or the failure to comply therewith is not in issue, the court shall make an order directing the parties to proceed to arbitration in accordance with the terms of the agreement. If the making of the agreement or the default be in issue, the court shall proceed summarily to the trial thereof. If no jury trial be demanded by the party in default, or if the matter in dispute is within admiralty jurisdiction, the court shall hear and determine such issue. Where such an issue is raised, the party alleged to be in default may, except in cases of admiralty, on or before the return day of the notice of application, demand a jury trial of such issue, and if such demand be made, the court shall make an order referring the issue or issues to a jury in the manner provided by law for referring to a jury issues in an equity action or may specially call a jury for that purpose. If the jury find that no agreement in writing for arbitration was made or that there is no default in proceeding thereunder the proceeding shall be dismissed. If the jury find that an agreement for arbitration was made in writing and that there is a default in proceeding thereunder, the court shall make an order summarily directing the parties to proceed with the arbitration in accordance with the terms thereof.

SEC. 5. If in the agreement provision be made for a method of naming or appointing an arbitrator or arbitrators or an umpire, such method shall be followed; but if no method be provided therein, or if a method be provided and any party thereto shall fail to avail himself of such method, or for any other reason there shall be a lapse in the naming of an arbitrator or arbitrators or umpire, or in filling a vacancy, then, upon application by either party to the controversy, the court shall designate and appoint an arbitrator or arbitrators or umpire, as the case may require, who shall act under the said agreement with the same force and effect as if he or they had been specifically named therein; and unless otherwise provided the arbitration shall be by a single arbitrator.

SEC. 6. Any application to the court hereunder shall be made and heard in the manner provided by law for the making and hearing of motions, except as otherwise herein expressly provided.

SEC. 7. The arbitrators selected either as prescribed in this act or otherwise, or a majority of them, may summon in writing any person to attend before them or any of them as a witness and in a proper case to bring with him or them a book or paper. The fees for such attendance shall be the same as the fees of witnesses before masters of the United States courts. Said summons shall issue in the name of the arbitrator or arbitrators, or a majority of them, and shall be signed by the arbitrators, or a majority of them, and shall be directed to the said person and shall be served in the same manner as subpoenas to testify before the court; if any person or persons so summoned to testify shall refuse or neglect to obey said summons, upon petition the United States Court in and for the district in which such arbitrators, or a majority of them, are sitting may compel the attendance of such person or persons before said arbitrator or arbitrators, or punish said person or persons for contempt in the same manner now provided for the attendance of witnesses or the punishment of them in the courts of the United States.

SEC. 8. If the basis of jurisdiction be diversity of citizenship between citizens of several states or one of the parties be a foreign state, citizen or subject, the district court or courts which would have jurisdiction if the matter in controversy exceeded, exclusive of interest and costs, the sum or value of three thousand dollars, shall have jurisdiction to proceed hereunder notwithstanding the amount in controversy is unascertained or is to be determined by arbitration.

SEC. 9. If the basis of jurisdiction be a cause of action otherwise justiciable in admiralty, then, notwithstanding anything herein to the

contrary, the party claiming to be aggrieved may begin his proceeding hereunder by libel and seizure of the vessel or other property of the other party according to the usual course of admiralty proceedings, and the court shall then have jurisdiction to direct the parties to proceed with the arbitration and shall retain jurisdiction to enter its decree upon the award.

Sec. 10. If the parties in their agreement have agreed that a judgment of the court shall be entered upon the award made pursuant to the arbitration, and shall specify the court, then at any time within one year after the award is made, which award must be in writing and acknowledged or proved in like manner as a deed for the conveyance of real estate, and delivered to one of the parties or his attorney, any party to the arbitration may apply to the court so specified for an order confirming the award and thereupon the court must grant such an order, unless the award is vacated, modified or corrected as prescribed in the next two sections. If no court is specified in the agreement of the parties, then such application may be made to the United States court in and for the district within which such award was made. Notice of the motion must be served upon the adverse party or his attorney as prescribed by law for service of notice of motion in an action in the same court.

Sec. 11. In either of the following cases, the United States court in and for the district wherein the award was made may make an order vacating the award, upon the application of any party to the arbitration:

(a) Where the award was procured by corruption, fraud or undue means.

(b) Where there was evident partiality or corruption in the arbitrators, or either of them.

(c) Where the arbitrators were guilty of misconduct, in refusing to postpone the hearing, upon sufficient cause shown, or in refusing to hear evidence, pertinent and material to the controversy; or of any other misbehavior, by which the rights of any party have been prejudiced.

(d) Where the arbitrators exceeded their powers, or so imperfectly executed them, that a mutual, final, and definite award, upon the subject matter submitted, was not made.

Where an award is vacated and the time, within which the agreement required the award to be made, has not expired, the court may in its discretion direct a rehearing by the arbitrators.

Sec. 12. In either of the following cases, the United States Court in and for the district wherein the award was made may make an order modifying or correcting the award, upon the application of any party to the arbitration:

(a) Where there was an evident miscalculation of figures, or an evident mistake in the description of any person, thing or property, referred to in the award.

(b) Where the arbitrators have awarded upon a matter not submitted to them, unless it is a matter not affecting the merits of the decision upon the matters submitted.

(c) Where the award is imperfect in a matter of form, not affecting the merits of the controversy.

The order may modify and correct the award, so as to effect the intent thereof, and promote justice between the parties.

Sec. 13. Notice of a motion to vacate, modify or correct an award, must be served upon the adverse party or his attorney, within three months after the award is filed or delivered as prescribed by law for service of notice of a motion in an action. For the purposes of the motion any judge who might make an order to stay the proceedings, in an action brought in the same court, may make an order to be served with the

notice of motion, staying the proceedings of the adverse party to enforce the award.

SEC. 14. Upon the granting of an order, confirming, modifying or correcting an award, judgment may be entered in conformity therewith but no exceptions shall be taken, but an appeal may be taken from such order or judgment as hereinafter set forth.

SEC. 15. The party moving for an order confirming, modifying or correcting an award shall, at the time such order is filed with the clerk for the entry of judgment thereon, also file the following papers with the clerk:

(a) The agreement; the selection, or appointment, if any, of an additional arbitrator, or umpire; and each written extension of the time, if any, within which to make the award.

(b) The award.

(c) Each notice, affidavit or other paper, used upon an application to confirm, modify, or correct the award, and a copy of each order of the court, upon such an application.

The judgment may be docketed, as if it was rendered in an action.

SEC. 16. The judgment so entered has the same force and effect, in all respects, as, and is subject to all the provisions of law relating to a judgment in an action; and it may be enforced, as if it had been rendered in an action in the court in which it is entered.

SEC. 17. An appeal may be taken from an order vacating an award, or from a judgment entered upon an award, as from an order or judgment in an action.

SEC. 18. This act may be referred to as "The United States Arbitration Act."

SEC. 19. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect on and after the first day of January next after its enactment; but shall not apply to contracts made prior to the taking effect of this act.

## APPENDIX C.

### PROPOSED UNIFORM ACT FOR COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION

AS APPROVED BY THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, TRADE AND  
COMMERCIAL LAW OF THE AMERICAN BAR  
ASSOCIATION (1922)

#### AN ACT

#### CONCERNING ARBITRATION AND AWARDS.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of*

.....  
1. A provision in a written contract to settle by arbitration a controversy thereafter arising out of the contract or the refusal to perform the whole or any part thereof or an agreement in writing to submit an existing controversy to arbitration pursuant to section two hereof, shall be valid, enforceable and irrevocable, save upon such grounds as exist at law or in equity for the revocation of any contract.

2. Save in the case of an infant, or a person incompetent to manage his affairs, two or more persons may agree in writing to submit, to the



arbitration of one or more arbitrators, any controversy existing between them at the time of the agreement to submit which arises out of a contract, or the refusal to perform the whole or any part thereof, or the violation of any other obligation. They may also so agree that a judgment of a court of record, specified in the writing, shall be rendered upon the award, made pursuant to the submission. If the court is thus specified, they may also specify the county in which the judgment shall be entered. If the writing does not specify the county, the judgment may be entered in any county.

3. A party aggrieved by the failure, neglect or refusal of another to perform under an agreement in writing providing for arbitration, may petition the ..... Court, for an order directing that such arbitration proceed in the manner provided for in such agreement. Five days' notice in writing of such application shall be served upon the party in default. Service thereof shall be made in the manner provided by law for service of a summons. The court shall hear the parties, and upon being satisfied that the making of the agreement or the failure to comply therewith is not in issue, the court hearing such application, shall make an order directing the parties to proceed to arbitration in accordance with the terms of the agreement. If the making of the agreement or the default be in issue, the court, or the justice thereof, shall proceed summarily to the trial thereof. If no jury trial be demanded by the party in default the court shall hear and determine such issue. Where such an issue is raised, the party alleged to be in default may, on or before the return day of the notice of application, demand a jury trial of such issue, and if such demand be made, the court shall make an order referring the issue or issues to a jury in the manner provided by law for referring to a jury issues in an equity action, or may specially call a jury for that purpose. If the jury find that no agreement in writing providing for arbitration was made or that there is no default in proceeding thereunder, the proceeding shall be dismissed. If the jury find that a written provision for arbitration was made and that there is a default in proceeding thereunder, the court shall make an order summarily directing the parties to proceed with the arbitration in accordance with the terms thereof.

4. If, in the agreement, provision be made for a method of naming or appointing an arbitrator or arbitrators or an umpire, such method shall be followed, but if no method be provided therein, or if a method be provided and any party thereto shall fail to avail himself of such method, or for any other reason there shall be a lapse in the naming of an arbitrator or arbitrators or umpire, or in filling a vacancy, then, upon application by either party to the controversy, the ..... Court shall designate and appoint an arbitrator or arbitrators, or umpire, as the case may require, who shall act under the said agreement with the same force and effect as if he or they had been specifically named therein; and unless otherwise provided, the arbitration shall be by a single arbitrator.

5. If any suit or proceeding be brought upon any issue referable to arbitration under an agreement in writing; the ..... Court, upon being satisfied that the issue involved in such suit or proceeding is referable to arbitration under such an agreement in writing, shall stay the trial of the action until such arbitration has been had in accordance with the terms of the agreement; provided the applicant for the stay is not in default in proceeding with such arbitration.

6. Any application to the court hereunder shall be made and heard in a summary way in the manner provided by law for the making and hearing of motions, except as otherwise herein expressly provided.

7. The arbitrators selected either as prescribed in this act, or otherwise, or a majority of them, may summon in writing any person to attend before them or any of them as a witness and in a proper case to bring with him or them a book or paper. The fees for such attendance shall be the same as the fees of witnesses before auditors or masters in this state. Said summons shall issue in the name of the arbitrator or arbitrators, or a majority of them, and shall be signed by the arbitrators, or a majority of them, and shall be directed to the said person and shall be served in the same manner as subpoenas to testify before a court of record of this state; if any person or persons so summoned to testify shall refuse or neglect to obey said summons upon petition the Supreme Court may compel the attendance of such person or persons before said arbitrator or arbitrators, or punish said person or persons for contempt in the same manner now provided for the attendance of witnesses or the punishment of them in the ..... Court of this state.

8. At any time within one year after the award is made, which award must be in writing and acknowledged or proved in like manner as a deed for the conveyance of real estate, and delivered to one of the parties or his attorney, any party to the arbitration may apply to the court, specified in the agreement, for an order confirming the award; and thereupon the court must grant such an order, unless the award is vacated, modified, or corrected, as prescribed in the next two sections. Notice of the motion must be served upon the adverse party, or his attorney, as prescribed by law for service of notice of a motion in an action in the same court.

9. In either of the following cases, the court may make an order vacating the award, upon the application of any party to the arbitration:

(a) Where the award was procured by corruption, fraud or undue means.

(b) Where there was evident partiality or corruption in the arbitrators, or either of them.

(c) Where the arbitrators were guilty of misconduct, in refusing to postpone the hearing, upon sufficient cause shown, or in refusing to hear evidence, pertinent and material to the controversy; or of any other misbehavior, by which the rights of any party have been prejudiced.

(d) Where the arbitrators exceeded their powers, or so imperfectly executed them, that a mutual, final, and definite award, upon the subject matter submitted, was not made.

Where an award is vacated and the time, within which the agreement required the award to be made, has not expired, the court may in its discretion direct a rehearing by the arbitrators.

10. In either of the following cases, the court may make an order modifying or correcting the award, upon the application of any party to the arbitration:

(a) Where there was an evident miscalculation of figures, or an evident mistake in the description of any person, thing or property, referred to in the award.

(b) Where the arbitrators have awarded upon a matter not submitted to them, unless it is a matter not affecting the merits of the decision upon the matters submitted.

(c) Where the award is imperfect in a matter of form, not affecting the merits of the controversy.

The order may modify and correct the award, so as to effect the intent thereof, and promote justice between the parties.

11. Notice of a motion to vacate, modify or correct an award, must be served upon the adverse party or his attorney, within three months after the award is filed or delivered as prescribed by law for service of notice of a motion in an action. For the purposes of the motion any



judge who might make an order to stay the proceedings, in an action brought in the same court, may make an order to be served with the notice of motion, staying the proceedings of the adverse party to enforce the award.

12. Upon the granting of an order, confirming, modifying or correcting an award, judgment may be entered in conformity therewith, but no exceptions shall be taken, but an appeal may be taken from such order or judgment as hereinafter set forth.

13. The party moving for an order confirming, modifying or correcting an award shall at the time such order is filed with the clerk for the entry of judgment thereon, also file the following papers with the clerk:

(a) The agreement; the selection or appointment, if any, of an additional arbitrator, or umpire; and each written extension of the time, if any, within which to make the award.

(b) The award.

(c) Each notice, affidavit or other paper, used upon an application to confirm, modify, or correct the award, and a copy of each order of the court, upon such an application.

The judgment may be docketed, as if it was rendered in an action.

14. The judgment so entered has the same force and effect, in all respects, as, and is subject to all the provisions of law relating to, a judgment in an action; and it may be enforced, as if it had been rendered in an action in the court in which it is entered.

15. An appeal may be taken from an order vacating an award, or from a judgment entered upon an award, as from an order or judgment in an action.

16. This act may be cited as "The State Arbitration Act."

17. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect on and after the first day of July next after its enactment; but shall not apply to contracts made prior to the taking effect of this act.

## APPENDIX D.

### REVISED DRAFT OF TREATY FOR COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION

AS APPROVED BY COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, TRADE AND  
COMMERCIAL LAW OF THE AMERICAN BAR  
ASSOCIATION (1922)

The government of the United States of America and the government of ..... being desirous of facilitating commerce and trade between the two nations by validating and making enforceable agreements for arbitration of commercial disputes between the citizens or subjects of each of the high contracting parties, have authorized the undersigned, to wit, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce of the United States, and ..... to conclude the following agreement:

#### ARTICLE I.

A provision in a written contract between the citizens, subjects, or residents of each of the high contracting parties to settle by arbitration a

controversy thereafter arising or an agreement in writing to submit to arbitration an existing controversy between such citizens, subjects, or residents shall be valid, enforceable and irrevocable, save only upon such grounds as exist at law or in equity for the revocation of any contract, and shall be so treated by the courts of the high contracting parties.

#### ARTICLE II.

The awards of any referee, board or tribunal of arbitration duly and regularly made within the territory and possessions of either of the high contracting parties shall be entitled in all the courts of the other high contracting party to full faith and credit; and shall not be open to attack save upon the ground of fraud, bad faith, misbehavior or misconduct on the part of the referee, board or tribunal making the award, including failure to receive evidence by which the rights of any party to the arbitration have been seriously prejudiced; and shall not be open to modification except where there was an evident miscalculation or mistake in description in the award.

#### ARTICLE III.

The high contracting parties will confer suitable jurisdiction upon their courts, respectively, to furnish adequate and appropriate relief in the enforcement of arbitration agreements and awards and will establish appropriate methods and machinery for the performance of such agreements and the enforcement of such awards.

#### ARTICLE IV.

The citizens, subjects or residents, of each of the high contracting parties shall enjoy in the territories and possessions of the other the same protection as native citizens, subjects, or residents of the nation most favored in respect of the validity, irrevocability and enforceability of arbitration agreements, submissions and awards.

#### ARTICLE V.

The present agreement shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by ..... and it shall become effective upon the date of the exchange of ratifications, which shall take place at Washington as soon as possible.

Done in duplicate in the English and ..... languages, at Washington this ..... day of ..... one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL LAW.**

*To the American Bar Association:*

The members of the Standing Committee on International Law recognize that the scope of their report is limited by two circumstances: first, that it is a committee of a Bar Association and that its report should be confined to questions of law; second, that the Bar Association is an American body and that the report should therefore deal with questions primarily affecting the United States. It cannot be limited to matters which exclusively concern our country, for although international law is an integral part of the law of the United States, it is *ex vi termini* the law between States and only comes into play in questions affecting States, their citizens or subjects. The report of your committee must inevitably deal with matters affecting foreign nations, but only those questions of the past year will be considered which involve the United States. And of these only the most important will be discussed.

They are in the judgment of your committee four in number: (1) the election of the judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice; (2) the treaties with Germany, Austria and Hungary ending the war of the United States with those countries; (3) the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament; Pacific and Far Eastern Questions; (4) the Washington Conference on the drawn out dispute between the sister American Republics of Chile and Peru on the ownership of the provinces of Tacna and Arica. Each of these questions will be considered—the first briefly, the second and third at some length, the fourth briefly, as our interest in the matter of Tacna and Arica is that of a neighbor rather than that of a participant.

**I. THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.**

Into the history of this noble institution this report cannot enter. Suffice it to say that it owes its origin to a past president of this Association, the Honorable Elihu Root, who, as Secretary of State of the United States, instructed the American delegation to the Second Peace Conference assembled at The Hague in 1907, to lay before that international gathering, in which forty-four sovereign States were represented, a proposal to form

an international court of justice modeled upon the Supreme Court of the United States. The proposal was made by Joseph H. Choate, a past president, and by another member of the Association, resulting in the adoption of a draft convention which, with sundry modifications and additions forms the so-called statute of the present Permanent Court adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations on December 13, 1920. The judges and deputy judges of this august tribunal, respectively eleven and four in number, were elected by the Council and Assembly of the League on September 6 and 7, 1921. They met informally at The Hague on February 15, 1922, elected a president, vice-president and registrar, and took up the drafting of rules of practice and procedure. The court will appropriately hold its first formal session on June 15th, in the Peace Palace of The Hague, the gift of Andrew Carnegie, a citizen of the United States, for the court is due to American initiative, American persistence, American ingenuity. And in this court an American sits, appropriately and of right.

It is not within the scope of this report to describe the meeting of the Committee of Jurists at The Hague in 1920 which drafted the project of the International Court containing the method of appointing the judges prepared by Mr. Root, and a provision vesting the court with limited but obligatory jurisdiction, within which State may sue State and, in its absence, duly invited, obtain judgment upon the facts as proved and the law applicable. The project was mutilated by the Council and Assembly by striking out the articles on jurisdiction, so that its jurisdiction depends solely on the will of the litigating parties, the resort to the court is by the agreement of both of the parties, not upon the initiative of one, as in the case with courts. The method of selecting the judges was retained and it is due to this method that the judges have been chosen and the court constituted.

As the judges were elected since the last meeting of the Bar Association, it is proper to dwell for a moment upon the method of election.<sup>1</sup>

The Permanent Court of International Justice shall be composed of a body of independent judges, elected regardless of their nationality from amongst persons of high moral character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or are jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law. [Article 2.]

The Court shall consist of fifteen members: eleven judges and four deputy-judges. The number of judges and deputy-judges may hereafter be increased by the Assembly, upon the proposal of the Council of the League of Nations, to a total of fifteen judges and six deputy-judges. [Article 3.]

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<sup>1</sup> Statute for the Permanent Court of International Justice.

The members of the Court shall be elected by the Assembly and by the Council from a list of persons nominated by the national groups in the Court of Arbitration, in accordance with the following provisions. . . . [Article 4.]

At least three months before the date of the election, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall address a written request to the Members of the Court of Arbitration . . . inviting them to undertake, within a given time, by national groups, the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the Court.

No group may nominate more than four persons, not more than two of whom shall be of their own nationality. In no case must the number of candidates nominated be more than double the number of seats to be filled. [Article 5.]

Before making these nominations, each national group is recommended to consult its Highest Court of Justice, its Legal Faculties and Schools of Law, and its National Academies and national sections of International Academies devoted to the study of law. [Article 6.]

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all the persons thus nominated. Save as provided in Article 12, paragraph 2, these shall be the only persons eligible for appointment.

The Secretary-General shall submit this list to the Assembly and to the Council. [Article 7.]

The Assembly and the Council shall proceed independently of one another to elect, firstly the judges, then the deputy-judges. [Article 8.]

At every election, the electors shall bear in mind that not only should all the persons appointed as members of the Court possess the qualifications required, but the whole body also should represent the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world. [Article 9.]

Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes in the Assembly and in the Council shall be considered as elected.

In the event of more than one national of the same Member of the League being elected by the votes of both the Assembly and the Council, the eldest of these only shall be considered as elected. [Article 10.]

If, after the first meeting held for the purpose of the election, one or more seats remain to be filled, a second and, if necessary, a third meeting shall take place. [Article 11.]

If, after the third meeting, one or more seats still remain unfilled, a joint conference consisting of six members, three appointed by the Assembly, and three by the Council, may be formed, at any time, at the request of either the Assembly or the Council, for the purpose of choosing one name for each seat still vacant, to submit to the Assembly and the Council for their respective acceptance.

If the Conference is unanimously agreed upon any person who fulfills the required conditions, he may be included in its list, even though he was not included in the list of nominations referred to in Articles 4 and 5.

If the joint conference is satisfied that it will not be successful in procuring an election, those members of the Court who have already been appointed shall, within a period to be fixed by the Council, proceed to fill the vacant seats by selection from amongst those candidates who have obtained votes either in the Assembly or in the Council.

In the event of an equality of votes amongst the judges, the eldest judge shall have a casting vote. [Article 12.]

The members of the Court shall be elected for nine years.

They may be re-elected.

They shall continue to discharge their duties until their places have been filled. Though replaced, they shall finish any cases which they may have begun. [Article 13.]

Vacancies which may occur shall be filled by the same method as that laid down for the first election. A member of the Court elected to replace a member whose period of appointment had not expired will hold the appointment for the remainder of his predecessor's term. [Article 14.]

Deputy-judges shall be called upon to sit in the order laid down in a list.

This list shall be prepared by the Court and shall have regard firstly to priority of election and secondly to age. [Article 15.]

The special chambers provided for in Articles 26 and 27 may, with the consent of the parties to the dispute, sit elsewhere than at The Hague. [Article 28.]

The council consists of nine members, the representatives of the large powers five in number (four in fact, owing to the refusal of the United States to ratify the Covenant of the League of Nations), and four members elected annually by the Assembly. These large powers preponderate in fact if not necessarily in theory. In the Assembly, in which each member of the league is entitled to equal representation, the small nations preponderate. The respective interests of the great and small States are thus sought to be safeguarded; the preponderance of the small powers in the Assembly being a check upon the abuse of power by the large powers in the council, and the preponderance of the large powers in the council being a check upon the abuse of power by the small States in the Assembly.

The proposal of names of persons by the members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration in each of the countries belonging to the league secures the recommendation or at least the possibility of such a recommendation of names to the council and Assembly without the intervention of States in first instance, reserving the political intervention of States for the election, which is and must be a political act.

In case the council and Assembly should fail to agree a conference committee consisting of an equal number of the council and Assembly meets to elect, choosing from the list of recommended names, unless the committee unanimously agrees upon a person not included in the list. If the committee fails to elect, then the members of the court already chosen select the remaining judge or judges from the list of persons whose names have been voted upon by the council or Assembly, and in case of a tie the eldest judge decides.

In one instance, at the first election, the council and Assembly failed to agree upon a deputy-judge. The Conference Committee was called into being and selected a third person from among the list of persons already voted for.

It will be observed that the principle of selection is American, indeed Mr. Root stated that it was taken from the Federal



Convention of 1787, and the method of selection by the Conference Committee is that of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, agreeing under the pressure of public opinion.

But there are two further traces of American authorship, one requiring the principal legal systems of the world to be considered, so that the court should be an understanding court; the other permitting the appointment of judge by a party to litigation which is not represented in the permanent panel of judges, thus securing and maintaining equality at the very moment of interest to the parties in litigation.

The elimination of the provisions on jurisdiction has converted the court into a board of arbitration with a permanent personnel.

The importance of these provisions justifies their reproduction:<sup>1</sup>

When a dispute has arisen between States, and it has been found impossible to settle it by diplomatic means, and no agreement has been made to choose another jurisdiction, the party complaining may bring the case before the Court. The Court shall, first of all, decide whether the preceding conditions have been complied with; if so, it shall hear and determine the dispute according to the terms and within the limits of the next Article. [Article 33.]

Between States which are Members of the League of Nations, the Court shall have jurisdiction (and this without any special convention giving it jurisdiction) to hear and determine cases of a legal nature, concerning:

- (a) The interpretation of a treaty;
- (b) Any question of international law;
- (c) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
- (d) The nature or extent of reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation;
- (e) The interpretation of a sentence passed by the Court.

The Court shall also take cognizance of all disputes of any kind which may be submitted to it by a general or particular convention between the parties.

In the event of a dispute as to whether a certain case comes within any of the categories above mentioned, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court. [Article 34.]

The Court shall, within the limits of its jurisdiction as defined in Article 34, apply in the following order:

- (1) International conventions, whether general or particular, establishing rules expressly recognized by the contesting States;
- (2) International custom, as evidence of a general practice, which is accepted as law;
- (3) The general principles of law recognized by civilized nations;
- (4) Judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations, as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law. [Article 35.]

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<sup>1</sup> *The Project of a Permanent Court of International Justice and Resolutions of the Advisory Committee of Jurists*, by James Brown Scott, 1920.

Whenever one of the parties shall not appear before the Court, or shall fail to defend his case, the other party may call upon the Court to decide in favor of his claim.

The Court must, before doing so, satisfy itself, not only that it has jurisdiction in accordance with Articles 33 and 34, but also that the claim is supported by substantial evidence and well founded in fact and law. [Article 52.]

Your committee is of opinion that these provisions should be restored so that a war weary world should have two institutions—the so-called Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, in which to compromise their disputes by judges of their own choice, appointed after the controversy has arisen; the Permanent Court of International Justice, to decide their disputes according to known rules of law by judges appointed in advance of litigation.

Your committee expresses the hope that the United States, one of whose most illustrious jurists lends weight and dignity to the court, may find a way to make use of the court and participate in its labors, which the Government of the United States can do without becoming party to the League of Nations as such.

Your committee ventures these suggestions without expressing an opinion in favor of or opposed to the present League of Nations.

## II. TREATIES OF PEACE ENDING THE WORLD WAR.

The peace treaties raise the question of the treaty-making power and more especially the branches of the Government of the Union through which and by which peace may be made. On one point there is no doubt, the exercise of the treaty making power is by the Constitution of these United States vested in the executive branch of the government of the union which alone possesses the power of negotiation, and in that branch of the legislative department known as the Senate, without whose advice and consent no treaty or bilateral act having the force of a treaty can bind the government of the union, the states of the union and the people of the states in their individual and united capacity. A treaty of peace therefore is made by the president, and the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators present in the Senate at the time of voting.

So much for a treaty. The question arises, and it arose before and after the last meeting of the Association, whether peace may be made and war ended by the United States in any other way. The majority of the House and of the Senate insisted that peace should be made by a joint resolution of these two bodies, and passed a joint resolution to that effect, a view which did not find favor with the late president, who vetoed a joint resolution on May 27, 1920, intended to repeal the joint resolutions "declar-



ing a state of war to exist between the United States and Germany, and between the United States and the Austro-Hungarian government, and to declare a state of peace."

The joint resolution of April 6, 1917, provided "That the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared."

An armistice was granted to Germany at its request, and was signed by representatives of the Allied and Associated Powers on November 11, 1918, stopping hostilities, but not ending the war.

The late President of the United States and four commissioners attended the Peace Conference of Paris, held in Paris during the course of 1919, affixed their signatures on June 28, 1919, in the Palais of Versailles to a treaty of peace which was intended to end the war as soon as three of the principal allied and associated powers had deposited their ratifications thereof with the French Government. This was done on January 10, 1920, and war with Germany ended for each nation upon its deposit of ratifications. The treaty of Versailles did not meet with the favor of the Senate of the United States, before which body it was duly laid by the late President. On two occasions, the first on November 19, 1920, the second on March 19, 1921, two-thirds of the senators present failed to concur.

The declaration of a state of war on April 6, 1917, was a unilateral act of the United States, and the declaration could be repealed by a unilateral act of a later date, and as the act was in this case a joint resolution, it could be repealed as far as the Government of the United States was concerned by a subsequent joint resolution. Whether it should be done or not was for the Congress to determine in first, and the president for the time being in the second instance. The then president vetoed it as he had the constitutional right to do.

The joint resolution as a unilateral act could only affect the United States. It could not have the effect of a treaty, for a treaty, in whatever form, is an agreement, an act between two or more nations. The joint resolution would only repeal the state of war as far as the American Government was concerned, and Germany would not be affected by any of its provisions. If Germany passed a declaration in identical terms, it would only be an act of uniform legislation as far as Germany was concerned. It could be repealed by Germany at any time. Doubtless it would be wise to include in the repealing resolution an enumeration of the rights which this country intended to secure from Germany. This the Congress did. But it was only a repeal of a joint resolution and only an express declaration of

intent on the part of the United States in regard to rights against Germany. If Germany had taken similar action, which it did not, it would only have ended the state of war as far as Germany was concerned, supposing that there had been an antecedent declaration or act; and if the German act had included the same enumeration of rights claimed by the United States, the German Government could have repealed the act and claims at any subsequent date. This is of course predicated on the supposition that Germany was a free agent, which it was not, for its assets have been mortgaged to the Allied and Associated Powers by the Treaty of Versailles, and any action of Germany would have to be with the consent of these Powers, in so far as it was inconsistent with this treaty.

This was apparent to the present president, and his advisers, for in his first address to the Congress of the United States, in April 12, 1921, he said:

To establish a state of technical peace without further delay, I should approve a declaratory resolution of Congress to that effect, with the qualifications essential to protect all our rights.

He was, however, careful to add that

such a resolution should undertake to do no more than thus declare the state of peace which all America craves.

That is to say, the proposed joint resolution should repeal the declaration of the state of war of April 6, 1917, and contain the rights to be secured from Germany by negotiation.

This the Congress did by a joint resolution terminating the state of war between the Imperial German Government and the United States of America, and between the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government and the United States of America, approved by the present president on July 2, 1921.

The declaration of a state of war was thus repealed and the administration was free to secure by negotiation the rights enumerated in the joint resolution. Here a difficulty presented itself because Germany could not grant part of the rights—all of which had been granted to the Allied and Associated Powers. A little reflection showed the way out. The framers of the Treaty of Versailles were familiar with this view as the representative of the United States in the committee which drafted the Treaty of Versailles had repeatedly stated during its drafting to the representatives of the other Powers, that the United States would under the treaty take its share of all the privileges granted by Germany to the principal Allied and Associated Powers, of which the United States was specified as one in the preamble of the treaty, without ratifying it; that the United States would not be bound by any of the duties or obligations

of the treaty without assuming them by ratification of the treaty, just as the President of the United States could call the meeting of the League of Nations as he was authorized to do by the Covenant, without the ratification of that instrument by the United States, and just as Gustave Ador of Switzerland could act as arbitrator in certain cases specified in the treaty, although Switzerland was not and Gustave Ador as a citizen of that country could not be a party to the treaty.

Upon this theory the administration claimed grants of advantage to the United States and its citizens, eliminating grants which it did not care to receive, and rejected the duties and obligations which the administration did not care to assume.

The first were looked upon as grants from Germany to the United States as an Associated Power made by Germany under pressure of the Allied and Associated Powers, of which the United States was one. They were gifts that only needed to be claimed. The duties or obligations specifically enumerated in the treaty could only become effective by action of the United States, as the United States alone could bind itself to take a particular course of action. Naturally the United States, as one of the Allied and Associated Powers could only take the grants in the form in which they were granted to the principal Allied and Associated Powers, as they were one and the same to each. The same is to be said of the treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye of September 10, 1919, with Austria, and the treaty of the Trianon, with Hungary, signed on June 4, 1920. Therefore, the treaty of August 25 1921, between the United States and Germany, the treaty of August 24, 1921, with Austria, and the treaty of August 29, 1921, with Hungary, included the statement of rights claimed by the United States in the joint resolution of July 2, 1921, which were specifically accepted by each of the three contracting powers; the portions of the treaties of Versailles, St. Germain and the Trianon, of which the United States accepted the benefits; a statement that the United States received these rights as they were granted to the Allied and Associated Powers; a non-acceptance of parts of the treaties, and a repudiation of the duties and obligations contained in the portions of the treaties which the administration expressly repudiated. Only the parts of the Treaty of Versailles which were accepted by the United States in its Treaty with Germany need be set forth as those of the treaties with Austria and Hungary are similar:

Germany undertakes to accord to the United States, and the United States shall have and enjoy, all the rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations or advantages specified in the aforesaid Joint Resolution of the Congress of the United States of July 2, 1921, including all the rights and advantages stipulated for the benefit of the United States in the Treaty of Versailles which the United States shall fully enjoy notwith-

standing the fact that such Treaty has not been ratified by the United States. [Article I.]

With a view to defining more particularly the obligations of Germany under the foregoing Article with respect to certain provisions in the Treaty of Versailles, it is understood and agreed between the High Contracting Parties;

(1) That the rights and advantages stipulated in that Treaty for the benefit of the United States, which it is intended the United States shall have and enjoy, are those defined in Section 1, of Part IV, and Parts V, VI, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIV, and XV.

The United States in availing itself of the rights and advantages stipulated in the provisions of that Treaty mentioned in this paragraph will do so in a manner consistent with the rights accorded to Germany under such provisions.

(2) That the United States shall not be bound by the provisions of Part I of that Treaty, nor by any provisions of that Treaty including those mentioned in paragraph (1) of this Article, which relate to the Covenant of the League of Nations, nor shall the United States be bound by any action taken by the League of Nations, or by the Council or by the Assembly thereof, unless the United States shall expressly give its assent to such action.

(3) That the United States assumes no obligations under or with respect to the provisions of Part II, Part III, Sections 2 to 8 inclusive of Part IV, and Part XIII of that Treaty.

(4) That, while the United States is privileged to participate in the Reparation Commission, according to the terms of Part VIII of that Treaty, and in any other Commission established under the Treaty or under any agreement supplemental thereto, the United States is not bound to participate in any such commission unless it shall elect to do so.

(5) That the periods of time to which reference is made in Article 440 of the Treaty of Versailles shall run, with respect to any act or election on the part of the United States, from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty. [Article II.]

The skillful diplomacy of the Honorable Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State of the United States, has caused this view of the rights of the United States under the treaties of Versailles, St. Germain-en-Laye and the Trianon to prevail with Germany, Austria and Hungary, and to be accepted by the other parties to the treaties.

### III. CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT AND PACIFIC AND FAR EASTERN QUESTIONS.

The Treaty of Versailles disarmed Germany; its navy was surrendered to the Allied and Associated Powers; its army was disbanded, and only 100,000 men were permitted in the future, and those only by contract, not conscription, and for a period of years. The air forces and agencies were also defined and limited.

It was intended that this should be the first step towards the general limitation of armament—a purpose set forth in the opening paragraph, in the nature of a preamble, of the naval, military and air clauses of the Treaty.

In order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations, Germany undertakes strictly to observe the military, naval and air clauses which follow.

The attitude of the United States has never been a matter of conjecture. It was clearly set forth and stated in a statute of August 29, 1916, while the World War was in progress. It was more than an attitude, it was a programme; it was even more than a programme, it was a mandate to the President of the United States to take the steps which were stated, to make the attitude of the United States known to the Great Powers and through them, to the world, and to realize the programme of peaceful settlement, with the honorable avoidance of war and the consequent reduction of armament which, meeting a need, necessarily diminishes with the need.

The material portion of this important, perhaps epoch-making statute follows:

It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to adjust and settle its international disputes through mediation or arbitration, to the end that war may be honorably avoided. It looks with apprehension and disfavor upon a general increase of armament throughout the world, but it realizes that no single nation can disarm, and that without a common agreement upon the subject every considerable power must maintain a relative standing in military strength.

In view of the premises, the President is authorized and requested to invite, at an appropriate time, not later than the close of the war in Europe, all the great Governments of the world to send representatives to a conference which shall be charged with the duty of formulating a plan for a court of arbitration or other tribunal to which disputed questions between nations shall be referred for adjudication and peaceful settlement, and to consider the question of disarmament and submit their recommendation to their respective Governments for approval. .... Two hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated and set aside and placed at the disposal of the President to carry into effect the provisions of this paragraph.

If at any time before the construction authorized by this Act shall have been contracted for there shall have been established, with the cooperation of the United States of America, an international tribunal or tribunals competent to secure peaceful determinations of all international disputes, and which shall render unnecessary the maintenance of competitive armaments, then and in that case such naval expenditures as may be inconsistent with the engagements made in the establishment of such tribunal or tribunals may be suspended, when so ordered by the President of the United States. [Provision of the Act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes. *Statutes at Large of the United States*, Vol. 39 (64th Congress), p. 618.]

The war, in so far as the United States was concerned, ended with the treaties with Germany, Austria and Hungary, in the summer of 1921. The statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice had been drafted, approved by the nations, and only awaited the selection of the judges in September, 1921. The war and the court were out of the way. The way was clear for

the limitation of armament. The statute was not to be a dead letter. On July 8, 1921, Secretary Hughes addressed an informal inquiry to four of the nations which with the addition of the United States formed the principal Allied and Associated Powers of the Treaty of Versailles: The British Empire, France, Italy, Japan. They stated their willingness to confer with the United States on the matter of armament. The President and the Secretary knew that a settlement of Pacific and Far Eastern questions was essential, indeed a prerequisite to a limitation of armament. The inquiry, therefore, mentioned these topics, and the four Powers expressed their willingness to discuss them also. But Powers which had but little armament to reduce were interested, particularly China, in this phase of the subject. Therefore, Belgium, the Netherlands and Portugal, in addition to China, were asked to confer on these matters. The result was a conference of the so-called principal Allied and Associated Powers on armament, and a conference of the nine on Pacific and Far Eastern questions.

The Conference opened its labors in the City of Washington on November 12, 1921, and adjourned on February 6, 1922, with the following treaties and resolutions to its credit:

A treaty between the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, limiting naval armament.

A treaty between the same powers, in relation to the use of submarines and noxious gases in warfare.

A treaty between the United States of America, the British Empire, France, and Japan, signed December 13, 1921, relating to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the Pacific Ocean.

Declaration accompanying the above four-power treaty.

A treaty between the same four powers, supplementary to the above, signed February 6, 1922.

A treaty between all nine powers relating to principles and policies to be followed in matters concerning China.

A treaty between the nine powers relating to Chinese customs tariff.

Resolution for a commission of jurists to consider amendment of laws of war.

Resolution limiting jurisdiction of commission of jurists provided in above resolution.

Resolution regarding a board of reference for Far Eastern questions.

Resolution regarding extraterritoriality in China.

Resolution regarding foreign postal agencies in China.

Resolution regarding armed forces in China.

Resolution regarding radio stations in China and accompanying declarations.

Resolution regarding unification of railways in China and accompanying declaration by China.

Resolution regarding the reduction of Chinese military forces.

Resolution regarding existing commitments of China or with respect to China.

Resolution regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway, approved by all the powers, including China.



Resolution regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway, approved by all the powers, other than China.

In addition there were two further treaties:

Treaty between Japan and China for the settlement of outstanding questions relative to Shantung (February 4, 1922).

Treaty between the United States and Japan with regard to the former German islands in the Pacific Ocean, in particular the island of Yap (February 11, 1922).

The first of this latter group was between China and Japan, and was reported to but not made in or by the conference. It can be said, however, that it was concluded under its auspices. The second was between Japan and the United States and was negotiated by representatives of the two countries during but not under the auspices of the conference. It was sufficiently connected with the conference to be mentioned in the official report of the American Delegation. It was, however, the work of Mr. Hughes as Secretary of State, and of the Japanese Ambassador to the United States, not of those high officials as commissioners of their respective countries to the Conference. It was signed February 11th, after its adjournment. It was clearly a related subject.

The American Commissioners were Secretary of State Hughes, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator Oscar S. Underwood, and Mr. Elihu Root, at one time Secretary of War, Secretary of State, and Senator of the United States. Of the conference, Secretary Hughes was appropriately chosen chairman, and the Honorable John W. Garrett, of Maryland, Secretary-General.

It is not the purpose of your committee to consider these treaties or resolutions in detail. The treaties to which the United States is a party have all been advised and consented to by the Senate, and only await a ratification by the other contracting parties, and a deposit of ratifications to become laws of the United States and to bind the other countries to their observance. There are, however, certain observations which your committee deems it timely and not without interest to make. Military or aerial armament was untouched by the conference. The disturbed state of Europe made it seem highly embarrassing to one of the participants to broach the subject of land armament. By general consent this was laid aside for the present, doubtless to await a more propitious occasion. It was apparently felt that the time was not ripe for a discussion of aerial armament:

It was found to be impracticable to adopt rules for the limitation of aircraft in number, size, or character, in view of the fact that such rules would be of little or no value unless the production of commercial aircraft were similarly restricted. It was deemed to be inadvisable thus to hamper the development of a facility which could not fail to be im-

portant in the progress of civilization. [Report of American Delegation, Senate Document No. 125, 67th Congress, 2d Session.]

It did not figure in the programme and it was not considered by the delegates. The conference was therefore limited by general consent to naval armament. It was recognized on all hands that armament was needed; it was plain to all that excessive armament was to be avoided. Armament for defense there must be. Where should the line be drawn? If excessive armament was to be avoided competition should cease, for excess was clearly traceable to the race in armament without changing the relative standing of the leading Powers. The thing to do was to lay the axe to the root of the evil. This the conference did by taking the navies of the five Powers as they existed on November 11th; providing that they be proportionally reduced, and that the agreed tonnage for each of the five be not increased during a period of years. The relative standing of each Power would be maintained approximately as it was on November 11th; there would be a positive reduction in tonnage and there would be in effect if not in form, a naval holiday during the life of the treaty which by its terms is not to expire before December 31, 1936.

The task before the conference was delicate, there were difficulties in the way, there were certain prerequisites to agreement. There were only two precedents, but one of these has stood the test of time. The first followed the War of 1812 between Great Britain and the United States, and was effected by an exchange of notes.

The note of the British Minister, with a few lines from the American note, need only be quoted:

WASHINGTON, *April 28th*, 1817.

The undersigned, His Britannick Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has the honour to acquaint Mr. Rush, that having laid before His Majesty's Government the correspondence which passed last year between the Secretary of the Department of State and the undersigned upon the subject of a proposal to reduce the Naval Force of the respective countries upon the American Lakes, he has received the commands of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to acquaint the Government of the United States, that his Royal Highness is willing to accede to the proposition made to the undersigned by the Secretary of the Department of State in his note of the 2d of August last.

His Royal Highness acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, agrees, that the Naval force to be maintained upon the American Lakes by His Majesty and the Government of the United States shall henceforth be confined to the following vessels on each side. That is

On Lake Ontario to one vessel not exceeding one hundred Tons burthen and armed with one eighteen pound cannon.

On the upper lakes to two vessels not exceeding like burthen each and armed with like force.

On the waters of Lake Champlain to one vessel not exceeding like burthen and armed with like force.



And His Royal Highness agrees that all other armed vessels on these Lakes shall be forthwith dismantled, and that no other vessels of war shall be there built or armed.

His Royal Highness further agrees that if either Party should hereafter be desirous of annulling this stipulation and should give notice to that effect to the other Party, it shall cease to be binding after the expiration of six months from the date of such notice.

The undersigned has it in command from His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to acquaint the American Government, that His Royal Highness has issued orders to His Majesty's officers on the lakes directing that the Naval force so to be limited shall be restricted to such services as will in no respect interfere with the proper duties of the armed vessels of the other Party.

The undersigned has the honour to renew to Mr. Rush the assurances of his highest consideration.

CHARLES BAGOT.<sup>1</sup>

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, April 29th, 1817.

The undersigned Acting Secretary of State has the honor to express to Mr. Bagot the satisfaction which the President feels at His Royal Highness The Prince Regent's having acceded to the proposition of this Government as contained in the note alluded to. And in further answer to Mr. Bagot's note, the undersigned by the direction of the President, has the honor to state, that this Government, cherishing the same sentiments expressed in the note of the second of August, agrees, that the naval force to be maintained upon the Lakes of the United States and Great Britain shall henceforth, be confined to the following vessels on each side—that is: . . . .

The undersigned is also directed by the President to state, that proper orders will be forthwith issued by this Government to restrict the naval force thus limited to such services as will in no respect interfere with the proper duties of the armed vessels of the other party. . . . .

RICHARD RUSH.<sup>2</sup>

The British Minister was Sir Charles Bagot; the Acting Secretary of State was Richard Rush of Pennsylvania, then Attorney General of the United States. The Secretary of State mentioned in the correspondence was James Monroe; the President was James Monroe, who thus has to his credit the arrangement on the Lakes which has kept the peace between the two countries, and "the doctrine" bearing his name, which has kept Europe out of the affairs of the New World.

It will be observed that this epoch-making arrangement was effected by a mere exchange of notes. On the transaction and the subsequent procedure, Mr. John Bassett Moore, our great authority on international law and judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice, has this to say in his monumental *Digest of International Law*:

Orders were at once given by the proper executive officers of the two governments for its execution. April 6, 1818, President Monroe, apparently out of abundant caution, communicated the correspondence to the

<sup>1</sup> Davis and Haswell, *Treaties and Conventions since July 4, 1776* (Washington, 1889), pp. 413-414.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 414-415.

Senate (Am. State Papers, Foreign Relations, IV, 202). The Senate, on the 16th of the same month, by a resolution in which two-thirds of the Senators present concurred, "approved of and consented to" the arrangement, and "recommended that the same be carried into effect by the President." The President proclaimed the arrangement April 28, 1818 (11 Stat. 766). The proclamation, however, does not appear ever to have been officially communicated to the British government, and no exchange of ratifications took place. "The agreement became effective, by means of executive orders on each side, from the date of the original exchange of notes." The legislation in the United States on the subject of armaments on the Great Lakes was of such a nature as to leave the matter within the discretion of the President, within the limits of appropriations actually made. A similar discretion appears to have been exercised by the British government [Vol. 1, pp. 214-215].

The second precedent is also of American origin. It is contained in the Treaty of May 28, 1902, and the Supplementary Agreement of January 9, 1903, between the Republic of Argentina and the Republic of Chile. These documents were laid by the representatives of the two countries before the Second Hague Peace Conference of 1907. They are embodied in its proceedings and were thus brought to the notice of the world at large. Their material provisions are as follow:

**CONVENTION BETWEEN CHILE AND THE ARGENTINE  
REPUBLIC, RESPECTING THE LIMITATION OF  
NAVAL ARMAMENTS.**

[May 28, 1902.]

With a view of removing all motive for uneasiness or resentment in either country, the Governments of Chile and the Argentine Republic desist from acquiring the vessels of war which they have in construction, and from henceforth making new acquisitions.

Both Governments agree, moreover, to reduce their respective fleets, for which object they will continue to exert themselves until they arrive at an understanding which shall establish a just balance (of strength) between the said fleets. This reduction shall take place within one year, counting from the date of exchange of ratification of the present convention. [Article 1.]

The two Governments bind themselves not to increase, without previous notice, their naval armaments during five years; the one intending to increase them shall give the other eighteen months' notice. It is understood that all armaments for the fortification of the coasts and ports are excluded from this agreement, and any floating machine destined exclusively for the defence of these, such as submarines, etc., can be acquired. [Article 2.]

The two signatory Parties shall not be at liberty to part with any vessels, in consequence of this convention, in favor of countries having questions pending with one or the other. [Article 3.]

In order to facilitate the transfer of pending contracts, both Governments bind themselves to prolong for two months the term stipulated for the delivery of the vessels in construction, for which purpose they will give the necessary instructions immediately this convention has been signed. [Article 4.]<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> *Proceedings of The Hague Peace Conference of 1907*, Vol. 1, p. 120.

PROTOCOL OF THE CONVENTION OF MAY 28, 1902, BETWEEN  
CHILE AND THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC ON THE  
LIMITATION OF NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

[January 9, 1903.]

The Republic of Chile and the Argentine Republic shall hereafter, and in the shortest time possible, sell the vessels of war now building for them, for the former in the shipyards of Messrs. Vickers and Messrs. Armstrong (England) and for the latter in those of Ansaldo (Italy), according to the stipulations set forth in paragraph 1 of Article 1 and in Article 3 of the agreement of May 28, 1902.

In the event of its not being possible from any cause to carry out the sale immediately, the high signatory Parties may continue the building of the said ships, until they are completed, but in no case shall they be added to the respective fleets—not even with the previous notice of eighteen months required for the increase of naval armaments by Article 2 of the above-quoted agreement. [Article 1.]

Both the high signatory Parties mutually agree immediately to put the vessels at present building at the disposal and at the orders of His Britannic Majesty, the arbitrator appointed by the treaty of May 28, 1902, informing him that they have agreed that the vessels shall not leave the yards where they actually are except only in case both high Parties jointly request it, either because their sale has been effected or in virtue of a subsequent agreement. [Article 2.]

The two high signatory Parties shall immediately communicate to the shipbuilders the fact that the vessels have been placed, by common consent of both Governments, at the disposal of the arbitrator designated in the treaty of May 28, 1902, without whose express order they may not be delivered to any nation or individual. [Article 3.]

In order to establish the just balance between the two fleets, the Republic of Chile shall proceed to disarm the battleship *Capitán Prat* and the Argentine Republic to disarm its battleships *Garibaldi* and *Pueyrredon*. [Article 4.]

In order that the vessels may be considered disarmed, in accordance with the foregoing article, they must be moored in a basin or port, having on board only the necessary crew to attend to the preservation of the material which cannot be removed, and they must have landed—

All coal;

All power and ammunition;

Artillery of small caliber, torpedo tubes and torpedoes, electric search-lights, boats.

All stores of whatever kind.

For their better preservation it is permissible to roof in the decks. [Article 5.]

The vessels mentioned in Article 4, which both Governments agree to disarm, shall remain in that state, and may not be rearmed without the previous notice of eighteen months which the Government who wishes to do so is obliged to give to the other Government, except in case of a subsequent agreement or of their alienation. [Article 6.]<sup>1</sup>

At their expiration they were not renewed, and the solitary precedent before the statesmen of the Arms Conference was the so-called Rush-Bagot Arrangement of 1817.

There were thus two precedents. It happened that there were two prerequisites, the first was the abrogation of the Anglo-

<sup>1</sup> *Proceedings of The Hague Peace Conference of 1907*, Vol. 1, pp. 121-122.

Japanese Alliance and a treaty to that effect was the first of the agreements negotiated. The second was the agreement not to fortify the territorial possessions of the contracting parties in the Pacific.

The British Isles, anchored off the continent of Europe are affected by the changes that make and unmake Europe; the Island Empire of Japan, anchored off the shores of Asia, is affected by every breeze that blows from Asia. The statesmen of each anxiously watch their respective continents. But the British Empire has vast interests in Asia as well. Therefore these two Powers felt that they had common interests, and that their "interests" in Asia should be untouched by a third Power. They therefore agreed on January 30, 1902, to take united action in case a third Power should interfere in hostilities to which the other was a party. This agreement was revised on August 12, 1905, by an agreement providing for joint action in the first instance. On July 13, 1911, this latter agreement was itself revised, in order to exclude its application to a Power which had offered to arbitrate its difference with one or other of the parties to the dispute. This modification was at the request of Great Britain, in order to enable it to conclude an arbitration convention with the United States. The material portion of the modified convention is thus worded:

**PREAMBLE.**—The Government of Great Britain and the Government of Japan, having in view the important changes which have taken place in the situation since the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement of the 12th August, 1905, and believing that a revision of that Agreement responding to such changes would contribute to general stability and repose, have agreed upon the following stipulations to replace the Agreement above mentioned, such stipulations having the same object as the said Agreement, namely;

(a) The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India;

(b) The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China;

(c) The maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defence of their special interests in the said regions:

**ARTICLE I.**—It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan, any of the rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this Agreement are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly, and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights or interests.

**ARTICLE II.**—If by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any Power or Powers, either High Contracting Party should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the preamble of this Agreement, the other High Contracting Party will at once come to the assist-

ance of its ally, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

ARTICLE III.—The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the objects described in the preamble of this Agreement.

ARTICLE IV.—Should either High Contracting Party conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third Power, it is agreed that nothing in this Agreement shall entail upon such Contracting Party an obligation to go to war with the Power with whom such treaty of arbitration is in force.<sup>1</sup> . . . .

The revised version was displeasing to the United States; it was not overpleasing to many people in Great Britain. The Conference found a way out, in substituting a four Power pact, to which the United States, the British Empire, France and Japan were parties, for a dual agreement, and replacing a military alliance by an obligation to respect the "rights" of each "to their insular possessions and insular dominions" in the Pacific Ocean and an obligation to confer with one another if direct diplomacy fails to adjust their difficulties. By a supplemental treaty of the four Powers the "insular possessions and insular dominions" of Japan are defined as including for the purposes of the original treaty "only the southern portion of the Island of Sakhalin and the Pescadores, and the islands under the mandate of Japan."

It is proper to add in this connection that the Four Power Pact was accompanied by a declaration of even date to the effect that the treaty applied to the Mandated Islands in the Pacific Ocean with, however, an express reservation on the part of the United States that the treaty was not to be deemed an assent to the mandates and that it did "not preclude agreements between the United States of America and the mandatory Powers respectively in relation to the mandated islands."

This would seem to indicate that an agreement with Japan on the mandated islands, especially Yap, was a prerequisite to the Four Power Pact and therefore an indirect but none the less a further prerequisite to the limitation of naval armament.

Secretary Hughes and the Japanese Ambassador fortunately reached an agreement in the form of a treaty during the course of the conference. Although it was put into shape for signature, it was not signed until February 11, some five days after the adjournment.

This treaty has an importance beyond its terms. It secured from the Principal Allied and Associated Powers a formal acceptance and in concrete form of the American interpretation of the Treaty of Versailles and of the other peace treaties.

<sup>1</sup> MacMurray's *Treaties and Agreements with and Concerning China, 1894-1919* (Washington, 1921), 2 Vols., Vol. 1, p. 900.

In the treaty of August 25, 1921, which Secretary Hughes had negotiated with Germany, he reserved on behalf of the United States all the rights which Germany had granted to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers in the Treaty of Versailles, which the United States cared to receive and exercise. But the Principal Allied Powers, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan were not parties to the treaty of the United States, the Principal Associated Power, with Germany. They were not bound by its terms and the interpretation of the Treaty of Versailles which Secretary Hughes incorporated in the German Treaty. It was important to secure the acceptance of the American interpretation in a concrete case.

The Declaration accompanying the Four Power Pact, to which three of the Principal Allied Powers were parties, the British Empire, France and Japan, and the Associated Power, the United States, provided that the Treaty or Pact should apply "to the Mandated Islands in the Pacific Ocean." The Declaration contained, however, the express stipulation that "the making of the Treaty" was not to be deemed an assent on the part of the United States "to the mandates" and that the Treaty did not preclude "agreements between the United States of America and the Mandatory Powers respectively in relation to the mandated islands."

The United States exercised the right acknowledged by the Declaration, to make an agreement with the Mandatory Powers concerning the mandated islands, and, in so doing, applied the American interpretation of its rights under the Treaty of Versailles in the special treaty under consideration with Japan. Article 119 of the Treaty of Versailles, of which the United States claimed the benefit, reads, "Germany renounces, in favour of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all her rights and titles over her oversea possessions." This renunciation included, of course, "the former German Islands in the Pacific Ocean, in particular the Island of Yap."

In pursuance of Article 119, the Four Principal Allied Powers had agreed to confer a mandate of these islands upon Japan. In so doing, they acted without the United States, which had neither ratified the Treaty of Versailles nor participated "in the agreement respecting the mandate." In so doing they attempted to dispose of an interest of the United States under the treaty. Their action was therefore without legal effect until the United States ratified it in the opening article of the treaty with Japan, in the following measured language:

Subject to the provisions of the present Convention, the United States consents to the administration by Japan, pursuant to the aforesaid



mandate, of all the former German Islands in the Pacific Ocean lying north of the Equator. [Article I.]

This interpretation of Article 119 of the Treaty of Versailles would seem to apply to every other provision of like nature in that treaty and to vest in the United States all the rights of that treaty and the other peace treaties set out in the special treaties of the United States with Germany, Austria and Hungary.

The convention was also a diplomatic triumph for Japan as well as the United States, as it settled a dispute which threatened to become a source of irritation by according to American citizens the rights of Japanese subjects in the Island of Yap and of any favored nation in such matters, among others, as access, residence, acquisition of property, the use of cables and radio-telegraphic communication.

Notwithstanding the implication to the contrary in its name, the Pacific Ocean was looked upon by the conference as a possible storm-center. To make the fact correspond to the name, the United States, the British Empire and Japan bound themselves in Article 19 of the "Scrapping" Convention to maintain "the status quo at the time of the signing" of the fortifications and naval bases "in their respective territories and possessions." This article, therefore, enumerates them. The specific nature and the exact extent of the obligation to be assumed was thus defined and known in advance.

Nor was this all. Public opinion seemed to add a third prerequisite—the return of Shantung to China by Japan, which the latter had, despite the opposition of China, secured by the Treaty of Versailles. In the course of the conference an agreement was reached between China and Japan to this effect, and the treaty embodying the conditions upon which the retrocession was made has since been ratified by Japan. The intervention of the President of the United States, the acceptance of the good offices of Mr. Hughes and of Mr. Balfour as individuals, not as officials, were important factors in bringing about this happy result.

But even this was not all. A part of the American proposal on naval armament had to be sacrificed as the price of agreement, as stated in the Report of the American Commission:

In accepting the allowance for capital ships, France had made a distinct reservation. It was said that it would be impossible for the French Government to accept reductions for light cruisers, torpedo boats and submarines corresponding to those which were accepted for capital ships. Accordingly, France maintained that her necessities required that she should be allowed 330,000 tons for cruisers, etc., and 90,000 tons for submarines. . . .



In view of the insistence on the part of the French delegation that they could not abate their requirements as to auxiliary craft and submarines, the British delegation stated that they were unable to consent to a limitation of auxiliary craft adapted to meet submarines.

The American plan for the limitation of armament was, as the Report of the American Delegation points out, based upon the following four general principles:

- (1) That all capital-shipbuilding programs, either actual or projected, should be abandoned;
- (2) That further reduction should be made through the scrapping of certain of the older ships;
- (3) That in general regard should be had to the existing naval strength of the powers concerned;
- (4) That the capital ship tonnage should be used as the measurement of strength for navies and a proportionate allowance of auxiliary combatant craft prescribed.

The capital ship of the treaty which may be built hereafter is defined as "a vessel of war, not an aircraft carrier, whose displacement exceeds 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) standard displacement, or which carries a gun with a calibre exceeding 8 inches (203 millimetres)." The capital ship is not to exceed 35,000 tons (35,560 metric tons) standard displacement." It is also provided in the treaty that "no capital ship of any of the Contracting Powers shall carry a gun with a calibre in excess of 16 inches (400 millimetres)."

It is further provided by the treaty that the tonnage of capital ships to be retained is:

By the United States of America.....	525,850
By the British Empire.....	558,950
By France .....	221,170
By Italy .....	182,800
By Japan .....	301,320
Total .....	<u>1,790,090</u>

The ships retained will, of course, deteriorate. Therefore, they may be replaced:

The total capital ship replacement tonnage of each of the Contracting Powers shall not exceed in standard displacement for the United States 525,000 tons (533,400 metric tons); for the British Empire 525,000 tons (533,400 metric tons); for France 175,000 tons (177,800 metric tons); for Italy 175,000 tons (177,800 metric tons); for Japan 315,000 tons (320,040 metric tons). [Article IV.]

The capital ship in excess of the tonnage allowed is to be "scrapped." That is, it is removed from the category of fighting ships, or in the language of the treaty, "placed in such condition that it cannot be put to combatant use."

The number of capital ships to be "scrapped" and the consequent reduction in tonnage are shown in the following table:

	No. of Ships	Tonnage
United States of America...	30	820,540
British Empire .....	24 <sup>1</sup>	605,975
France .....	.. <sup>2</sup>	.....
Italy .....	.. <sup>2</sup>	.....
Japan .....	17 <sup>3</sup>	435,328
	<hr/> 71	<hr/> 1,861,843

Aircraft carriers are included in the treaty, and the carrier is defined as "a vessel of war with a displacement in excess of 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) standard displacement designed for the specific and exclusive purpose of carrying aircraft."

The total tonnage for aircraft carriers of each of the Contracting Powers shall not exceed in standard displacement, for the United States 135,000 tons (137,160 metric tons); for the British Empire 135,000 tons (137,160 metric tons); for France 60,000 tons (60,960 metric tons); for Italy 60,000 tons (60,960 metric tons); for Japan 81,000 (82,296 metric tons). [Article VII.]

As in the case of capital ships, aircraft carriers may be replaced, but the carrier in the future and during the life of the treaty is not to exceed "27,000 tons (27,432 metric tons) standard displacement" nor is the carrier to have a gun with "a calibre in excess of 8 inches (203 millimetres)."

Vessels smaller than capital ships are not limited in number, but they are not to exceed 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) standard displacement, and the calibre of the guns which they may carry is not to exceed 8 inches (203 millimetres).

The Contracting Powers are not to construct or acquire in any way or manner ships of the inhibited classes, nor are they to dispose of them in any way or manner to non-Contracting Powers. Peter is not to be robbed to pay Paul, or, more accurately expressed, Paul is not to be enriched at the expense of Peter.

The treaty is to remain in force until December 31, 1936, and thereafter unless it shall be denounced two years before this date by any one of the Contracting Powers. But within a year of the denunciation, the Contracting Powers are to meet in conference, doubtless in the hope of reaching an agreement for the continuance of the treaty in more or less modified form.

<sup>1</sup> This figure includes 4 Hoods not laid down. Four more ships are to be scrapped on completion of two new ships of 35,000 tons each.

<sup>2</sup> As France and Italy did not possess their quotas of tonnage, no scrapping is required of them by the treaty.

<sup>3</sup> And abandonment of program of 8 ships not laid down.

But circumstances may change so that a Contracting Power may fear that the agreement has become inequitable as far as it is concerned. It may so state and a conference thereupon takes place for "the reconsideration of the provisions of the treaty and its amendment by mutual agreement," and in any event "a conference of the parties to the treaty is to be held" some eight years after the treaty has come into force, to consider what changes should be made in its terms because of "technical and scientific developments" in the interval.

It is foreseen that one or other of the Contracting Powers may be at war. In this event the treaty is to be suspended upon notice of such Power; the Powers at peace may meet and agree to modifications of its terms during the war, or, failing to agree any one of the Contracting Powers at peace may withdraw itself from the obligations of the treaty during the war. On the termination of hostilities the Contracting Powers are to meet and consider what modifications if any, should be made in its provisions.

Such is the principle of the limitation of armament adopted by the Conference and the principle once agreed to, its application on a larger scale is a matter of expediency. The first step is the most important and it has been taken.

It has already been said that submarines were not included in the treaty, but they were not left where the conference found them. The British Commission wished and proposed "that united action should be taken by all nations to forbid their maintenance, construction or employment." The United States stood, however, for the use of submarines against war vessels, and proposed an acceptable compromise drafted by Mr. Root, forbidding their use as commerce destroyers and punishing "as for an act of piracy" violations by submarines of the rules of visit and search required of surface vessels.

In the treaty in which the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan renounce the use of submarines the same Powers thus deal with gases:

The use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and all analogous liquids, materials or devices, having been justly condemned by the general opinion of the civilized world and a prohibition of such use having been declared in treaties to which a majority of the civilized Powers are parties,

The Signatory Powers, to the end that this prohibition shall be universally accepted as a part of international law binding alike the conscience and practice of nations, declare their assent to such prohibition, agree to be bound thereby as between themselves and invite all other civilized nations to adhere thereto. [Article V.]

For the purposes of this report it will be sufficient to refer only to the series of agreements concerning China, to all of

which the United States and Japan were parties, and to a resolution outwardly of modest proportions, but inwardly of infinite possibilities.

Of the Chinese agreements it may be said as a whole that they start from the reaffirmation by all of the participants of the policy of the open door, which they have "observed" in theory and violated in practice; and that they aim to secure the recognition in practice as well as in theory of China as a free, sovereign and independent country, permitting, in the meantime, to China "an increase of its revenues, securing the withdrawal of foreign troops, and providing for the abolition of extraterritoriality," without which freedom, sovereignty and independence are high-sounding but hollow phrases.

Your committee expresses the hope, although it is beyond the scope of its report, that the statesmen of China will probe beneath the surface of things and find in the enlightened traditions of their country the fundamental principles of justice and of fair-dealing which will make of the oldest of nations the New China, instead of attempting to introduce an alien civilization, a procedure which is likely to be futile when it is not actually fatal.

The difference between anarchy, which destroys, and freedom, which preserves alike nations and peoples, is that the will of all as well as of the many, and the will of the few as well as that of the one, is a restrained will; and liberty is only possible or desirable if the freedom of action of the will of the individual and of the community be a will restrained by the principles of justice expressed in rules of law.

We speak of nations as independent and that is true in the sense that no nation should be dependent upon the will of another; but nations are interdependent, as the happiness and prosperity of any one does in fact depend upon the many. It is indeed true "that no one can rightfully impose a rule on another" and that none can make a law of nations, to revert to the language of Chief Justice Marshall. There is no person, however powerful and self-sufficient, who can stand out against the combined common judgment of mankind, and there is no State, made up of men and women more or less artificially grouped, which can stand out against the common judgment of the other States or the greater portion of them, composed of these same men and women divided by a boundary which does not separate. The difficulty is to concentrate the thought of mankind upon the essentials of international conduct and through conference to express the principles of justice in rules of international conduct. Mr. Root took advantage of the meeting of the advisory committee of jurists at The Hague in the summer of 1920, to draft a project for the International

Court of Justice, to turn the thoughts of statesmen in this direction and to state the method of taking over from the individual the principles of justice and of putting them in the rules of public law for the observance of nations. He therefore proposed and the committee adopted the following resolution:

The Advisory Committee of Jurists, assembled at The Hague to draft a plan for a Permanent Court of International Justice,

Convinced that the security of States and the well-being of peoples urgently require the extension of the empire of law and the development of all international agencies for the administration of justice, recommends:

I. That a new conference of the nations in continuation of the first two conferences at The Hague be held as soon as practicable for the following purposes:

1. To restate the established rules of international law, especially, and in the first instance, in the fields affected by the events of the recent war.

2. To formulate and agree upon the amendments and additions, if any, to the rules of international law shown to be necessary or useful by the events of the war and the changes in the conditions of international life and intercourse which have followed the war.

3. To endeavor to reconcile divergent views and secure general agreement upon the rules which have been in dispute heretofore.

4. To consider the subjects not now adequately regulated by international law, but as to which the interests of international justice require that rules of law shall be declared and accepted.

The resolution was addressed neither to the Council nor to the Assembly of the League of Nations. The reference to one or the other body was struck from the draft by the Committee, so that the resolution, in the form in which it was adopted, was a recommendation of the Committee of Jurists, and required no action by the League of Nations, any more than the Resolution of the Committee in favor of the prompt establishment of the Academy of International Law in the Peace Palace at The Hague. Through an unfortunate oversight of the Reporter, the first resolution in question was submitted to the Council and the Assembly of the League by the Appendix of his Report which, prepared after the adjournment of the Committee of Jurists, was not approved by them. When this error was discovered it was too late to correct it, although an attempt was made to do so. The resolution therefore went before the Council where it was modified in part, and the Assembly where it was rejected in toto.

Undaunted by this action, Mr. Root saved a part of the original resolution at the Arms Conference, and it may well be that the more modest and inconspicuous proposal will carry with it and realize the larger purpose. It is to be observed in this connection that the commission is forbidden by express resolution "to review or report upon the rules or declarations relating to submarines or the use of noxious gases and chemicals" adopted by five of the Powers in the Conference.

Lord Lyndhurst, the one American by birth to hold the Lord High Chancellorship of Great Britain, is reported to have said that in choosing the judges for the English bench, he first found a gentleman and if he knew a little law "it did not hurt." It is to be hoped that in selecting members of conferences the new diplomacy may choose an American to his finger-tips with the certainty born of experience, that a knowledge of international law will assuredly help. It should also be said, in behalf of Mr. Hughes, that it does not hurt a Secretary of State to be a lawyer.

The Conference on the Limitation of Armament and Far Eastern Questions has restored the prestige of the United States in international affairs and assured it the moral leadership of the world.

#### IV. CONFERENCE OF WASHINGTON ON THE TACNA AND ARICA CONTROVERSY.

At the moment of preparing this report the City of Washington is again a centre to which the eyes of statesmen—this time of the Americas—are anxiously and inquiringly turned. The representatives of Chile and Peru are appropriately in session in the building of the Pan American Union in an attempt, which assuredly all Americans hope will be successful, to remove from the foreign relations of their respective countries the controversy over the disposition of the provinces of Tacna and Arica. For present purposes it will suffice to say that the Second Article of the treaty of Ancon of October 20, 1883, ending the war between Chile and Peru, which had lasted from 1879 to 1882, provides that

The territory of the provinces of Tacna and Arica . . . shall remain in the possession of Chile, and subject to Chilean laws and authorities, during the term of ten years, to be reckoned from the ratification of the present treaty of peace. At the expiration of that term a *plebiscite* shall, by means of a popular vote, decide whether the territory of the provinces referred to is to remain definitely under the dominion and sovereignty of Chile, or continue to form a part of the Peruvian territory. Whichever of the two countries in whose favor the provinces of Tacna and Arica are to be annexed shall pay to the other 10,000,000 pesos in Chilean silver currency, or Peruvian soles of the same standard and weight.

A special protocol, which shall be considered as an integral part of the present treaty, will establish the form in which the *plebiscite* is to take place, and the conditions and periods of payment of the 10,000,000 pesos by the country which remains in possession of the provinces of Tacna and Arica.<sup>1</sup>

Your committee feels that it is unwise to make any statement concerning the reasons which have delayed the protocol which, when agreed to, was to bind the two countries as if it had formed

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<sup>1</sup> *Rose Book of Chile*, Washington, 1918, pp. 62-63.



an integral part of the original treaty. Your committee feels that some statement should be made concerning the matter. Therefore it quotes the following paragraph on the subject from the eleventh edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* which appeared in 1911, long before the present negotiations:<sup>1</sup>

The period of ten years originally agreed upon for the Chilean occupation of these provinces expired in 1894. At that date the peace of Peru was so seriously disturbed by internal troubles that the government was quite unable to take active steps to bring about any solution of the matter. After 1894 negotiations between the two governments were attempted from time to time, but without any satisfactory results. The question hinged to a great extent on the qualification necessary for the inhabitants to vote, in the event of a plebiscite being called to decide whether Chilean ownership was to be finally established or the provinces were to revert to Peruvian sovereignty. Peru proposed that only Peruvian residents should be entitled to take part in a popular vote; Chile rejected this proposition, on the ground that all residents in the territories in question should have a voice in the final decision. The agreement between Chile and Bolivia, by which the disputed provinces were to be handed over to the latter country if Chilean possession was recognized, was also a stumbling-block, a strong feeling existed among Peruvians against this proceeding. It was not so much the value of Tacna and Arica that put difficulties in the way of a settlement as the fact that the national pride of the Peruvians ill brooked the idea of permanently losing all claim to this section of country.

While the Arms Conference was in session in Washington, Chile and Peru took up the question of Tacna and Arica. The countries in controversy intimated that an invitation to meet in Washington would be acceptable. It was extended. Representatives of Chile and Peru met in the building of the Pan American Union on May 15, 1922, at which place and time Secretary Hughes delivered an address which states the reasons for the meeting, the terms of the invitation and the hopes entertained by all men and women of good will of the Americas. It is, therefore, given in full:

It is with the utmost gratification that I extend to you a cordial welcome to this Capital and felicitate you upon this meeting for the purpose of ending a long-standing controversy. You will find here, I trust, an atmosphere congenial to your endeavors and you cannot fail to be impressed with the deep interest that we feel in all that pertains to the welfare of Chile and Peru and of all our sister Republics in Latin America. This meeting place, devoted to Pan-American friendship, has the most inspiring memories. What has been accomplished within these walls must remain a lasting assurance that the most difficult problems can be solved when nations take counsel of the interests of peace and seek with united purpose a better understanding. Here we have witnessed the astounding spectacle of great naval powers voluntarily agreeing to scrap a large proportion of their capital ships and to end the most serious competition in naval armament, thus relieving their peoples of an intolerable burden and affording convincing proof of the absence of policies of aggression. Here, nations especially

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<sup>1</sup> *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 1911, Vol. XXI, p. 277.



interested in the Far East have been able to dispel apprehension and distrust and find through their common endeavors a basis for amity and cooperation.

Surely this is an auspicious time to heal old wounds and to end whatever differences may exist in Latin America, and there could be no more agreeable harbinger of a better day and of a lasting peace upon this hemisphere than the convening of this conference of the representatives of the Republics of Chile and Peru. I congratulate you upon the high purpose and the noble and conciliatory spirit which have animated both Governments in the approach to this meeting and upon the earnest desire which both have manifested that through this friendly intercourse a mutually satisfactory settlement may be found. Permit me to express not only the hope but the firm conviction that your zealous and well-directed endeavors dominated by this friendly spirit will be crowned with complete success.

It may be appropriate for me to repeat the terms of the invitation extended by the Government of the United States to the Governments of Chile and Peru, the acceptance of which has led to this conference. I had the honor, on behalf of my Government, of addressing both Governments as follows:

"The Government of the United States through the courtesy of the Ambassadors of Chile and Peru in Washington, has been kept informed of the progress of the recent negotiations carried on directly by telegraph between the Governments of Chile and Peru, looking toward a settlement of the long-standing controversy with respect to the unfulfilled provisions of the Treaty of Ancon. It has noted with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction the lofty spirit of conciliation which has animated the two Governments, and that as a result of these direct exchanges of views, the idea of arbitration of the pending difficulties is acceptable in principle to both. It has also taken note of the suggestion that representatives of the two Governments be named to meet in Washington with a view to finding the means of settling the difficulties which have divided the two countries.

"Desiring in the interests of American peace and concord to assist, in a manner agreeable to both Governments concerned, in finding a way to end this long-standing controversy, the President of the United States would be pleased to welcome in Washington the representatives which the Governments of Chile and Peru may see fit to appoint, to the end that such representatives may settle, if happily it may be, the existing difficulties, or may arrange for the settlement of them by arbitration."

You have here the privilege and responsibility of exceptional opportunity. Perhaps no event has ever been contemplated by the American Republics with deeper interest and more fervent hope. The only relief for a troubled world is in resort to the processes of reason in lieu of those of force. Direct and candid interchanges, a sincere desire to make an amicable adjustment, the promotion of mutual understanding and the determination to avoid unnecessary points of difference in order that attention may be centered upon what is fair and practicable—these are of the essence of the processes of reason. The pathway to an enduring concord and to the prosperity of a mutual helpfulness lies open before you. What is done here will have a lasting effect upon the security and happiness of all peoples, inasmuch as the success of this conference through your agreement will not only demonstrate your wisdom and lofty conceptions of duty, but will furnish the world with a needed and inspiring example of the practice of peace.

The Government of the United States gives you welcome and God-speed.

Your Standing Committee on International Law believes that the world can be saved from its material troubles only by the substitution of the rule of law for the rule of force. It sees in the achievements of the past year a justification of the resumption of the orderly processes of development which preceded the World War, and which would have prevented its outbreak if good faith had kept the upper hand of

Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself.

JAMES BROWN SCOTT,  
GEORGE SUTHERLAND,  
THOMAS BURKE,  
KATHRYN SELLERS.

**REPORT**  
**OF**  
**COMMITTEE ON INSURANCE LAW.**

*To the American Bar Association:*

The American Bar Association has maintained a committee on insurance law for more than 20 years. The creation of the committee came through the realization of the Association of the conflict and woeful lack of harmony in the laws and rules enacted and promulgated in the several states regulating the business of insurance. Each state, from time to time in a long series of years, had established special laws and regulations which at the various times seemed needful. These special laws and departmental rules in each state were made with little or no regard for the laws and rules of other states. They were made with little or no comprehension of the business of insurance as being or becoming an interstate or inter-nation institution whose ramifications proceed from a central office throughout the country or throughout the world. The result was 40-odd sets of patchworks of inconsistent, conflicting and retaliatory laws and rules, each fettering in its own way the spread of operations of a business that should be encouraged and left untrammelled except in so far as the protection and security of the insuring public call for restriction and regulation. If it were possible there should be but one system of rules and regulations for the institution of insurance, now so essential an element in all commercial, industrial and domestic affairs.

This committee was impressed with the hampering effect of these conflicting state laws on insurance companies, and the inefficiency of the state laws in a wholesome control over their operations and consequent injury and lack of protection of the people insured. Naturally, therefore, the first impulse of the committee was to substitute one federal system of regulating laws for all companies doing interstate business, to be administered by one federal insurance department and the abolition of all state laws and state insurance departments except in so far as such state laws and departments might be retained for the regulation of insurance companies which confined their operations to the state.

The idea of a federal insurance code and federal insurance department was the subject of extended consideration by the committee for several years. All members of the committee seem to

have strongly favored a federal code and federal department in substitution for all state laws and state departments, as a matter of practical expedience. The members of the committee disagreed, however, on the power of the Congress to so control the operations of insurance companies. Some members of the committee considered that as insurance has been declared not within the commerce clause of the Constitution, Congress had no such power, other members being of opinion that it was within the power of Congress.

Upon a divided report of the committee, the Association refused to recommend to Congress the enactment of such a federal law. This action of the Association was solely upon the ground that such a law was not within the powers granted to Congress by the Constitution, but with the expressed, clear apprehensions of the evils flowing from the operation of the many conflicting and inharmonious laws of the several states, and the desire that the Association should take some action tending to promote harmony between the laws and rules of the several states.

This committee and the Association have realized that, on account of the traditions, historical settings and other peculiarities incident to the insurance laws of each state, it would not be possible now to have an absolute uniform code of regulations adopted in every state, or in any considerable number of states. Therefore, it was proposed that a code should be prepared which in whole or in its several parts might be a model which the legislatures of the several states may follow in any amendments, revisions or codifications of the laws. The Committee on the District of Columbia of the National Senate then had under consideration the subject of a code of insurance laws of the District of Columbia. In a conference of the Senate Committee and this committee, the Senate Committee urged that the American Bar Association prepare a code of insurance regulations which might be a model for the several states, and which the Congress might enact for the District of Columbia. Thereupon the Association directed this committee to prepare such code. After deliberations extending over several years, during which five several printed tentative drafts were published, criticized, changed and revised, the committee submitted its code to the Association. The Association adopted it and recommended it as a guide in such legislation in the several states, and instructed this committee to submit it to the Congress and urge its enactment into law for the regulation of insurance in the District of Columbia..

The bill was introduced in the Sixty-sixth Congress and was discussed by the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, but on account of other matters of more momentous importance consideration of the bill was deferred and no action was taken.

The same bill was introduced in the Sixty-Seventh Congress where it is pending as Senate Bill No. 2229, by Senator Pomerene. This committee has no knowledge of any objection being urged against the code since its adoption by the Association, or of any opposition to the bill pending in Congress, and the committee has been led to believe that it would be enacted into law so soon as other graver matters may permit of attention to it by Congress.

The code has fulfilled the purpose of this committee, and of the Association, for it has been used as a guide and, to some extent, as a model for those interested in preparing and considering insurance codes and in the preparation and consideration of bills regulating some particular subjects or phases of insurance.

On behalf of the committee on insurance law, I move that the committee be instructed to continue furnishing copies of the code and information relating to it to those interested in such legislation in the several states, and that the committee urge upon the Congress the enactment of the code into law for the regulation of insurance in the District of Columbia.

A. I. VORYS,  
ASHLEY COCKRILL,  
JAMES C. JONES,  
JAMES B. KERR,  
SCOTT M. LOFTIN.

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**STANDING COMMITTEE ON JURISPRUDENCE AND LAW**  
**REFORM.**

*To the American Bar Association:*

Your Committee on Jurisprudence and Law Reform respectfully reports as follows:

There are bills pending in Congress upon six subjects which have been considered by this committee and which have been in various forms considered by the Association. These are as follows:

**1. THE BILL RELATING TO DECLARATORY JUDGMENTS.**

This subject was dealt with in our reports of 1920 and 1921. After very careful consideration of the subject, and conference with other members of the Association, we came to the conclusion that the bill originally proposed by the committee and of which a copy (Exhibit C) is annexed to our report for 1921 should be amended and we prepared an amendment which is embodied in H. R. 10143. A copy is annexed marked A. This was introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Moores, of Indiana, who is a member of the committee. The subject was very carefully considered at the hearings before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, February 20, 1922, and the Judiciary Committee of the House on the following day. Some of the Senators pointed out that by legislation in some of the states, or by local practice, some of the objects to be secured by the bill could be obtained under the existing practice. But it is clear that there are many beneficial purposes subserved by this practice of rendering declaratory judgments in countries where it prevails, which could not be obtained under any practice now existing in the United States. We have pointed out this to the Judiciary Committee and annex a brief statement of some of them to this report, marked B.

**2. WRITS OF ERROR AND APPEALS.**

The bill on this subject abolishing writs of error and giving the remedy by appeal in all cases where there is a right of review, has been amended by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and

as amended has been favorably reported. We annex a copy of the bill as reported to the Senate, marked C.

### 3. REMOVAL OF CASES TO THE FEDERAL COURTS.

This subject has been under consideration by the Association since 1919 and is dealt with in the report of the committee to suggest remedies, etc., which was presented in 1919. The bill recommended by the committee in 1921 is Exhibit A annexed to the report of that year. This subject has elicited much interest, owing to the conflict of the decisions in the different circuits. There is certainly much ambiguity in the statutes which the Supreme Court has said could only be removed by Congress. The consideration thus given to the subject has led the committee to recommend an amendment to the bill of which a copy was reported in 1921. This bill is S. 1011, H. R. 10142.

When this matter was under consideration by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, they requested this committee to draw a bill which should embody in a federal statute, the rule as to the districts in which suits for personal injuries should be brought which was adopted during the federal control of railroads. We complied with this request and prepared a new section which we propose as Section 53-A to be incorporated in the Judicial Code. This amendment has been submitted by us to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and is under consideration by them.

We annex a copy of this bill in this amended form, marked D.

### 4. TREATY RIGHTS OF ALIENS.

The bill on this subject which was approved by the Association in the year 1920 and of which a copy is annexed to the report for that year, was introduced in the Senate by Senator Kellogg and is S. 1942. The same subject is dealt with in the Anti-Lynching Bill, H. R. 13, which passed the House and is now before the Senate. Section 7 of that bill as to the treaty rights of aliens is so separable from the subject of lynching, which is the main purpose of the bill, that constitutional objections to federal legislation against lynching have no application to the section enabling the federal courts more efficiently to secure the treaty rights of aliens. If the bill should be passed, we are of the opinion that Section 7, which deals with the latter subject, would be valid in any case. There seems no doubt of the power of Congress to pass laws enforcing the provisions of valid treaties which are declared by the Constitution to be the supreme law of the land.

### 5. LOSS OF CIVIL RIGHTS.

The bill on this subject, recommended by this committee in 1921, a copy of which is embodied in our report for that year and



which was approved by the Association, has been introduced in the present Congress and is S. 1546, and H. R. 5030. On this subject also the committee has had a hearing, but at the date of this report no action has been taken in either House.

#### 6. PLEAS OF GUILTY.

Senator Nelson has introduced a bill, S. 3245, which would facilitate the practice in the federal courts in reference to pleas of guilty. In some of the circuits persons accused of crime who are willing to plead guilty, are often detained in confinement for a considerable period before their cases can be brought before the court, the plea received and sentence imposed. The senator informs us that this bill is modelled from one that is enforced in Minnesota which has worked well there. The committee at his request have considered the subject and in our opinion the bill embodies a desirable reform.

The new subjects which have been referred to this committee during the current year and concerning which no recent action has been taken by the Association are as follows:

##### 1. FEES AND EXPENSES IN THE FEDERAL COURTS.

The committee was led to take up this subject by a speech of Senator Norris delivered in the Senate in April, 1922, in which he declared that the expense of litigation in the federal courts was much greater than it was in the state courts. He referred to declarations by President Taft before he became Chief Justice and by Senator Root in which the expense of litigation was referred to as a heavy burden upon the poor, and in which the importance of improved procedure was emphasized. These declarations were made before the passage of the act which has been recommended by the Association and which was approved February 26, 1919, C. 48 (Supplement, Barnes Federal Code, Chapter 11, Section 1043), and which requires the court to give judgment upon the entire record "without regard to technical errors, defects, or exceptions which do not affect the substantial rights of the parties." Senator Norris did not refer to this act. It has undoubtedly diminished the delay and expense in the federal courts and as it becomes better understood and more efficiently enforced, the advantage will be increased.

There is one source of expense to litigants in the federal courts which is generally absent in the state courts; that is to say in many state courts there are official stenographers paid by the public. In the federal courts stenographers are paid by the litigants. The committee recommended and the Association of 1910 approved the recommendation of a bill to authorize the appoint-

ment of stenographers in the federal courts (Reports, American Bar Association, 1909, pp. 585, 605, 608; *Ibid.*, 1910, pp. 622, 623), their salaries to be paid as those of judges are paid. The committee was heard before the Judiciary Committee of Congress upon this bill. It encountered opposition from the stenographers Union. The representative of that union expressed unwillingness to have their compensation determined by the judges. So far as we are advised, no action was taken by the Congressional Committee on that subject. Our committee has recently requested the introduction of the same bill, amended so as to conform to the reorganization of the federal courts, and we hope in this way to remove one just cause of complaint.

The subject of fees for services rendered by officials in the federal courts was then taken up by this committee. It appeared that in many states the complaint of the senator that official fees were higher in the federal courts than they were in the state courts was well founded. (Chapter 17 of Barnes Federal Code, pp. 272-289, is entitled "Fees and Compensation of Officers." Section 1141 leaves to each Circuit Court of Appeals the fixing of costs and fees in that court. Section 1145 fixes the fees of clerks. Section 1147 fixes the fees of marshals. Fees in bankruptcy cases are fixed by the Act of July 1, 1898, Secs. 48, 52, 30th Stat. 559, Barnes, Sections 9132, 9136.)

The annual report of the Attorney-General for 1921, page 145, gives the entire expense of the United States Courts at.....	\$11,402,808.96.
On page 144 are the items "received earnings" from individual and corporations by United States Marshals, Exhibit 6, pp. 422-425...	\$217,429.62.
"Earnings from individuals and corporations of United States District Courts".....	\$857,289.67.
The total of the receipts for fees is.....	\$1,074,719.29.

We learn from the Attorney-General that the expenditures thus specified "cover the entire expenses of the federal courts." Previous acts which permitted "certain officers to utilize earnings for compensation and expenses, have been superseded by the Acts of May 28, 1896, and February 26, 1919, all earnings being now covered into the Treasury, with the exception of the earnings of clerks of United States Circuit Courts of Appeals and certain revenues in Alaska which are utilized for court expenses."

A bill to diminish the expense of proceedings on appeal and writs of error, was proposed by the committee and recommended by the Association in 1909 (Reports, American Bar Association, 1909, pp. 587, 609; *Ibid.*, 1910, p. 622). This bill was amended in Congress and in its amended form passed and was approved February 13, 1911, (35 Stat. 901; Barnes Federal Code, Sec.

1395). The Attorney-General in his last report (page 4) states that the language of this act as it passed is ambiguous and has resulted in much confusion in the matter of fees and other charges. The Attorney-General informed us that Congress has attempted no action upon his recommendation for an amendment to this statute. Your committee is engaged in examining the subject and hopes to be able to aid in removing the ambiguity complained of.

## 2. INJUNCTIONS.

A bill H. R. 10212, was introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Bacharach, of New Jersey, January 31, 1922. This bill provides "that no district or circuit court of the United States or judges thereof, shall have jurisdiction to entertain any bill of complaint to suspend or restrain the enforcement, operation or execution of any order made by any administrative board or commission in any state, acting under and pursuant to the statutes of such state, where such order was made after hearings upon notice, nor to entertain jurisdiction of any bill of complaint to suspend or restrain the enforcement, operation or execution of the statute under which such order was made in any case where, under the statute of that state, provision is made for a judicial review of such order upon the law and the facts." There is a proviso that the bill shall not apply to matters affecting interstate commerce. This subject of injunction was dealt with by the committee in 1913. (Reports, American Bar Association, 1913, pp. 555, 561, 575; *Ibid.*, 1914, pp. 578-584. In these reports the committee undertook to vindicate the existing law in reference to injunctions and the practice under it. Without repeating all that was said in these reports, we quote from Report of 1913, *Ibid.*, 1913, pp. 559-561:

This complaint against injunctions is really the direct reverse of the complaint which is also common, that legal procedure is technical and dilatory. The procedure in injunction cases is neither. Either party is at liberty to put in any evidence it chooses without regard to the technical rules which prevail in the ordinary trial of causes, and the hearing is speedy. The whole arsenal of technical points by which cases are often procrastinated is of no avail here.

The true purpose of an injunction is to prevent irreparable injury. This may mean either injury that in the strict sense of the word cannot in any way be made good, or an injury the consequences of which will be such that the damage consequent upon it cannot be accurately adjusted, and so cannot be compensated by any money payment. In theory, the injunction is the defense of the weak against the strong. Conditions of society are such that some men have power far greater than others. This power may come from their greater wealth. It may come from their organization and discipline. But from whatever source it is derived, the fact of the power remains. Without the right of injunction it would be perfectly possible for such persons to commit wrongs against their fellow citizens and then, having attained the object they desire, sit down and calmly await the result of an action for

damages. In defending such an action, all the delays which are possible under our system of jurisprudence would be availed of, every technical objection would be taken; every possible appeal would be resorted to. In many cases the plaintiff would not have the pecuniary means to prosecute the suit to a conclusion; in many others the burden of contesting it would be so great that he would relinquish the contest and the aggressor would remain in possession of the field. Under our present system, when such an injury is threatened, the party who has reason to apprehend it may apply to the court and obtain an order immediately forbidding the aggressor to commit the wrong and requiring him to show cause why he should not be permanently forbidden to commit it during the pendency of the suit. The hearing in such a case is prompt. The evidence, it is true, is by affidavit and not subject to cross-examination, but in point of fact, the actual facts of the case are generally presented to the court. Both parties are heard by counsel, and the court promptly passes upon their rights. In case of doubt, the injunction is refused. But if the plaintiff has made out a clear case, it is granted. The aggressor still has the right to a full trial in ordinary course, with the right of cross-examination of the adversary's witnesses. But in nine cases out of ten he does not avail of this right. The injunction has defeated his nefarious attempt to injure or destroy some one who for some reason he wishes to assail, and he gives up the contest."

We cannot close this part of our report better than by quoting from the language of Mr. Justice Brewer in an address delivered in Brooklyn, N. Y., November 23, 1909.

"When the choice is between redress or prevention of injury by force and by peaceful process, the law is well pleased if the individual will consent to waive his right to the use of force and await its action. (*In re Debs*, 158 U. S. 583.)

"Government by injunction has been an object of easy denunciation. So far from restricting its power, there never was a time when its restricted and vigorous exercise was worth more to the nation and for the best interests of all. As population becomes more dense, as business interests multiply and crowd each other, the restraining power of a court of equity is of far greater importance than a punishing power of a criminal law. The best scientific thought of the day is along the lines of prevention rather than those of cure. We aim to stay the spread of epidemics rather than to permit them to run their course and attend solely to the work of curing the sick. And shall it be said of the law, which claims to be the perfection of reason and to express the highest thought of the day, that it no longer aims to prevent the wrong but limits its action to the matter of punishment?

"To take away the equitable power of restraining wrong is a step backward toward barbarism rather than a step forward toward a higher civilization. . . . Courts make mistakes in granting injunctions. So they do in other orders and decrees. Shall the judicial power be taken away because of their occasional mistakes? The argument would lead to the total abolition of the judicial function."

The action of the committee expressed in these reports was approved by the Association.

Three hearings have been had upon this bill. At one of these, a member of this committee, Mr. Harriman, attended and pointed out the objections to it upon the grounds referred to in these previous reports. The Chairman also presented a similar state-

ment. After considering the subject carefully, this committee unanimously voted that it disapproved the bill. Information as to this vote has been presented to the Judiciary Committee of the House which has had the matter under consideration.

### 3. STOCKHOLDERS SUITS.

Complaint has been made to this committee that the law on this subject was in an unsatisfactory condition and adapted to encourage suits brought in the interest of attorneys and not for the real benefit of clients. Your committee still has the subject under consideration and will welcome suggestions regarding it from members of the Association.

### 4. INCREASING THE NUMBER OF JUDGES IN THE SUPREME COURT.

This subject was dealt with in our last report. A bill has been introduced in Congress (S. 3164, H. R. 10479) which undertakes to deal with the congestion in the docket of the Supreme Court by limiting the right of appeal to that tribunal. In effect, under the provisions of this bill, the review of decisions, in almost all cases, of any circuit court of appeals would be by *certiorari* or a certificate from the Circuit Court of Appeals. It is understood that this bill has the approval of the justices of the Supreme Court.

Your committee has considered this bill and approved it with the amendment as to writs of error, before mentioned.

### 5. JURISDICTION OF THE FEDERAL COURTS IN ACTIONS FOR PERSONAL INJURIES.

Your committee was requested by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate to draw an act which would put in the form of law, a rule similar to that which existed during the period of the federal control of railroads. President Severance has joined in the request and we have accordingly drawn an amendment which we think might be very well added to our bill (H. R. 10142) in reference to Removal of Causes. A copy of this bill thus amended is appended, marked D. The reason given by the committee is that ambulance chasers in different parts of the country get hold of parties who have been injured in railroad accidents, and in some way secure jurisdiction over railroads half way across the continent from the place they operate, and bring suits. The bad effects of this are two-fold—first, the defendant is embarrassed in having to try its case in a foreign jurisdiction, in many cases a great distance from where its witnesses are available; and, second, it is an imposition upon the foreign jurisdiction to maintain courts for the trial of cases that do not arise in the district; and which have no natural connection therewith.

We recommend for adoption the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That this Association approves the action of the Committee on Jurisprudence and Law Reform, detailed in the foregoing report.

*Resolved*, That this Association instructs the said committee to continue to promote the passage of the bills mentioned in said report, which have had the approval of said committee.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EVERETT P. WHEELER, *Chairman*,  
HENRY W. TAFT,  
THOMAS J. O'DONNELL,  
J. F. LOUGHBOROUGH,  
SAMUEL T. DOUGLAS,  
ROBERT P. SHICK,  
JOHN R. HARDIN,  
TORE TEIGEN,  
WILLIAM HUNTER,  
MERRILL MOORES,  
LUCIEN HUGH ALEXANDER,  
NATHAN W. MACCHESNEY,  
FRANK H. NORCROSS,  
GEORGE E. BEERS,  
EDWARD A. HARRIMAN,  
*Committee.*

*August 18, 1922.*

Mr. O'Donnell asks that it be distinctly stated that in his judgment the Anti-Lynching Bill is unconstitutional and an insidious attempt to aggrandise federal power, already grossly overgrown. He would prefer that legislation to protect the treaty rights of Aliens should be in a separate bill as recommended by the Association.

The committee was not asked to consider the Anti-Lynching Bill until it was too late for us to confer upon this subject, and the portion of the report relating to it expresses no approval of the bill.

A.

H. R. 10143.

A BILL

TO AMEND THE JUDICIAL CODE BY ADDING A NEW SECTION TO BE NUMBERED 274D.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Judicial Code approved March 3, 1911, is hereby amended by adding after Section 2740 thereof, a new section to be numbered 274D, as follows:

Section 274D (1) In cases of actual controversy in which if suits were brought the courts of the United States would have jurisdiction, the said courts upon petition shall have jurisdiction to declare rights and other legal relations on request of interested parties for such declarations



whether or not further relief is or could be prayed, and such declarations shall have the force of final decree and be reviewable as such.

(2) Further relief based on declaratory decree may be granted whenever necessary or proper. The application shall be by petition to a court having jurisdiction to grant the relief. If the application be deemed sufficient the court shall, on reasonable notice, require any adverse party whose rights have been adjudicated by the declaration, to show cause why further relief should not be granted forthwith.

(3) When a declaration of right or the granting of further relief based thereon shall involve the determination of issues of fact triable by a jury, such issues may be submitted to a jury in the form of interrogatories, with proper instructions by the court, whether a general verdict be required or not.

(4) The Supreme Court may adopt rules for the better enforcement and regulation of this provision.

## B.

### CASES IN WHICH THE ENGLISH COURTS HAVE GRANTED DECLARATORY RELIEF.<sup>1</sup>

A declaration as to an employer's future rights under an agreement for service. *Thompson Bros. & Co. vs. Amis* (1917), 1 Ch. 211.

Whether certain debentures issued by a company were valid. *In re North Eastern Insurance Co.* (1919), 1 Ch. 198.

Declaration to determine whether a payment of £200 per annum "free of all duties" was free from income tax. *Pratt vs. Gamble* (1917), 2 Ch. 140. Affirmed (1917), 2 Ch. 401.

Action by a company to have one Green and not one Hopkinson declared the owner of certain stock therein. *In re Indo China Steam Navigation Co.* (1917), 2 Ch. 100.

Action to determine who were entitled to funds in a company no longer of service to the contributors thereto. *Robson vs. Attorney-General* (1917), 2 Ch. 18.

Action by a shareholder against the company for a declaration as to his share of the profits for certain years. *Evling vs. Israel & Oppenheimer* (1918), 1 Ch. 101.

Question whether a tenant holding over under a lease for a year and a fraction could have his tenancy terminated by a notice expiring on the date the tenancy was entered into or on the date it terminated. *Croft vs. Blay* (1919), 1 Ch. 277.

Plaintiff engaged a manager at an annual salary plus commission on the "net profits" of the year. It sought a declaration whether commission should be on "net profits" before or after excess duty to Crown was deducted. *Patent Castings Syndicate, Lt. vs. Etherington* (1919), 1 Ch. 306.

Declaration whether a notice dismissing a teacher and refusing to pay further salary was valid under the circumstances stated. *Martin vs. Eccles Corporation* (1919), 1 Ch. 387.

Husband and wife entered into a separation agreement whereby he agreed to pay her £9 every Wednesday. He brings action to determine whether he may deduct income tax from future payments. *Wasmuth vs. Janes* (1918), 2 Ch. 54.

Action by a purchaser to obtain a declaration that an agreement for the sale of a leasehold had been dissolved because the vendor's attorney

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<sup>1</sup> From Article by Hon. A. J. Vinje, Justice of Wisconsin Supreme Court, Marquette, April, 1920, pp. 108-110.



in fact, who made the sale, had become a public enemy. *Tingley vs. Muller* (1917), 2 Ch. 144.

A lessee secured a lease of premises for 30 years to commence in 1946, more than 21 years after its date. The Land Registrar was in doubt as to whether it was entitled to registry because it was thought to offend the rule against perpetuities. *Mann, Crossman & Paulin vs. Land Registry* (1918), 1 Ch. 202.

A company's articles provided that "the instrument appointing a proxy shall be deposited at the registered office of the company not less than two clear days before the day for holding the meeting at which the person named in such instrument proposes to vote." Held that proxies lodged between the dates of an original meeting and the adjournment thereof were invalid, the adjourned meeting being merely a continuation of the original meeting. *McLaren vs. Thompson* (1917), 2 Ch. 41. Affirmed on appeal (1917), 2 Ch. 261.

Declaration whether the lessors of certain premises were entitled to payment in full for the amount necessary to put leasehold in as good condition as the lease stipulated—the lessee having gone into liquidation, or whether lessors must prove for it in liquidation and take their proportionate share. (1919), 1 Ch. 416.

Declaration as to the meaning of a contract for the sale of two plots of land "and buildings, material, etc." Held that the words "etc." did not extend to a right of way not mentioned and that the conveyance should exclude it. *In re Walmsley & Shaws Contract* (1917), 1 Ch. 93.

A manager hired at an annual yearly salary plus 5% on profits in excess of expenses, interest on preferred and ordinary shares. Held that he was entitled to 5% of the excess profits before excess profit duty was paid to the crown. *William Hollins & Co., Limited vs. Paget* (1917), 1 Ch. 187.

Question whether a railroad act authorized a subsequent railway to construct its roadbed across a former one by means of an embankment or by means of a trestle. *Taff Vale Ry. Co. vs. Cardiff Ry. Co.* (1917), 1 Ch. 299.

The purchase price of a business to be one-third of the "net profits" for a certain number of years. Held that excess duty to crown must be deducted before "net profits" were to be divided, *Condran vs. Stark* (1917), 1 Ch. 639.

In the third session of the 65th Congress Professor Borchard of Yale submitted a brief to the Judiciary Committee upon the bill that was then pending in reference to Declaratory Judgments. This brief was printed and is a very able statement of the argument. We quote one paragraph from page 46, which is as follows:

"Coming now to the numerous questions which have involved the construction and interpretation of contracts, actions have on several occasions been instituted for a declaration that a certain contract was no longer binding on the plaintiff or was binding on the defendant. Among the former of these cases, which seeks a negative declaration of privilege (absence of duty), the case of *Societe Maritime et Commerciale vs. Venus Steam Shipping Co. (Ltd.)* is a leading one. Here the plaintiff had undertaken by contract to load ore on steamers to be furnished by one L., the alleged assignor of the defendants, for five years. The plaintiffs claimed that there was no valid assignment to the defendants, that L. was not the defendants' agent, and that there was no novation. As the original contract had over a year still to run, and as plaintiffs did not wish to break it and subject themselves to an action for damages, they availed themselves of the valuable privilege of seeking from the court a declaration that the contract was no longer

binding on them. In making the declaration sought, Channel, J., remarked: (1904) 9 Com. Cas. 289.

"Showing a necessity of a decision upon it, I think they are entitled to a declaration as to whether or not the contract is binding upon them. They are not bound at their peril to perform it and then to be liable to heavy damages for not performing it for the space of the next one and one-half years. If they are wrong, they would be liable for damages down to the time of the judgment of the court while they are refusing to perform; but upon the court saying that they were bound, they would then say: 'We will not go on with it for the remainder of the time.' I think that is a sufficient reason for making the declaration."

### C.

#### REPORT, JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, SENATE, APRIL 20, 1922.

CALENDAR No. 633; SENATE REPORT, No. 636.

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the writ of error in cases civil and criminal is abolished. All relief which heretofore could be obtained by writ of error shall hereafter be obtainable by appeal.

SEC. 2. An appeal may be taken by serving upon the adverse party or his attorney of record, and by filing in the office of the clerk with whom the judgment or order appealed from is entered a written notice to the effect that the appellant appeals from the judgment or order or, from a specified part thereof. No petition of appeal or allowance of an appeal shall be required: *Provided however,* That before such appeal shall become effective, the appellant shall furnish the same security as is now provided by Section 1000 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in case of writs of error.

### D.

#### A BILL

#### TO AMEND THE JUDICIAL CODE.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That Sec. 28 of the Judicial Code, approved March 3, 1911, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following:

"The district court for the proper district to which the suit in the state court is removable is the district court of the United States for the judicial district, or if such district be divided, for the division of the judicial district in which such state court is located. Provisions of law describing the district courts of the United States in which suits shall be brought do not apply to, nor affect the removal jurisdiction of district courts, nor the removability of suits thereto."

SEC. 2. The Judicial Code is hereby amended by adding after Section 53 an additional section to be known as Section 53-A:

SEC. 53-A. In suits to recover damages for injuries to the person or for the death of any person, the action must be brought either

(a) In the district in which the plaintiff resided at the time of the injury, or

(b) In the district in which is located the principal place of business of the defendant, or

(c) In the district in which the injury occurred.

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**COMMITTEE ON ADMIRALTY AND MARITIME LAW.**

*To the American Bar Association:*

The Committee on Courts of Admiralty begs leave to report as follows:

On January 3, 1922, the Supreme Court handed down a decision in the case of the *Western Maid* and the *Carolinian*, granting writs of prohibition to prevent United States District Courts from exercising jurisdiction of proceedings *in rem* for collisions which occurred while the vessels libeled were owned, absolutely or *pro hac vice*, by the United States, and employed in the public service.

The result of this decision is to emphasize the need of a statute permitting suits against the Government for collision. On the Continent of Europe suit may be brought against the Government for torts, and in Great Britain, where a collision occurs with a King's ship, the private suitor may bring an action in the ordinary courts against the commanding officer of the ship, and the representative of the Crown appears and defends *causa honoris* and pays any judgment that may be recovered. Here in our Republic the maxim that "The King can do no wrong" is given full force and effect.

By the Act of March 9, 1920, where a Government vessel is employed as a merchant vessel, suit is permitted. For damage through the negligence of a war or naval vessel, there is no remedy except by a special Act of Congress, and it often takes years to secure the necessary legislation. To meet this situation a bill was prepared by the Maritime Law Association of the United States and introduced at the last session of Congress by Mr. Husted of New York (H. R. 6256, 67th Congress, First Session). This was reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee, but failed of passage. A similar measure is now pending in the House. It authorizes suit to be brought against the United States in Admiralty for collisions caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States. We recommend that the Association approve this bill and authorize your Committee to urge its enactment.

Two subjects of great importance to the maritime interests of this country will be brought before the International Conference on Maritime Law, which is expected to reconvene in Brussels within the next few months. The last sessions of the Conference were held in Brussels in 1909 and 1910. Twenty-five maritime nations, including the United States, attended the conference, and signed two conventions or treaties, one on salvage and the other on collisions. The salvage treaty, which did not depart in any material respect from our own law, was submitted to the Senate and ratified, and on August 1, 1912, Congress passed an Act carrying out the provisions of the treaty.

The other treaty relating to collisions departed radically from our law; apportioning damage in case of fault on the part of two or more vessels according to the degree of fault, thus adopting the rule long in force on the Continent of Europe and abandoning the British and American *judicium rusticum*, by which, in case of fault on the part of two colliding vessels, the damages are divided equally. This treaty has been ratified by every nation represented at the Conference except the United States. The treaty was never submitted to the Senate and reposes in the pigeon-holes of the Department of State.

At the Brussels Conference of 1910 *projets*, or draft treaties, on the subject of hypothecations and liens, and also on limitation of ship-owners' liability, were prepared, and these will come up for consideration at the next session of the Conference. At a recent meeting of the Maritime Law Association of the United States these two draft treaties were considered, and resolutions were adopted recommending that our Government send delegates to the next meeting of the Brussels Conference, with instructions to secure, so far as possible, a reasonable and uniform law for limitation of ship owner's liability. This subject has become a most important one to the United States, owing to the large increase in our merchant marine. It is desirable that there should be one uniform law of liability so that, in whatever country a ship may be, the owner may know the limit of his liability, and not be subject to the chance of the port in which his ship is found.

As to the draft treaty on hypothecations and liens on vessels, the Maritime Law Association recommended that our Government should not approve the treaty either in principle or in detail. In the opinion of that Association, the subject of liens is peculiarly a national question, not an international one. Our system of liens differs materially from that of other countries, and is expressed in the Act of Congress passed June 23, 1910, and re-enacted in the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, No. 30, subsections P, Q, R, S and T.

This part of our report is merely for the information of members of the Association. We do not recommend any action thereon at this time.

ROBT. M. HUGHES,  
FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.,  
CHARLES C. BURLINGHAM,  
HARVEY D. GOULDER,  
EDWARD J. MCCUTCHEN.

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**COMMITTEE ON UNIFORM JUDICIAL PROCEDURE.**  
*To the American Bar Association:*

**RECOMMENDATIONS.**

(1) That every member of the Bar Association will immediately communicate with his Senators and Congressmen requesting a prompt report of H. R. 2377 from the Committee on the Judiciary of the House and the same bill S. 2870, introduced by Senator Kellogg in the Senate at the present session of Congress. While the opposition is energetic a majority is assured. It is only necessary for the committees to report.

(2) That such state bar associations as have not already done so, be respectfully requested to create state committees with a central chairman and a member from each congressional district to cooperate with your committee in carrying out the instructions of this Association. A form of the resolution will be found as an appendix hereto.

(3) That these state committees shall function by instituting independent campaigns with reference to their own Senators and Representatives in Congress and otherwise, according to their good judgment. Certain statesmen are not only refusing to observe the recommendations of their state bar associations, but are using their influence to prevent a report by the Judiciary Committee, so that a vote may be had on the floor of the Senate and House.

(4) That this committee be continued.

**REPORT.**

We reported in 1921 that the bill (S. 1214) was introduced in the Senate by Senator Frank B. Kellogg, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and in turn was referred to a subcommittee of three composed of Senators Colt (Chairman), Dillingham and Walsh of Montana. No action whatever was taken by them. Senators Colt and Dillingham kindly expressed themselves as favoring the bill. Senator Walsh expressed himself as being opposed to it. A majority of the Judiciary Committee and a majority of the Senators were in favor of it. The

earnest and sustained efforts of your committee, supported by the most influential, industrial and commercial organizations as well as lawyers and judges of national reputation proved unavailing. Many state bar associations in formal resolutions requested the committee to report. A copy of the resolution adopted by the bar associations of Illinois, Virginia and Pennsylvania will be found as an appendix to this report. The state bar associations of California, Georgia, Arkansas, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming also adopted it in substantially the same form. Forty-five state bar associations have endorsed the program. *The way to bring about the passage of the bill is to respectfully but earnestly impress upon the Senate that the judges and lawyers as well as commerce, expect a report. It is difficult to believe that the request will not be respected.*

The Executive Committee at its mid-winter meeting adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the American Bar Association, after due deliberation, has for nine years in succession unanimously endorsed a Bill having for its purpose the modernization and uniformity of the procedure and practice of the Federal Courts; and

WHEREAS, the said Bill has been introduced in each Congress during said period and has been formally referred to the Judiciary Committees of the Senate and House respectively; and

WHEREAS, the said Bill, with one exception, has been withheld in committee instead of being reported, although a majority of the members of the Judiciary Committees and a large majority of Senators and Representatives have expressed themselves as favorable to the measure; and

WHEREAS, a proper respect for the request of a substantial number of citizens and the petition of the organized Bar of America renders it only common justice that the Bill be reported out so that the members of the respective Houses may register their vote upon the same;

*Resolved*, that the Executive Committee of the American Bar Association, in regular session assembled, on this 9th day of January, 1922, respectfully requests the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate to make a report upon the said Bill No. S. 2870, introduced by Honorable Frank B. Kellogg at the request of the American Bar Association.

*Resolved, further*, that a copy of this resolution be sent by mail to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, and to each member of the Judiciary Committees of the Senate and House respectively.

Copies were sent as directed which was followed by hearings before the House Judiciary Committee on February 14 and 21 and March 7, and before the Senate Judiciary Committee on February 20. Neither of these committees has reported (June 1, 1922). The proceedings before the House Committee have been printed and are being distributed. Members are requested to apply to their Congressman for copies describing the same as



"Hearing before the House Judiciary Committee, Sixty-seventh Congress, Second Session on H. R. 2377 and H. R. 90, Serial 32, February 14 and March 7, 1922." The Senate proceeding was too badly reported by the stenographer to be of service.

A bill, known as "H. R. 90," introduced by Congressman Logan, sought to continue the present federal practice in an aggravated form and deserves the opposition it has encountered. It is in the following form:

### A BILL

TO MAKE THE PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS CONFORM TO THE PRACTICE OF THE STATE COURTS OF THE STATE IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS ARE HELD.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.* That the practice of the United States district courts in the drawing, impaneling, publishing of the list of jurors and the charge of the judge to the jury shall conform in all respects as nearly as can be done to the practice of the highest court of the State in which jurors are used in which the United States court is held.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the judge in all cases, civil and criminal, to have the testimony of the witnesses taken down by a stenographer.

SEC. 3. That on all appeals to the Circuit Court of Appeals in civil and criminal cases the practice followed on appeals to the highest court of the State in which the United States district court is sitting shall be followed.

SEC. 4.—That the provisions of this Act shall be held to be mandatory and not directory.

The bill H. R. 2377 and S. 2870 was favorably reported in 1917 under the leadership of Senator George Sutherland of Utah, but too late for action at that session. The names of the few Senators who opposed it are given in "Appendix B."

### THE PRESENT SESSION.

#### (A) IN THE SENATE.

As soon as the present session of Congress convened, the usual conference was held in Washington with friends of the American Bar Association's program, Senator Frank B. Kellogg was selected to become the patron and he promptly introduced the bill. A hearing was had on February 20, 1922, before a subcommittee composed of Senator Ernst, Chairman, and Senators Cummins, Shortridge, Shields and Ashurst. There were also present Senators Colt, Overman and Spencer, who favored the bill, and Thomas J. Walsh of Montana who opposed it *because of the inconvenience a change in pleading and procedure would cause to lawyers.* This is dealt with later.

**(B) IN THE HOUSE.**

Chairman Andrew J. Volstead introduced the bill (H. R. 2377). There were three hearings, viz.: February 14 and 21 and March 7. The Committee now has the bill under consideration. The members of the Association will greatly aid by communicating with their respective Senators and Congressmen and particularly with the members of the two Judiciary Committees of the Senate and House.

The personnel of the present Senate Judiciary Committee is as follows:

KNUTE NELSON, of Minnesota, *Chairman*.  
WILLIAM P. DILLINGHAM, of Vermont.  
FRANK B. BRANDEGEE, of Connecticut.  
WILLIAM E. BORAH, of Idaho.  
ALBERT B. CUMMINS, of Iowa.  
LEBARON B. COLT, of Rhode Island.  
THOMAS STERLING, of South Dakota.  
GEORGE W. NORRIS, of Nebraska.  
RICHARD P. ERNST, of Kentucky.  
SAMUEL M. SHORTRIDGE, of California.  
CHARLES A. CULBERSON, of Texas.  
LEE S. OVERMAN, of North Carolina.  
JAMES A. REED, of Missouri.  
HENRY F. ASHURST, of Arizona.  
JOHN K. SHIELDS, of Tennessee.  
THOMAS J. WALSH, of Montana.

The House Judiciary Committee is as follows:

ANDREW J. VOLSTEAD, of Minnesota, *Chairman*.  
GEORGE S. GRAHAM, of Pennsylvania.  
L. C. DYER, of Missouri.  
JOSEPH WALSH, of Massachusetts.  
C. FRANK REAVIS, of Nebraska.  
DAVID G. CLASSON, of Wisconsin.  
W. D. BOIES, of Iowa.  
CHARLES A. CHRISTOPHERSON, of South Dakota.  
RICHARD YATES, of Illinois.  
WELLS GOODYKOONTZ, of West Virginia.  
IRA G. HERSEY, of Maine.  
WALTER M. CHANDLER, of New York.  
ISRAEL M. FOSTER, of Ohio.  
EARL C. MICHENER, of Michigan.  
ANDREW J. HICKEY, of Indiana.  
ROBERT Y. THOMAS, JR., of Kentucky.  
HATTON W. SUMNERS, of Texas.

ANDREW J. MONTAGUE, of Virginia.

JAMES W. WISE, of Georgia.

JOHN TILLMAN, of Arkansas.

FRED H. DOMINICK, of South Carolina.

Former Attorney-General McReynolds advocated the bill in his official report, and former Attorney-General Gregory wrote to Senator Overman of the Judiciary Committee, the patron of the bill in a prior session, commending it and seeking its passage. Former Attorney-General Palmer was one of the original advocates of rules of court. Chairman Nelson of the Senate and Chairman Volstead of the House Judiciary Committee are strong advocates of the bill. Both Senate and House favor it by a large majority. Both Senators Overman and Culberson, the senior minority members, have been patrons of the bill. Senator Culberson's letter to the committee was published in 1919 report of the committee.

#### REASONS FOR DELAY.

Legislative conditions in 1922 at Washington have not materially changed. Senators and members of the House who favored the measure and have frankly so expressed themselves to the great encouragement of your committee, *have been good enough to promise to give immediate attention when a report is made by the Judiciary Committee.* They have felt obliged to devote their time to special public matters confided to their individual care to the extent that they have not been able to give this bill the individual attention hoped for. Otherwise it is believed the bill would have been reported out and passed regardless of a certain individual opposition that has always been and always will be opposed to it. The influence of the American Bar Association has not been felt in Washington during the past years to the extent that it is at present. There seems to be a growing realization of the determination of the lawyers to perfect the administration of justice in America. "In view of the criticism of delay by the Senate Judiciary Committee it will serve a purpose to name the personnel of your Committee on Uniform Judicial Procedure, *other than the present members,* who have presented the American Bar Association's recommendation to Congress: William B. Hornblower, Louis D. Brandeis, Joseph N. Teal, Lawrence Maxwell, William Howard Taft, C. A. Severance and Jno. P. Briscoe.

#### AID OF STATE BAR ASSOCIATIONS.

Your committee is deeply gratified to be able to report the assistance and sympathy it is receiving from State Bar Associations. Many of them have adopted the resolution first passed by

the Pennsylvania Bar Association in 1915 (Appendix C) creating a committee of one member from each Congressional District with a central chairman. These state committees co-operate enthusiastically and patriotically and make it possible to present personally to a greater portion of the Bar as well as to Congress the merits of the effort to modernize the procedure of the courts and make possible a greater certainty of justice in America. It is believed that far better results can be obtained in this way in inspiring a greater individual participation; in showing the great merit of uniformity of procedure and interpretation as well as of law, and in impressing upon Congress the time-honored truth that "justice is the greatest interest of man on earth" and that its proper administration ought to be a first, instead of a last consideration on the part of the Legislative Department of Government.

As our efforts at Washington must continue another year, your committee again sets down some familiar facts.

#### THE PURPOSE OF THE BILL.

The exact words of the bill will be found in "Appendix A" to this report. It is the same bill that has been introduced regularly for nine years.

*The purpose and effect of the bill is to give to the Supreme Court of the United States the authority to make rules governing the entire procedure in cases at law to the same extent that it now has power to regulate the procedure in equity and admiralty and the bankruptcy courts. Nothing novel is involved.*

#### THE ONLY LEGISLATION NEEDED. THE BENCH AND BAR WILL DO THE REST.

This short bill is all the legislation at present required. To the student and the thoughtful man it is the key that will unlock the door to a new era of scientific judicial relations. *It will set the judges and lawyers free to perfect the machinery of the courts for which they are held solely responsible by laymen.* It is the principle adopted by England more than fifty years ago. The united Bench and Bar will cooperate in first constructing and then in gradually perfecting a simple, correlated, scientific system of rules of procedure and practice in lieu of the present complicated "federal practice." It is intended that this system of rules shall embrace all the merits and none of the vices of both the "common law" and "code" pleading. Its merit will be a patriotic effort to administer, instead of impeding justice, by *the lawyer who is now sworn to uphold all procedural statutes, although they obstruct justice.* This is really the crux of the

plan, for judicature would then command the aid and sympathy of the lawyers instead of an enforced hostility. Moreover, the criticisms of laymen would be directed in a harmless manner to a personally responsible and responsive agency, ready to afford *instant relief against procedural hardships*. The Judge would solve procedural difficulties by seeing to it that the case is brought speedily to issue on its merits through timely amendments to the pleadings as recommended or as may appear necessary. This is the way it has always been done in admiralty and is now done in equity and no reason has been shown why it should not be also done on the law side, *except the one given by a Senator that learning the new system might inconvenience someone!*

#### THE ORIGIN AND END OF CONFORMITY (S. 8914 R. S.).

It will be helpful to be mindful of the history and evolution of the present federal practice. The idea of conforming to the practice of each state, we are told by the Supreme Court (*Bk. vs. Halstead*, 10 Wheat. 51-59, 6 L. ed. 264, 265), was induced by the mistaken theory that "state systems then in actual operation, well known and understood and the propriety and expediency of adopting which they would well judge of and determine," would continue. Constant, unscientific legislation finally created a condition that caused the Supreme Court to declare that, "To conform to such statutes of a state would unnecessarily encumber the administration of the law as well as tend to defeat the ends of Justice in the national Tribunals." (*Bk. vs. Halstead, Supra.*) Thereupon followed legislative amendments and judicial rules until (*Mexican Ry. Co. vs. Pinckney*, 149 U. S. 205, 7) an entire control of the procedure, after the judgment is entered, and fifty-odd notable exceptions to conformity (See Appendix E) have created a new and distinct body of unrelated procedure known as "federal practice." To the average lawyer it is Sanskrit; to the experienced federal practitioner it is a monopoly; to the author of text books on federal practice it is a golden harvest.

#### A REPLY TO CERTAIN OBJECTIONS.

While objections are rare, it will serve a useful purpose to make reply to the few offered in the Senate to the Bar Association's program.

They seem to revolve around the political fear of *inconveniencing lawyers*, instead of facilitating the administration of Justice and benefiting litigants.

*One objection, was to any change in the federal or state practice at all because some lawyers might be inconvenienced in having to learn a new system.* The answer is that the lawyers have not

sunk so low that they would put their personal comfort or advantage or even their lives ahead of the sacred duty of assuring a reasonable certainty of justice or of improving their noble and responsible profession. Viewing it in a lighter sense, it as if one rebelled against the laws of sanitation because of the trouble of taking a bath. *The bankers have accepted and are profiting by a complete reorganization of their business* Lawyers have sufficiently demonstrated that they are equally as patriotic.

#### THERE WILL BE LITTLE TO LEARN.

*The second objection was that the small practitioner and the country lawyer could not afford to learn the new system for the few cases he would command.* This connotes a spirit of selfishness and lack of patriotism unjust to the lawyers of small practice, who have always stood for the best in American life and its advancement because they had the time as well as the disposition to give thought to purely public matters. *Their voice has been oftener heard upon the Hustings than that of any other vocation.* But the objection will be accepted with a grain of humor by active practitioners in the Admiralty, Bankruptcy and Equity Courts. There will be but little to learn in the simple correlated system of rules that will be prepared by the United States Supreme Court with the aid and suggestions of lawyers and judges. Moreover, all classes of lawyers will start upon the same level and all will have had an opportunity to participate in its preparation and thus become familiar at first hand with its every detail. The objection is likewise a reflection upon the ability or the good intention of America's Great Tribunal. *There will be no technicalities and no pitfalls to avoid. The Statute expressly provides that the Supreme Court shall see to that.* The English did it in 1873 without inconvenience and to their great satisfaction. There will be few to deny that American lawyers can do as much, even though they be inconvenienced. *American lawyers and judges have been so long harassed by a technical and difficult court procedure, that requires intense study and great familiarity, that some have lost all sense of the possibility of a perfectly simple procedure.*

#### THE SMALL PRACTITIONER WILL PROFIT.

But it is manifest that the small practitioner will be substantially benefited because, with a uniform system of simple court-made rules, he will find the door of no federal court closed in his face and will no longer need the association of one of the expert federal court practitioners now found at every Bar. They will start in together with the new system. It is the experts who

would be expected to oppose this bill upon selfish grounds but they have been too patriotic to do it. The objection is as unworthy as it is unfounded because it places the small practitioner in the attitude of being willing to defeat improvement in the administration of justice for the sake of his personal convenience or profit, as has been pointed out, a sentiment that we feel assured will be promptly repudiated when brought to their attention.

#### UNIFORMITY WILL BE MADE POSSIBLE AND ATTRACTIVE.

*Another objection is that attention was first directed to the improvement of the procedure of the federal courts instead of to that of the state courts.* It is obvious that the federal courts were first given consideration by the Bar for profoundly logical reasons that will now be set out. (a) The conceded failure of the efforts of the federal courts to conform to the practice of the state courts (*Bank vs. Halstead, Supra*) demonstrated the necessity for a change. (b) A second and greater reason is that a simple scientific correlated system of rules, such as will be prepared and promulgated by the Supreme Court of the United States for use in the federal district courts, will prove an attractive model for the respective states to adopt for their courts.

#### THE BENEFITS TO BE DERIVED.

The benefits to be derived from this course may be summed up as follows, viz.: (1) A modernized, simplified, scientific, correlated system of federal procedure meeting the approval of the Federal Supreme Court and participated in by the judges and lawyers. (2) The improvement of state court procedure through the adoption of the federal system as a model. (3) The possibility and the probability of state uniformity through the same course. (4) The institution of court rules in lieu of the statutory or common law procedure or common law procedure modified by statute, and (5) the foundation for fixed interstate judicial relations, as permanent and correlated as interstate commercial relations. (6) The advantage of the personal participation of the lawyers and judges in the creation and gradual perfecting of a scientific system of rules. (7) The certainty of immediately detecting an imperfection and the promptness with which it can be corrected. (8) The doing away with the long time now necessary for the simplest relief at the hands of Congress because of the multitude of other business pressing for attention upon that great body of statesmen. (9) The doing away with the force of law now possessed by every procedural statute and the substitution therefor of a system of flexible judge-made rules, not liable to reversible error if justice be done by the judgment entered.



(10) It is the only way that nation-wide uniformity is possible, and yet not compulsory, the psychology of which is important where state pride is an element. (11) It will awaken a keen sense of responsibility and a new and an unselfish participation on the part of the members of the Bench and Bar. (12) It will create an equable division of power and duty between the legislative and judicial departments of government.

#### AN ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF THE STATUTE.

The trouble with the procedure of the courts is due to the fact that coordination between these two departments of government has been destroyed by exclusive legislative control. The proposed bill would vest in the Supreme Court the exclusive power to prepare for the trial courts all necessary rules and regulations and gradually perfect them. It divides all judicial procedure into two classes, viz.: (a) jurisdictional and fundamental matters and general procedure and (b) the rules of practice directing the manner of bringing parties into court and the course of the court thereafter. The first class goes to the very foundation of the matter and may aptly be denominated the legal machine through which justice is to be administered, as distinguished from the actual operation thereof and lies exclusively with the legislative department. It prescribes what the courts may do, who shall be the parties participating, and fixes the rules of evidence and all important matters of procedure. The second concerns only the practice, the manner in which these things shall be done, that is the details of their practical operation. Concisely stated, the first or legislative class provides what the courts may do, while the second or judicial class regulates how they shall do it. *It is desired to be emphasized that the statute will necessitate no alteration of the present procedure upon any jurisdictional or fundamental matter; that the Congress can repeal it at its pleasure and that the proposed rules will not have the effect of a statute.*

#### POST BELLUM COURT BURDENS.

Its predictions having been already partially vindicated, your committee asks permission to again repeat a portion of its 1918 report, by way of accentuating the *necessity for prompt legislative action* in simplifying the procedure of the courts. Additional judges will partially but they cannot wholly relieve the situation.

“American courts face substantially increased tasks and responsibilities growing out of the war and the hasty preparation therefor, as well as from new theories that may become permanently engrafted, that must be expeditiously and properly met

immediately upon the declaration of peace. There will arise enormous problems of reconstructing industrial, social and political conditions and the judicial machinery of the government *should be prepared* to meet the extraordinary stress that will be put upon it as soon as peace is declared. For that reason *the necessary legislation should not await the actual coming of peace*. Moreover, there is much to be done after Congress has acted. England is alive to the burden of this new responsibility. Justice as well as liberty must be assured to America. They are coordinate elements in a democracy. From the neglect of either will follow governmental difficulties and eventual disaster. Manifestly, if the courts are not prepared to cope with the demands now made upon them they must dismally fail under an additional strain."

For twelve years Congress has ignored the matured recommendation of the organized judges and lawyers looking to a scientific, more economical and simple court procedure. The great commercial and civic organizations have manifested their warm sympathy and support. It remains for the lawyers to make their influence felt, and indeed become persuasive. They and not Congress are held responsible for the present unsatisfactory administration of justice. The committee hopefully appeals to the lawyers to act.

#### THE JUDICIAL SECTION.

As one contemplates the hundreds of volumes of judicial opinions annually added to the body of American law, the importance of a regular convention of Appellate judges—the men who write these opinions—becomes most impressive for it means a concert of action looking to a gradual but certain advancement and a possible uniformity well worth any effort. For the time being the appellate judges of every state and federal court meet in the conference room. It is the only opportunity for a personal interstate exchange of views. The judges are patriotically doing their part, often at a material sacrifice of their much needed vacation period and at a personal expense they can ill afford. With the hope of impressing the thought, the committee begs leave to repeat a part of its last year's report.

The substantial handicap of travel expense is being gradually overcome through state appropriations for that purpose. Virginia appropriates annually \$250, and it is possible that several other states are doing likewise. It is earnestly hoped that every state will make this appropriation. As we have repeatedly said *such an appropriation is a small premium indeed to pay for insurance against diverse judicial opinions; against federal usurpation of states' rights in the effort to avoid conflict; for the*

*promise of uniformity and for the constant improvement in jurisprudence assured by an annual convention of appellate, federal and state judges.* The administration of a reasonable certainty of justice is a matter of evolution. From the crude "log cabin" procedure of the pioneers there has been developed the present body of distinctive American law and procedure. That this progress may continue scientifically and speedily, the judges—as judges—have been called to cooperate with the lawyers in their annual deliberations. Thus there has come into existence the Judicial Section—the Annual Conference of appellate, federal and state judges.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS W. SHELTON,  
JACOB M. DICKINSON,  
FRANK IRVINE,  
FREDERICK W. LEHMANN,  
JESSE A. MILLER.

## APPENDIX A.

### A BILL (S. 2870, H. R. 2377).

TO AUTHORIZE THE SUPREME COURT TO PRESCRIBE FORMS AND RULES, AND GENERALLY TO REGULATE PLEADING, PROCEDURE, AND PRACTICE ON THE COMMON-LAW SIDE OF THE FEDERAL COURTS.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Supreme Court shall have the power to prescribe, from time to time and in any manner, the forms of writs and all other process, the mode and manner of framing and filing proceedings and pleadings; of giving notice and serving writs and process of all kinds; of taking and obtaining evidence; drawing up, entering, and enrolling orders; and generally to regulate and prescribe by rule the forms for and the kind and character of the entire pleading, practice, and procedure to be used in all actions, motions, and proceedings at law of whatever nature by the district courts of the United States and the courts of the District of Columbia. That in prescribing such rules the Supreme Court shall have regard to the simplification of the system of pleading, practice, and procedure in said courts, so as to promote the speedy determination of litigation on the merits.*

SEC. 2. That when and as the rules of the court herein authorized shall be promulgated, all laws in conflict therewith shall be and become of no further force and effect.

## APPENDIX B.

### CHRONOLOGY.

1910. August. The matter was mooted at the Chattanooga meeting of the American Bar Association.

1910. December 6. President Taft, in an official message to Congress, said:

"One great crying need in the United States is cheapening the cost of litigation by simplifying judicial procedure and expediting final judgment. Under present conditions the poor man is at woeful disadvantage in a legal contest with a corporation or a rich opponent. The necessity for the reform exists both in United States courts and in all state courts. In order to bring it about, however, it naturally falls to the general government by its example to furnish a model to all states. . . . .

"Under the law the Supreme Court of the United States has the power and is given the duty to frame the equity rules of procedure which are to obtain in the federal courts of first instance. In view of the heavy burden of pressing litigation which that court has had to carry, with one or two of its members incapacitated through ill health, it has not been able to take up problems of improving the equity procedure which has practically remained the same since the organization of the court in 1789. It is reasonable to expect that with all the vacancies upon the court filled, it will take up the question of cheapening and simplifying the procedure in equity in the courts of the United States. The equity business is much the more expensive. *I am strongly convinced that the best method of improving judicial procedure at law is to empower the Supreme Court to do it through the medium of the rules of the court, as in equity.* This is the way in which it has been done in England, and thoroughly done. The simplicity and expedition of procedure in the English courts today make a model for the reform of other systems. . . . .

"I cannot conceive any higher duty that the Supreme Court could perform than in leading the way to a simplification of procedure in the United States courts."

1911. July 12. President Wilson's address before the Kentucky Bar Association:

"There are two present and immediate tests of the serviceability of the legal profession to the nation, which I think will at once be recognized as tests which it is fair to apply. In the first place, there is the critical matter of reform of legal procedure—the almost invariable theme, if I am not mistaken, of all speakers upon this question from the President of the United States down. *America lags far behind other countries in the essential matter of putting the whole emphasis in our courts upon the substance of right and justice.* If the bar associations of this country were to devote themselves, with the great knowledge and ability at their command, to the utter simplification of judicial procedure, to the abolition of technical difficulties and pitfalls, to the removal of every unnecessary form, to the absolute subordination of method to the object sought, they would do a great patriotic service, which, if they will not address themselves to it, must be undertaken by laymen and novices. The actual miscarriages of justice, because of nothing more than a mere slip in a phrase or a mere error in an immaterial form, are nothing less than shocking. Their number is incalculable, but much more incalculable than their number is the damage they do to the reputation of the profession and to the

majesty and integrity of the law. *Any one bar association which would show the way to radical reform in these matters would insure a universal reconsideration of the matter from one end of the country to the other and would by that means redeem the reputation of a great profession and set American society forward a whole generation in the struggle for an equitable adjustment of its difficulties.*"

- 1911. August 17. Resolution offered in American Bar Association at Boston. (A. B. A. Rep., p. 50.)
- 1912. August 27. Resolution unanimously adopted and committee created at Milwaukee. (A. B. A. Rep., pp. 35, 434.)
- 1912. December 2. American Bar Association's Procedural Bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Chairman Henry D. Clayton.
- 1912. ———. Bill also introduced in Senate by Chairman C. A. Culberson.
- 1913. September 2. Work of committee endorsed at Montreal and Conference of Judges organized. (A. B. A. Rep., pp. 34, 541.)
- 1913. ———. Symposium on Procedure conducted by the American Bar Association at its Montreal meeting.
- 1914. February 27. Messrs. Wm. Howard Taft, Elihu Root, Alton B. Parker, James D. Andrews and Thomas W. Shelton appeared before the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and presented evidence and made arguments in favor of the Bill.
- 1914. March 27. Unanimous report in favor of the bill made by the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives giving reasons and citing authorities. Copies can be had from your Congressman.
- 1914. October 20. Work of committee again unanimously endorsed (A. B. A. Rep., pp. 45 and 571), President Taft's annual address before the Convention endorsed the campaign, and approved its object and purpose. (A. B. A. Rep., p. 381.)
- 1914. December 1. Hon. William Howard Taft became a member of the Committee on Uniform Judicial Procedure.
- 1915. January 9. President Wilson spoke at Indianapolis and said:  
 "I do know that the United States, in its judicial procedure, is many decades behind every other civilized government in the world; and I say that it is an immediate and imperative call upon us to rectify that, because the speediness of justice, the inexpensiveness of justice, the ready access of justice, is the greater part of justice itself.  
 "If you have to be rich to get justice, because of the cost of the very process itself, then there is no justice at all. So I say there is another direction in which we ought to be very quick to see the signs of the times and to help those who need to be helped."
- 1915. August 17. Report of committee again unanimously endorsed and a special resolution adopted instructing the committee to appeal to the President and Congress. This appeal was made. (A. B. A. Rep., pp. 32, 40, 502.)
- 1915. November 10. There was a hearing before a sub-committee of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate.
- 1916. ———. Entire program endorsed by the Judicial Section. (A. B. A. Rep., p. 752.)
- 1916. November. President Wilson, in his New York address, said:  
 "The procedure of our courts is antiquated and a hindrance, not an aid, in the just administration of the law. We must simplify and reform it as other enlightened nations have done, and make courts of justice out of courts of law."

1917. January 2. There was a favorable report on the bill by the Senate Judiciary Committee. The following Senators voted against it and signed a minority report, viz.: T. J. Walsh, C. A. Culberson, W. E. Chilton, Duncan U. Fletcher, James A. Reed, Henry P. Ashurst, Jno. K. Shields, Hoke Smith, Albert B. Cummins. (Memo.) Senator Chilton is not in the present Senate and Senator Fletcher will vote for the bill. Senator Culberson wrote that he would favor his own bill which is almost identical with the present one. (See 1917 Report.)
1917. September 5. Again endorsed by American Bar Association (A. B. A. Rep., p. 87).
1918. September 4. Again endorsed by American Bar Association. (A. B. A. Rep.)
1918. Advocated by every law magazine in the United States.
1919. Advocated by Attorney-General Gregory in a letter to Senator Overman, the patron of the bill introduced in 1918. Advocated by Attorney-General Palmer in a letter to the Chairman of your committee.
1919. May 26. Bill introduced by Senator Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota, member of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and a former President of the American Bar Association.
1919. September 4. Again endorsed by American Bar Association. (A. B. A. Rep.)
1921. Again endorsed by the American Bar Association.
- The program has also been endorsed by  
 The National Association of Credit Men,  
 The Chamber of Commerce of the United States,  
 The Southern Commercial Congress,  
 The Commercial Law League of America,  
 The National Civic Federation,  
 Forty-six State Bar Associations,  
 The Deans of the leading law schools of the country,  
 The law journals and periodicals,  
 The Judicial Section of the American Bar Association, and  
 Henry Watterson in the *Courier-Journal* and other law editors.

## APPENDIX C.

### COPY OF PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA BAR ASSOCIATION.

WHEREAS, The American Bar Association is making an earnest and organized effort to modernize and make uniform the procedure of the courts, and

WHEREAS, There is pending in the 63d Congress a bill known as H. R. No. 133, intended to vest in the Supreme Court of the United States the power to formulate and put into effect a complete system of rules for the detail regulation of the federal district courts, and

WHEREAS, Such a system will prove a model that may be followed by the several states and thus bring about uniformity; and

WHEREAS, The Bar Association of the State of Pennsylvania is in entire sympathy with the American Bar Association's program, and it is desired to give expression to the same;



*Be it resolved*, That the Bar Association of the State of Pennsylvania formally gives expression to its entire sympathy with and approval of the American Bar Association's program, and does respectfully and earnestly request Congress to enact into law House Bill 133 at the earliest possible moment; and

*Be it resolved*, That a special committee, to be composed of one member from each Congressional district of this state, to be named by the President, is hereby created for the purpose of presenting these resolutions to the Congressmen and Senators of this state and to the President of the United States, and otherwise to cooperate with the American Bar Association's Committee on Uniform Judicial Procedure in its campaign.

MEMO.—The form of H. R. 133 is identical with S. 2870 introduced by Senator Kellogg and H. R. 2377 introduced by Chairman Volstead and is in the same form as first introduced except the explanatory lines appearing in italics.

## APPENDIX D.

### COPY OF PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE 1920 ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS AND THE VIRGINIA STATE BAR ASSOCIATIONS.

WHEREAS, In the year 1911, in response to an ever increasing public demand, the American Bar Association started and has since made an earnest, persistent and organized effort to bring about a more certain, steadier, less expensive and less technical administration of justice in America and to that end modernize and make uniform the procedure of the Courts; and

WHEREAS, For over eight years there has been pending in Congress substantially the same bills known in the present Session as Senate No. 1214 and in the House as H. R. No. 133 intended to vest in the Supreme Court of the United States the power to formulate and put into effect a complete system of rules for the detail regulation of the federal district courts; and

WHEREAS, Such a system will prove a model that may be followed by the several states and thus bring about uniformity; and

WHEREAS, Today there exists throughout the country an earnest desire of Bench, Bar and People for immediate action, as evidenced in part by resolutions repeatedly passed; and

WHEREAS, The Bar Association of the State of Illinois is in entire sympathy with said movement and with the American Bar Association's program, and it is desired to give expression to the same; and

WHEREAS, There is pending in the Judiciary Committee of the United States a bill known as No. S. 1214 and the identical bill, although unanimously recommended by the Judiciary Committee of the House, has been held in the Judiciary Committee of the Senate for more than eight years;

*Therefore, be it resolved*, That the Bar Association of the State of Illinois formally gives expression to its entire sympathy with and approval of the program of the American Bar Association; and

*Be it further resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate be and it is respectfully but earnestly requested to make an immediate report in order that a vote may be had in the Senate at this session; and: The Illinois State Bar Association does hereby respectfully and earnestly request Congress to enact into law Senate Bill No. 1214 at the earliest possible moment; and



*Be it further resolved*, That a Special Committee, to be composed of one member from each Congressional district of this state, to be named by the President, is hereby created for the purpose of presenting these resolutions to the Congressmen and Senators of this state and to the President of the United States, and otherwise to cooperate with the American Bar Association's Committee on Uniform Judicial Procedure in its campaign.

(MEMO.—All State Bar Associations are earnestly requested to adopt the above form of resolution.)

## APPENDIX E.

### INSTANCES OF FAILURE TO CONFORM TO STATE PRACTICE.

It will be interesting to observe a few instances where conformity was impractical and the Supreme Court so held. A state statutory right to a change of venue was denied in *Kennon vs. Gilmer* (1889, 131 U. S., 24; 33 L. ed., 110). That the personal conduct and administration of a federal judge was not affected by a state statute regulating the manner in which a jury should be charged was held in *Nudd vs. Burrows* (1875, 91 U. S., 441; 23 L. ed., 286). That the provisions for uniformity do not extend to modes of procedure established by judicial interpretation of common law but only to statutes, was held in *Wall. vs. C. & O. R. R. Co.* (C. C. A., 1899; 95 Fed., 398). That actions at law, regardless of state statutes, must be brought in the name of the owner of the legal title, was held in *Norfolk Co. vs. Sullivan* (111 Fed., 181). That statutory substituted service is not applicable to the federal courts. (*Bracken vs. Union P. R. R.* (C. C. A., 1893), 56 Fed., 447.) That a federal rule of practice prevailed regardless of a subsequent state statute altering the time in which a writ is returnable. (*Shepherd vs. Adams* (1898), *supra*.) That amendments of process and pleadings allowed by state statutes will not be followed when inconsistent with federal statutes or amendments. (*Henderson vs. Louisville R. R. Co.* (1887), 123 U. S., 64.) That an equitable counter claim cannot be set up in a federal court. (*Church vs. Speigleburg* (1887), 31 Fed., 601.) That the granting or refusing of a continuance is a matter within the discretion of the court notwithstanding a contrary state statute. (*Texas R. Co. vs. Nelson* (C. C. A., 1892), 50 Fed., 814.) That the selections of jurors does not follow the mode prescribed by state statutes. (*Brewer vs. Jacobs* (1884), 22 Fed., 217.) That a state statute permitting a party to be examined by his adversary in advance of the trial will not be followed. (*Union P. Co. vs. Botsford* (1891), 141 U. S., 257; 35 L. ed., 735.) That the competency of witnesses depends upon Section 858, Revised Statutes, and not upon state statutes. To effect this it was held that Section 921, Revised Statutes, prevailed over Section 914, Revised Statutes; that the production of books and papers was regulated by Section 721, Revised Statutes, as amended and not by the state statutes; that the federal courts might instruct a verdict or order a compulsory nonsuit or for the defendant or plaintiff, regardless of state statute. (*Vicksburg Co. vs. Putnam* (1886), 118 U. S., 553; 30 L. ed., 257.) That instructions need not be in writing. (*Lincoln vs. Power Co.* (1894), 151 U. S., 442; 38 L. ed., 224.) That a state statute requiring instruction or a special verdict need not be observed. (*U. S. Mutual Co. vs. Barry* (1889), 131 U. S., 119; 33 Fed. 69.) The granting and refusing of new trials is not controlled by state statutes. (*Newcomb vs. Wood* (1878), 97 U. S. 583; 24 L. ed., 1085.) That the question of cost is not governed by state statutes but by Section 823, Revised Statutes, which was held to supersede Section 914, Revised Statutes. That every-

thing after a judgment looking to its review in an appellate court is regulated solely by the acts of Congress. (*Hudson vs. Parker* (1875), 156 U. S., 281; 39 L. ed., 424.) That regulations concerning preserving of exceptions are not governed by state statutes. (*Chataugay Co. vs. Petitioner* (1882), U. S., 553; 32 L. ed., 511.) That the means of enforcing a judgment are not within state statutes but Sections 915 and 916, Revised Statutes. (*U. S. vs. Train* (1882), 12 Fed., 853.) That a stay of execution is not governed by state statutes; that Section 916 supersedes Section 914. (*Lancaster vs. Keller* (1887), 123 U. S., 389.) That state garnishment proceedings will not be followed. (*Atlantic R. Co. vs. Hopkins* (1876), 94 U. S., 13; 24 L. ed., 48.) That mandamus proceedings will not follow state practice. (*Batch Co. vs. Amy* (1871), 13 Wall., 250; 20 L. ed., 541.) That a proceeding to restore records is not within Section 914, Revised Statutes. (3 Biss (U. S.), 307 (1872).) That the question of jurisdiction was controlled solely by federal statutes. (*Mexican Co. vs. Pinckney*, *supra*.) That wherever Congress has legislated on or in reference to a particular subject involving practice or procedure the state statutes are never held to be controlling. (*Harkness vs. Hyde*, 98 U. S., 476; 25 L. ed.)

THE PROPORTION OF DECISIONS ON PLEADINGS IN APPELLATE COURTS

Jurisdiction	Volumes Examined	Date	Total cases examined	Re-versals	Affirm-ances	Total pleading dis-cussions
English common law plead-ing .....	H. L. ....	1 Dow & Clark 1827-30	32	0	1 in 11	1 in 11
	Ex. Ch. ....	{ 1 & 2 Cr. & J. }	13	1 in 6	1 in 4	1 in 3
	Ex. Ch. ....	{ Ed. Ch. cases }				
	& Exch. ....	{ only ..... }				
	K. B. ....	1 C. & M. .... 1833	171	1 in 34	1 in 6	1 in 5
English Hilary Rules pleading	Total .....	1 Nev. & M... 1832-33 {	139	1 in 139	1 in 8	1 in 7
			355	1 in 44	1 in 7	1 in 6
English Hilary Rules pleading	Ex. Ch. & Exch. ....	16 M. & W... 1846-47	134	1 in 33	1 in 3	1 in 3
	H. L. ....	A. C 1906-09 . 1906-09	280	0	0	0
English Judi-cature Acts pleading .....	Divisional courts and Court of Ap-peal .....	(1907) 2 Ch. (part) ....	325	1 in 162	1 in 46	1 in 36
		(1908) 1 & 2 Ch. ....				
		(1909) 1 & 2 Ch. ....				
		(1907) 2 K.B. (part) 1908 1 & 2 K.B. (1909) 1 & 2 K. B. ....				
U. S. Sup. Ct. ....		221-24 ..... 1910-11	234	1 in 13	1 in 5	1 in 4
California. ....		152-55 ..... 1907-09	435	1 in 15	.....	.....
Connecticut. ....		{ 81. .... } 1908-09	208	1 in 21	1 in 5	1 in 4
		{ 90. .... } 1915-16				
Illinois. ....	Sup. Ct. ....	240-43 ..... 1909-10	283	1 in 15	1 in 5	1 in 4
	Sup. Ct. ....	249-52. .... 1910-11	275	1 in 14	1 in 6	1 in 4
	App. Ct. ....	145-48. .... 1908-09	484	1 in 19	1 in 8	1 in 5
	Appeals from the Municipal Court of Chi-cago ....	{ 145-48 ..... } 1908-09	135	1 in 135	1 in 23	1 in 19
		{ 161. .... } 1911				
Iowa .....		139-42 ..... 1908-09	425	1 in 15	.....	.....
Kansas .....		77-80 ..... 1908-09	585	1 in 13	.....	.....
Massachusetts. ....		{ 204. .... } 1910	550	1 in 92	1 in 11	1 in 10
		{ 206-09 ..... } 1910-11				
Michigan. ....		{ 160. .... } 1910	110	1 in 37	1 in 14	1 in 10
		{ 189. .... } 1916	101	0	1 in 20	1 in 20
Missouri .....		233-6 ..... 1910-11	132	1 in 44	1 in 4	1 in 4
New York. ....		{ 197. .... } 1909-10	267	1 in 13	1 in 13	1 in 7
		{ 199-202. .... } 1910-11				
Ohio .....		77-80. .... 1907-09	132	1 in 9	.....	.....
Pennsylvania. ....		256. .... 1917	124	1 in 21	1 in 8	1 in 6
Tennessee. ....		121. .... 1908	26	1 in 26	1 in 5	1 in 4
Virginia .....		111-12 ..... 1910-11	232	1 in 20	1 in 7	1 in 5
Wisconsin .....		{ 100-01 ..... } 1898-99	185	1 in 15	1 in 6	1 in 4
		{ 145-46 ..... } 1911	173	1 in 43	1 in 7	1 in 6

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP FOR**  
**THE YEAR 1921-1922.**

*To the Members of the American Bar Association:*

In presenting the second report of the Membership Committee, created in 1921, the Chairman desires again to express his satisfaction with the operation and general results of the plan under which the committee is working.

This plan, it will be remembered, provides for a division of the states and territories into 11 membership districts. For instance, the first district is composed of the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Eight districts, composed of similar geographically convenient groups, cover the continental United States and Alaska. The ninth district covers Hawaii, the tenth, the Philippine Islands and the eleventh, Porto Rico.

A director having supervision of the membership work in his entire district, who is known as the district director, is appointed in each of the 11 districts, and a state director is appointed in each of the states throughout the country, who in turn appoints so-called county advisers in each of the counties in his state. A very complete and efficient organization is thus established.

The outstanding feature of the work of the committee is again this year, as was the case last year, the admirable spirit of service to the Association manifested by the members of the committee, resulting in perfect co-operation between the over 3000 membership units which compose it.

The activity in the various states of so many men deeply interested in our Association inevitably results in the wide dissemination of information concerning the Association and its affairs. Results most valuable to the Association are thus obtained in addition to the actual securing of new members. This feature of the committee's work emphasizes its importance as a factor in aid of the development of the Association. If the workers do not always secure in their respective communities the applications of men whose membership they solicit, nevertheless the missionary work is done, attention is called to the Association and the scope and character of the work it is doing and thus the seed is sown.

As the result of the year's work in increasing the membership of our Association, the committee has secured 3065 applications—an impressive figure, especially to those of us who were members

of our Association in the days when the entire membership was less than the increase realized this year. Indeed, it is scarcely more than a decade ago when our roster contained less than 3000 members.

A splendid body of men has been added to our Association this year from the great Bar of the Pacific Coast. We, as a national organization, needed this strengthening of our membership in the West. To the new men now entering our Association we extend a most warm and cordial welcome.

Without attempting to tabulate the increase of our membership in each state, the Chairman desires to emphasize the fact that the 17 states west of the Missouri River have contributed this year 1503 new members to our Association. Of this number California alone has given us 901.

Another notable result was that achieved in the State of New York. It had seemed to the Membership Committee that New York had already given to our Association her full quota, but nevertheless the campaign made there this year brought to us an additional 511 new members.

The Chairman of the committee desires here to record his most earnest appreciation of the perfect co-operation in this important work of the fellow-members of the committee as well as of the vice-presidents and members of the local councils in the respective states. The promptness with which the various local councils acted upon the lists of nominations submitted to them for their approval during the year has aided greatly in the despatch of the vast amount of work which the committee is called upon to perform. As especially noteworthy feature of the work done by these councils was the painstaking care that was exercised in the discharge of their important duties in examining and passing upon the lists of nominations.●

Respectively submitted,

FREDERICK E. WADHAMS,

*Chairman of Membership Committee.*

*Dated August 10, 1922.*

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE CLASSIFICATION AND**  
**RESTATEMENT OF THE LAW.**

*To the American Bar Association:*

Your Committee recommends the passage of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the report of the Special Committee on Classification and Restatement of the Law be received and adopted, and that said committee be continued and made a standing committee of this Association and directed in conjunction with the Executive Committee to cooperate with the Committee of the American Academy of Jurisprudence in the plans and work of Classifying and Restating the Law.

The attitude of this Association toward this great project took definite form in the resolution and the report accompanying it submitted by this Committee at the meeting in 1920. That report was not printed in the proceeding of the Association and in view of the action taken as reported herein the Committee deems it important that all the members be given the facility to read that report and accordingly recommend that it be printed in the proceedings of this year's meeting as appendix "A" to this report.

The resolution referred to as having been submitted and approved, directed this Committee and the Executive Committee to cooperate with others not specifically named in bringing about an organization for the classification and restatement of the Law. The Executive Committee has at each subsequent meeting taken important action to that end.

Your Committee is at this time able to report that an organization has been effected deemed by those who have been delegated to cooperate in its creation adequate to conserve and mobilize the resources and talents of the whole bar for the performance of the object in view.

The principal features of this organization are these:

The aim is to secure the cooperation of all the active members of the profession in the creation of a great work which will constitute a comprehensive, systematic statement of the whole body of actual law with a background showing its gradual development through the past seven centuries.

Several great principles have guided the efforts toward this organization:

First. The necessity for a comprehensive organization of the Bar.

Second. The necessity for a comprehensive organization of the highest type of law writers.

Third. The creation of plans which are in truth both scientific and practical that is dominated by logic in arrangement and simplicity in methods and processes of statement.

Fourth. The necessity of carrying to the Bench, the Bar and to legislators a uniform conception of the Institutions, the Principles, Rules and constructive precedents which constitute the existing body of the law, which can only be done by the creation and dissemination of such a restatement of the law as that proposed.

Fifth. The creation of a jurisprudence fund or endowment out of the profits which will naturally accrue from a normal sale of the books. This fund to be divided between the American Bar Association and the American Academy of Jurisprudence to be administered by them in support of various activities for the advancement of Jurisprudence and the improvement of the law.

The Academy Publishing Company mentioned is an essential auxiliary incident to the carrying on of the necessary business operations of such an enterprise.

An examination of the prospectus will make plain to the members that the Bar has the power to support and carry out this great work with direct economy and saving to the lawyers of the country and the immediate improvement of the law.

It would unnecessarily increase the size of this report to enter into the details of the plans and processes whereby this work is to be carried out. We need but repeat what was said in the report above referred to, that the details may safely be left to those who will be chosen to do the work.

The fact that the plans of organization and the general plans for the work have met the approval of the various Committees and of so many great scholars, jurists and lawyers is sufficient assurance to the Bar of the great importance of the work and the practical nature of the plans.

The consensus of these opinions is well expressed by the late John F. Dillon. In 1894 he wrote:

The work of jurists and legislators during the next century will be preeminently the work of systematic restatement. This work must be done. If not done by choice, the inexorable logic of necessity will compel its performance. This work, as important and noble as any that can engage the attention of men, will fall to the profession to do, since it cannot be done by others. It rests, therefore, upon the profession as a duty.



Again, more recently, speaking of this specific project he wrote :

. . . . I heartily endorse the spirit, purposes and scheme of this great subject. It has all the elements of a patriotic and philanthropic object of the highest national and public importance. Its execution must not be put upon any lower basis than that it intimately concerns the public and general welfare, present and future, on matters of the supremest moment to every man, woman and child in the United States.

Your Committee commends this subject to the Bar with confidence that the members of the Bar when they come to understand its nature, its scope and importance to the profession and the public will give it their immediate and energetic support.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES DEWITT ANDREWS, *Chairman*,

EUGENE C. MASSIE,

CHARLES N. POTTER,

EDWIN M. BORCHARD,

HENRY M. BATES.

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**COMMITTEE ON PUBLICITY.**

*To the American Bar Association:*

The Committee on Publicity respectfully reports that on its appointment it continued friendly and helpful relations with the Associated Press and publishers and editors of important metropolitan papers. It is acting in close co-operation with the Bar Association JOURNAL and, using a selected and approved list of local newspapers, has sent such information as really amounted to news to legal journals and daily and weekly papers in all parts of the country. The results were tested by a subscription to a news clipping bureau from which the returns were so large that the service was discontinued. To the same general list of fourteen hundred were sent digests of some of the more popular articles appearing in the JOURNAL. Special attention was, of course, paid to the Conference of Bar Association Delegates discussing legal education. We have been in correspondence with judges and lawyers in Canada and, to a limited extent, with practitioners in England. Special care has been taken to acknowledge our indebtedness to our brothers of the press who have been considerate and patient with our efforts. Details of our activities will be passed on to our successors in office with our best wishes for increasing ingenuity and in convincing editorial staffs that the activities of our profession constitute news.

At this date, San Francisco is active and vocal. We are trying to continue our part of the work until the meeting is called to order.

Respectfully submitted,

MITCHELL D. FOLLANSBEE, *Chairman*,  
CHARLES S. CUSHING,  
HENRY P. DART, JR.,  
HAZEN I. SAWYER,  
WILLIAM A. HAYES.

# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MEMORIALS.

*To the American Bar Association:*

The Committee on Memorials reports the names of members of whose deaths the committee has been notified since the last meeting, as follows:

## ALABAMA.

HUNDLEY, OSCAR R. ....	Birmingham.
WALKER, W. R. ....	Athens.

## ARIZONA.

BAKER, A. C. ....	Phoenix.
FOREST, J. C. ....	Phoenix.
HARBEN, GEORGE W. ....	Flagstaff.

## ARKANSAS.

COHN, MORRIS M. ....	Little Rock.
OLIPHINT, GARDNER K. ....	Little Rock.
MOORE, HENRY ....	Texarkana.

## CALIFORNIA.

BOLTON, ADELBERT E. ....	San Francisco.
GIBBON, T. E. ....	Los Angeles.
HELM, LYNN ....	Los Angeles.
LEWIS, T. L. ....	San Diego.
MORRISON, A. F. ....	San Francisco.
THAYER, RUFUS ....	San Francisco.
WELLBORN, OLIN ....	Los Angeles.

## COLORADO.

DAYTON, WILLIAM L. ....	Denver.
DIXON, JOHN R. ....	Denver.
SHAFROTH, JOHN F. ....	Denver.

## CONNECTICUT.

BRISTOL, JOHN W. ....	New Haven.
GAGER, EDWIN B. ....	Derby.
HART, HARRIE E. ....	Hartford.
LOOMIS, SEYMOUR C. ....	New Haven.
O'BRIEN, PATRICK T. ....	Meriden.
O'NEILL, JOHN J. ....	Waterbury.
TUTTLE, JOSEPH P. ....	Hartford.
WRIGHT, WILLIAM A. ....	New Haven.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

FRIEND, HARVEY M. ....	Washington.
KNOX, PHILANDER CHASE. ....	Washington.
MACFARLAND, HENRY B. F. ....	Washington.
PRENTISS, SPENCER B. ....	Washington.
TUCKER, CHARLES COWLES ....	Washington.
WIMBISH, W. A. ....	Washington.
DAHLGREN, JOHN B. ....	Washington.
BRANTLY, WILLIAM T. ....	Washington.

## FLORIDA.

STEVENS, CARLOS W. ....	Fort Myers.
ADAMS, CHARLES S. ....	Jacksonville.

## GEORGIA.

CUMMIN, JOSEPH B. ....	Augusta.
PHILLIPS, BENJAMIN Z. ....	Atlanta.
PALMER, H. E. W. ....	Atlanta.

## HAWAII.

ASHFORD, CLARENCE W. ....	Honolulu.
CATHCART, JOHN W. ....	Honolulu.
OLSON, CLARENCE H. ....	Honolulu.

## ILLINOIS.

BALDWIN, JESSE A. ....	Chicago.
BURTON, ROBERT A. ....	Chicago.
BUTLER, CHARLES A. ....	Chicago.
DANIELS, FRANCIS B. ....	Chicago.
HAMLIN, FRANK ....	Chicago.
HUTCHINS, JAMES C. ....	Chicago.
KUEBLER, GEORGE J. ....	Chicago.
LINDLEY, FRANK ....	Danville.
MILLER, JOHN S. ....	Chicago.
MORE, R. WILSON ....	Chicago.
MUSGRAVE, HARRISON ....	Chicago.
SHEPARD, FRANK L. ....	Chicago.
WALL, GEORGE W. ....	Du Quoin.
WELCH, WILLIAM S. ....	Chicago.
WORTHINGTON, THOMAS ....	Jacksonville.
O'HARE, THOS. J. ....	Chicago.
COWEN, ISRAEL ....	Chicago.

## INDIANA.

EVANS, ROWLAND ....	Indianapolis.
KETCHAM, WILLIAM A. ....	Indianapolis.
MYERS, QUINCY ALDEN ....	Indianapolis.
PAULUS, H. J. ....	Marion.
SMITH, CHARLES W. ....	Indianapolis.
TAYLOR, ARTHUR H. ....	Petersburg.

## IOWA.

HOLSMAN, HENRY B. ....	Guthrie Center.
KENNEDY, J. L. ....	Sioux City.
PETERSBERGER, ISAAC ....	Davenport.
SMITH, WALTER I. ....	Council Bluff.

## KANSAS.

FERRELL, J. S. ....	Sedan.
FIELD, SEWARD I. ....	Medicine Lodge.
STOCKS, B. F. ....	Garden City.
SUDDOCK, M. M. ....	Emporia.
TOMLINSON, JOSEPH B. ....	Independence.

## KENTUCKY.

BURNETT, HENRY ....	Louisville.
HENDRICK, JOHN K. ....	Paducah.
YERKES, JOHN W. ....	Danville.

## LOUISIANA.

BARRET, T. C. ....	Shreveport.
FARRAR, EDGAR HOWARD ....	New Orleans.
HAIR, H. T. ....	Columbia.
HUGHES, WILLIAM L. ....	New Orleans.
HUNT, CARLETON ....	New Orleans.
MAHONEY, M. S. ....	New Orleans.
MCLAUGHLIN, JAMES J. ....	New Orleans.
QUINTERO, LAMAR C. ....	New Orleans.
WOLFF, SOLOMON ....	New Orleans.

## MAINE.

BRADBURY, JAMES O. ....	Saco.
DRUMMOND, JOSIAH H. ....	Portland.
HOLWAY, MELVIN SMITH ....	Augusta.

## MARYLAND.

ARCHER, JAMES J. ....	Belair.
BARTON, RANDOLPH ....	Baltimore.
BOND, HUGH L., JR. ....	Baltimore.
HENDERSON, ROBERT R. ....	Cumberland.
TURNER, FRANK G. ....	Baltimore.
WEHR, ALBERT H. ....	Baltimore.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

ABBOTT, IRA A. ....	Haverhill.
ELY, FREDERICK D. ....	Dedham.
LILLEY, CHARLES S. ....	Lowell.
POOR, JOHN R. ....	Brookline.
SAWYER, GEORGE A. ....	Boston.
SCULLY, EDWARD T. ....	Pittsfield.
STEELE, CHARLES ....	Boston.
SWEET, FRANK E. ....	Bridgewater.
WELLINGTON, STANWOOD G. ....	Boston.
LUND, JOSEPH W. ....	Boston.
HAMILTON, SAMUEL K. ....	Boston.
DUNBAR, FRANK EMERSON ....	Lowell.

## MICHIGAN.

BATES, GEORGE W. ....	Detroit.
BUTTERFIELD, ROGER C. ....	Grand Rapids.
STONE, JOHN W. ....	Lansing.
WILKINS, CHARLES T. ....	Detroit.

## MINNESOTA.

BRIGHT, ALFRED H.....	Minneapolis.
KAERCHER, AARON BENJAMIN.....	Ortonville.
LARIMORE, JOHN A.....	Minneapolis.
MOORE, ALBERT R.....	St. Paul.
SEYMOUR, McNEIL V.....	St. Paul.
STEWART, F. ALEXANDER.....	Minneapolis.

## MISSOURI.

FOX, CHARLES J.....	St. Louis.
GERAGHTY, FRANCIS X.....	St. Louis.
LAWSON, JOHN D.....	Columbia.
LAY, JAMES H.....	Jefferson City.
MORROW, THOMAS R.....	Kansas City.
REYNOLDS, GEORGE D.....	St. Louis.
ROBBINS, ALEXANDER H.....	St. Louis.

## MONTANA.

NOLAN, C. B.....	Helena.
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## NEBRASKA.

GERING, MATTHEW.....	Plattsmouth.
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## NEVADA.

CHENEY, AZRO E.....	Reno.
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## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

TAGGART, DAVID A.....	Manchester.
WALKER, REUBEN E.....	Concord.

## NEW JERSEY.

DEMAREST, MILTON.....	Hackensack.
GILMOUR, L. D.....	Newark.
HUNT, HENRY C.....	Newark.
ROE, CHARLES J.....	Jersey City.
VAN SYCKEL, BENNET.....	Trenton.

## NEW MEXICO.

CATRON, THOMAS B.....	Santa Fe.
DE BACA, MARCOS C.....	Bernalillo.
VEEDER, ELMER E.....	Mora.

## NEW YORK.

BACOT, JOHN VACHER.....	Utica.
BENTON, GEORGE A.....	Rochester.
CANTOR, JACOB A.....	New York.
CARPENTER, JAMES EMERSON.....	New York.
CHENEY, WARREN J.....	Corning.
COLLINS, LAWRENCE J.....	Buffalo.
DANAHER, FRANKLIN M.....	Albany.
FREEDMAN, JOHN J.....	New York.
GIBBS, CLINTON B.....	Buffalo.

## NEW YORK—Continued.

GILROY, THOMAS F., JR.	New York.
GREEN, HERBERT	New York.
GROSSCUP, PETER S.	New York.
HIGGINS, CECIL CAMPBELL	New York.
KALISH, EDWIN L.	New York.
KELLER, FERDINAND W.	New York.
KIDDER, CAMILLUS G.	New York.
LEEDS, THEODORE E.	New York.
LONG, WALTER PRATT	Cragmoor.
MARK, HENRY	New York.
MITCHELL, WILLIAM	New York.
MYERS, NATHANIEL	New York.
OLNEY, PETER B.	New York.
PATTERSON, BENJAMIN	New York.
ROSS, LEROY W.	Brooklyn.
SALTER, A. OLDRIN	New York.
SCOTT, FRANCIS M.	New York.
SQUIERS, ARNON L.	Brooklyn.
STEVENS, FRANK L.	New York.
STOVER, MARTIN L.	New York.
TELLER, JOHN D.	Auburn.
TOMPKINS, HAMILTON B.	New York.
WESTWOOD, HERMAN J.	New York.
GREEN, HERBERT	New York.
CLARKE, R. FLOYD	New York.
DENNEN, ARTHUR WILSON	New York.
CULLEN, EDGAR M.	New York.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

TAYLOR, Z. V.	Charlotte.
ZOLLICOFFER, A. C.	Henderson.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

GREENE, JOHN E.	Minot.
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## OHIO.

BRANDON, ARCHARD	Columbus.
GALVIN, JOHN	Cincinnati.
GOLDSMITH, A. W.	Cincinnati.
KINNEY, GUY W.	Toledo.
MILLER, WILLIAM R.	Cleveland.
SMITH, CHARLES B.	Cincinnati.
THURSTON, EDWIN L.	Cleveland.
TRASH, PHILIP B.	Akron.
WARRINGTON, JOHN W.	Cincinnati.
HALL, ALMON	Toledo.

## OKLAHOMA.

GRAHAM, J. C.	Marietta.
JACKSON, CLIFFORD L.	Muskogee.

## OREGON.

DUNIWAY, RALPH R.	Portland.
MINOR, WERT	Portland.



## PENNSYLVANIA.

BALPH, R. A.....	Pittsburgh.
BANKS, J. N.....	Indiana.
DANA, SAMUEL W.....	New Castle.
DESHLER, JAMES B.....	Allentown.
ESLING, HENRY C.....	Philadelphia.
HEISTER, ISAAC .....	Reading.
KUNKEL, GEORGE .....	Harrisburg.
MICHENER, EDWIN O.....	Philadelphia.
TUSTIN, ERNEST L.....	Philadelphia.
WALTON, HENRY F.....	Philadelphia.
WHITLOCK, HENRY C.....	Philadelphia.
PAGE, S. DAVIS.....	Philadelphia.
GLENN, EDWIN F.....	Philadelphia.
FRALEY, JOSEPH C.....	Philadelphia.
BREGY, F. AMEDEE.....	Philadelphia.

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

KINCAID, WILLIAM A.....	Manila.
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## RHODE ISLAND.

BURBANK, ROBERT T.....	Providence.
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## SOUTH CAROLINA.

CARSON, RALPH K.....	Spartanburg.
HYDRICK, D. E.....	Columbia.
MOWER, GEORGE SEWALL.....	Newberry.
WILCOX, P. A.....	Florence.
HENDERSON, D. S.....	Aiken.

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

WHITING, CHARLES S.....	Pierre.
WINANS, EDWIN R.....	Pierre.

## TENNESSEE.

LANCASTER, GEORGE D.....	Chattanooga.
LUCKY, CORNELIUS E.....	Knoxville.
WOODWARD, J. D.....	Pulaski.

## TEXAS.

DINSMORE, JAMES H.....	Greenville.
HEAD, H. W.....	Sherman.
MAXEY, THOMAS S.....	Austin.

## UTAH.

STORY, WILLIAM .....	Salt Lake City.
STOTT, B. N. C.....	Salt Lake City.
VARIAN, CHARLES S.....	Salt Lake City.

## VERMONT.

DAVIS, FRED C.....	Springfield.
HASELTON, SENECA .....	Burlington.

## VIRGINIA.

GILLIAM, MARSHALL M.....Richmond.  
 PICKRELL, JOHN .....Richmond.  
 WHITE, WILLIAM H.....Richmond.

## WASHINGTON.

DAWSON, WM. SHEERMAN.....Spokane.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

HUBBARD, WILLIAM P.....Wheeling.  
 JACKSON, STEPHEN .....Clarksburg.  
 VAN WINKLE, W. W.....Parkersburg.  
 WILLIAMS, L. JUDSON.....Charleston.  
 WOODS, JOHN HOPKINS.....Philippi.

## WISCONSIN.

JENKINS, JAMES G.....Milwaukee.  
 KELLY, JOHN A.....Oconomowoc.  
 MARSHALL, R. D.....Madison.

## WYOMING.

AUSHERMAN, BENJAMIN M.....Evanston.

W. THOMAS KEMP,  
 LAWRENCE COOPER,  
 CHARLES S. WHITING,  
 BRADNER W. LEE,  
 ROBERT W. STAYTON,

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**COMMITTEE ON LEGAL AID WORK**

*To the American Bar Association:*

Your Committee on Legal Aid Work which was appointed last year, pursuant to an amendment to the constitution providing for such a committee, begs to make this report of its activities and to recommend the following action by the Association.

**RECOMMENDATION.**

That the Association, by appropriate resolution, request the officers of the Section of Conference of Bar Association Delegates to bring the subject of legal aid work before the members of the Section, as soon as may be, to the end that every state and local bar association may be encouraged to appoint a standing committee on legal aid work.

**SUMMARY OF REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATION.**

The success of legal aid work in the United States depends on the active support of the organized Bar. The American Bar Association set the example by providing in 1921 for a standing committee on legal aid work. Legal aid work in its national aspects has thus been coordinated with the national Bar. The next step is to coordinate legal aid work in each locality with the local Bar. This may best be done by encouraging each state and local association to follow the example of the American Bar Association and to provide a standing committee on legal aid work.

This has already been done by a number of bar associations—the San Francisco Bar Association, the Detroit Bar Association, the Essex County Bar Association, the Louisiana Bar Association, the Philadelphia Law Association, and the New York State, County, and City Bar Associations.

This accomplishment is due in large measure to the interest aroused by the discussion at the Conference of Bar Association Delegates in 1917. As the Conference proved itself a successful instrumentality before, it is natural to rely on it now. Further, it is our understanding that the best and most feasible method

for the American Bar Association to reach the state and local associations of the country is through the Conference.

#### REPORT.

During this, its first, year your committee has confined its work to two main lines of effort. (1) It has cooperated wherever possible with organized legal aid work. Several of its members have visited various legal aid societies and bureaus. Three of the members attended the convention of legal aid organizations held at Philadelphia in March, 1922. (2) It has considered what *practical* things the Bar could do for legal aid work.

Your committee holds the conviction that the Bar, as a matter of professional responsibility, owes a duty to encourage and support legal aid work to the best of its ability. We further believe that the Bar will give a prompt and generous response once the facts are made clear to the Bar. Our desire to help the Bar perceive and recognize this responsibility we consider can best be attained not through preachment but by getting and stating the facts. In other words, in order to suggest what the Bar could do and ought to do for legal aid work we determined to find out what the Bar was actually doing at the present time.

We sent a questionnaire, dealing with this matter, to the thirty-three definitely established legal aid societies and bureaus in the United States. All gave replies from which were collected the facts and the suggestions herein set forth.

#### *General Condition of Legal Aid Work.*

There are 33 well-established legal aid organizations in the United States today. Some of these are municipal bureaus, supported by public funds and controlled by public authorities, but the predominant type, which still carries the burden of the work, is the private society, supported by contributions and controlled by its own directors or other governing board. There are 24 such private societies as against 9 public bureaus. It seems reasonably clear that for many years to come the private organization will be the predominating type, but, unquestionably, a great impetus in the direction of public control has been given by the action of the City of Philadelphia in taking over legal aid work as a municipal function in August, 1920.

The 33 organizations, which furnished us their records, report that during the past year they have given legal advice and assistance to 114,208 persons. It can easily be seen that if the Bar establishes close relations with legal aid work it can, through these organizations which reach directly over 100,000 men, women, and children every year, exert a profound influence in the direction of

demonstrating to the plain people of our nation the fundamental integrity and fairness of our institutions.

Your committee is obliged to record its regret that the records of the legal aid organizations have not been brought to some degree of standardization and uniformity. Each society compiles its own records in its own way. Comparative analysis is rendered impossible. There is great need for the formation of a national association of all the legal aid organizations which shall have power to reduce what is now a chaos to some form of intelligent order.

#### *Lawyers' Support of Legal Aid Work.*

In each city where there are legal aid organizations certain individual lawyers are giving splendid support to the work. There are 24 organizations which are controlled by boards of directors, executive committees, etc. Over two hundred lawyers are serving on such boards; they represent two-thirds of the entire membership; it results, therefore, that legal aid work is today actually controlled by members of the Bar.

The credit for organizing and establishing legal aid work is likewise due in large degree to the vision and efforts of members of the Bar. Nearly everywhere the story is the same. The legal aid organization was brought into being by a few earnest men and women, most of whom were lawyers. Because of the indiscriminate criticism which is so frequently hurled at the Bar, your committee is particularly glad to be able to record these facts.

#### *Bar Association Support of Legal Aid Work.*

In sharp contrast is the record of what the organized Bar, as a professional body, has and has not done. All of the older legal aid organizations, and a majority of the newer, state that they received no aid or support, moral or financial, from the local bar associations when they were trying to organize and start their work—the very time, presumably, when active help was most needed.

Taking the country as a whole the evidence compels the conclusion that until very recently the attitude of the organized Bar towards legal aid work was one of absolute indifference. The cause of this indifference was ignorance. This ignorance was due to the fact that the bar associations never made any effort to find out what legal aid work was and the further fact that the legal aid organizations did very little to enlighten them.

To this generalization certain exceptions must be noted. In St. Louis, New Orleans, and Hartford the bar associations were active, and gave substantial assistance towards establishing the work, for which they are entitled to honorable mention. Thus,

in St. Louis it was the bar association itself which in 1912 created the Legal Aid Society, appointed its attorney, raised its funds, and controlled the work until 1915 when it had legal aid work made a function of the municipal government. On the other hand, in Columbus and Richmond the Bar's interest soon waned and the legal aid work was abandoned. In Detroit, the bar association started out excellently but later took a routine attitude towards the work. Its subscription of \$500 to support the legal aid bureau was never increased nor were outside subscriptions secured so that the work had to be performed by one attorney giving only part time. In 1919 the financing was taken over by the Detroit Community Union; its budget was increased to \$7800 and the work which had amounted to 410 cases in 1916 increased to 3112 cases in 1921. In New Orleans, although the bar association itself started the legal aid work and has ever since maintained a legal aid committee, the Association has contributed nothing towards the work, considering that such use of its funds would be "ultra vires." As a result the work has been carried on without funds. Your committee is strongly of the opinion that legal aid work is as much a part of the Bar's responsibility as its interest in legal education and in securing good judges. If a bar association's charter is so narrowly drawn as to preclude the Bar from performing, in the fullest possible measure, any of its direct responsibilities, it obviously ought to be amended.

During the past few years there has been a decided change. A quickened sense of responsibility is manifest. This is due, in first instance, to the Conference of Bar Association Delegates which in 1917 adopted the following resolutions:<sup>1</sup>

It is the sense of this Conference that bar associations, state and local, should be urged to foster the formation and efficient administration of legal aid societies for legal relief work for the worthy poor, with the active and sympathetic cooperation of such associations; and that attorneys generally be urged to give such societies their moral and financial support.

The Association of the Bar of the City of New York, pursuant to this resolution, appointed a special committee, which filed a printed report in 1919 saying, among other things,

That these organized agencies for legal aid work have relieved our profession and the members of this Association individually from a very great burden, is a proposition beyond dispute.

The financial support which it has received from the public, and particularly from the Bar of New York City, is thus seen to be far below what it should be; and we believe that it is insufficient to enable it fully to meet the needs which exist. This Association has apparently never taken cognizance of these needs until the appointment of this committee; and the failure of the members of our profession to contribute

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<sup>1</sup> American Bar Association Journal, Vol. III, No. 4, pages 592, 597.

their share to the support of such a work is probably largely due to that fact.

And concluding with this resolution,

*Resolved*, That the Association of the Bar of the City of New York deems it a part of the duty of the legal profession to support the legal aid work, and urges every member of the Bar in New York City, and especially every member of this Association, to cooperate in that work directly or through one of the existing institutions engaged in such work.

The New York State Bar Association appointed a Special Committee on Legal Aid Societies which filed a most admirable report on January 16, 1920.<sup>1</sup> It sent questionnaires to the sixty-one bar associations in the state and found "in most of these communities there was little interest in legal aid work and probably no organized legal aid societies."

This excellent report covers the ground so perfectly that certain parts of it deserve reproduction here.

The need and opportunity for legal aid work is apparently more pressing in the larger cities, but we believe that there is ample opportunity for bar associations to make themselves useful in this direction even in the smaller communities. *In smaller communities a separate organization may not be justified and the work may well be carried on by the Bar Association. In the larger cities, where established agencies exist, the Bar Association should enter into active cooperation.*

It appears that the financial support of legal aid work is wholly inadequate for the needs of the Community, and that our profession is not even meeting its fair share of this.

Justice at prohibitive cost, as is the case with the poor, is not justice.

Free government is in peril when justice is not administered so as to sustain belief in its easy availability and fairness. Any state or society which does not look to the enforcement of the law and the protection of rights for the poor and weak and friendless, is wanting in that keystone of the arch upon which a stable society and government rests. Where this essential is lacking you shake the faith of the people in government and bring in question the fundamental fairness of our institutions. Disrespect for law and the spirit of resistance and unrest, which today excite the apprehensions of every thinking man, are the natural harvest of inadequate facilities to secure the rights of all even though they be of small pecuniary magnitude.

*For our profession to meet this issue and make a substantial contribution to the support and stability of our institutions which in these days is the greatest contribution any one can make, is an alluring achievement.*

The directors of the New York County Lawyers' Association adopted and sent to every member the following:

WHEREAS, This Association is thoroughly in accord with the Legal Aid Society and heartily commends its aims and purposes, and recognizes that, in giving attention to the small claims of thousands of poor persons,

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<sup>1</sup> The complete report is contained in The Legal Aid Review (published at 239 Broadway, New York), Vol. XVIII, No. 2 (April, 1920).



said society, does work which otherwise would probably prove very burdensome to the Bar at large; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That this Association approves the request of the Legal Aid Society for the cooperation of this Association in the further accomplishment of its excellent aims and purposes, and commends to the general membership of the Association the furnishing to such society of aid and service whenever called upon.

When it was proposed to establish a municipal legal aid bureau in Philadelphia in 1920 the Law Association furnished a special committee to cooperate in organizing the bureau and in defining its policies. The Rhode Island Legal Aid Society was created in 1920 through the efforts of the President of the State Bar Association who launched the idea at the Association's annual dinner. In 1921 the Essex County Bar Association assumed responsibility for raising funds for the work in Newark. The latest organization to be formed, that in Louisville, was created by the Louisville Bar Association which formally endorsed the idea, and through a committee of its own drafted the articles of incorporation, raised the necessary funds, and saw that the work was actually begun.

The San Francisco Bar Association appointed a legal aid committee which this year filed a most comprehensive report, which together with the first report of the Legal Aid Committee of the New York State Bar Association, may well be taken as a model by other bar associations. In a printed report of fourteen pages all the resources of the community for aiding the poor to secure justice are briefly surveyed, the importance of the legal aid work is pointed out, and particular reference is made to the opportunity of the Bar to strengthen and develop the legal aid society's work and thereby "to disabuse those who come to it of the idea that justice can only be obtained by those who can pay for it—a consideration which must not be overlooked in these days, when unrest and discontent run riot."

In 1922 the Committee on Legal Aid Societies of the New York State Bar Association filed its second report. It stated:

In the opinion of your committee, the work of providing legal relief to the poor is primarily the duty of the Bar as a whole and instead of officers of legal aid societies being required, as they now are, to appeal constantly in every quarter for funds to meet legal expenses, local bar associations should take it upon themselves first to see that the work is adequately performed and then that the cost is fully met.

It called attention to the following resolution which had been adopted by the state Association:

*Resolved*, That the state bar association and all local bar associations, should assume greater responsibility for the maintenance and conduct of legal aid work and to that end should actively seek support for established legal aid organizations and, in communities where no such organizations exist, should become directly responsible for the systematic conduct of such work.

*General Conclusions.*

There is every evidence that the legal aid movement which was arrested, and in some instances broken down, by the war is entering upon a new development. Some of the difficulties and defects mentioned in this report are shortly to be eliminated. At the conference of delegates from legal aid organizations held in Philadelphia on March 24 and 25, 1922, six special committees were appointed. Among them were a committee to standardize records, a committee to draft the framework for a national legal aid association, and a committee to encourage closer relations with the Bar. To give greater strength to the whole work, the National Alliance of Legal Aid Societies has secured a special committee of distinguished men who are directing the further study of the work and of its needs and who are extending information and such other assistance as circumstances permit. To this committee the Carnegie Corporation of New York has made a grant of funds to enable it to carry on its work. The committee consists of Albert F. Bigelow, William Draper Lewis, George Wharton Pepper, Roscoe Pound, Elihu Root, Moorfield Storey, John H. Wigmore, William R. Vance, and has appointed Reginald H. Smith as its secretary and John S. Bradway as its assistant secretary.

In the fall of this year it is planned to have informal meetings of the persons who are actually in charge of legal aid work in the several cities so that final plans may be perfected for the standardization of records and reports, for the interchange of cases from city to city, and for the calling of a convention at which a strong national legal aid organization may be formed and a constitution adopted.

*What Practical Action the Bar Can Undertake.*

Whether or not the legal aid organizations can carry out these laudable plans will depend, in last analysis, on the attitude of the Bar. The future of legal aid work in the United States is in the hands of the organized Bar. The Bar's duty in this respect finds clear expression in the excerpts quoted from reports of Bar Association committees.

The *practical* steps are likewise pointed out in these reports. The first definite step is for every state and local bar association to provide and maintain a standing committee on legal aid work. The recommendation at the beginning of this report is designed to bring that about.

Such committees can do the following things:

A. If there is no legal aid organization in the city, to determine whether or not one is needed. If one is needed, then to cooperate in its formation. If one is not needed then to act as an informal

legal aid body to whom poor persons may bring their cases and to whom legal aid organizations in other cities may refer cases for local attention.

There are 23 cities in the United States with populations of over 100,000 which have no legal aid organizations and presumably need them. In smaller cities and towns there may be no need for an organization but there unquestionably is need for somebody to whom poor persons may freely turn for assistance. *The responsibility of a Bar Association's Committee is thus to meet whatever need there is by either forming a legal aid organization or by itself carrying on legal aid work.*

B. Where there is a legal aid organization in existence, then the Bar Association's Committee has the task for cooperation in the following matters:

1. To inspect the organization and report on its work at least once a year to the Bar Association.

This will tone up the legal aid work, it will inform the Bar as to the work and as Mr. Hughes said it will "guarantee to the community that the legal aid work does not fall into spiritless routine." Where the bureau is under municipal control the watchful supervision of the Bar may be necessary to prevent improper political influences from corrupting, debasing, or destroying the work. Legal aid organizations in Dallas and Portland have been killed by politics.

2. To insure that the legal aid organization does not suffer for lack of competent directors or competent attorneys.

Vacancies occur in the boards of directors and other executive offices from time to time. Competent persons must be drafted from the Bar to fill such positions. Likewise, the legal aid attorneys are for the most part young men so that the turnover is fairly rapid. In the matter of personnel, the legal aid organizations need all the help the Bar can give.

3. To settle such matters of policy as the legal aid organization may refer to it, as, whether divorce cases, personal injury cases, and criminal cases should be accepted, and where the line of improper competition with the Bar is to be drawn.

4. To aid in raising the needed funds, particularly from the Bar.

Weak finances have always crippled legal aid work. The great difficulty in raising funds is hard to understand because the expenses of the work are extremely moderate. It may be that by reason of its legal nature, the work does not carry as direct an appeal to the public as do appeals from hospitals or children's agencies. If this be so, it is all the more reason for the Bar to give its support. As legal aid work is, in substance, a professional responsibility lawyers cannot easily appeal to the public for gifts until it can truthfully be said that the Bar has done its full share.

Figures can easily be cited to show that the Bar has by no means done its full share. But the more constructive side of the picture is that where the Bar has put its shoulder to the wheel it has secured tangible results, as in San Francisco, Providence, and Newark.

5. To provide lists of attorneys to whom legal aid organizations may refer cases which they cannot accept.

The legal aid organizations are scrupulously careful to reject the cases of persons who can afford to retain a lawyer and pay him a reasonable fee. Applicants who are rejected for this reason are not rich, intelligent, well-informed people; they are persons who are just over the line which fixes unfair competition with the Bar, often they are immigrants, generally they are not well-informed and do not know where to go. Invariably they ask to be referred to a good lawyer.

The legal aid organization faces a dilemma. It is unwilling to make no recommendation and turn the client adrift because it knows full well that all the chances are that this sort of person will at once fall into the hands of a "runner" for some unscrupulous lawyer. That is a condition and not a theory. On the other hand, if it refers these cases to attorneys of its own selection it will promptly be accused of "feeding" cases to favored attorneys.

The solution is for the Bar Association to secure a list of attorneys who will accept such cases and who will submit their fee for approval by the legal aid organization or by the Association's legal aid committee. This has been done successfully in Los Angeles. In Buffalo the legal aid society's request for such a list has not been met by the local association. In every city the existence of such an approved list would be of great practical value.

6. To cooperate with the legal aid organizations in their broader work of securing remedial legislation, and of improving the administration of justice.

It is of especial importance in our democracy that the courts shall be adapted to the needs of all the people. There is a good deal of disturbing evidence today that the lower courts are not as well organized and as well equipped as the needs of modern urban society require. More attention should be paid to such new developments as the domestic relations courts and the small claims courts. Through the legal aid organizations the Bar can secure direct evidence as to how far the poorer classes of society find our legal institutions inadequate for their just demands. And in cooperation with legal aid organizations the Bar can act to remove the difficulties.

Your committee has been impressed by the unanimity with which the legal aid organizations have expressed their desire that the Bar should put its moral support behind the work. We believe that the organized Bar will welcome this opportunity to perform a professional obligation which, in its practical application and results, is a unique contribution to the well-being of the nation.

Annexed hereto is a table giving in summary form certain interesting facts about the present condition of legal aid work.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW A. BRUCE,  
FORREST C. DONNELL,  
ROBERT P. GOLDMAN,  
MARY F. LATHROP,  
REGINALD HEBER SMITH.

## APPENDIX

TABLE SHOWING CERTAIN FACTS ABOUT THE PRESENT CONDITION OF LEGAL AID WORK IN THE UNITED STATES AS OBTAINED THROUGH QUESTIONNAIRES SENT TO THE SEVERAL LEGAL AID ORGANIZATIONS BY THE COMMITTEE ON LEGAL AID WORK.

Legal aid organization in	Name of organization	Type	Cases in 1921	Gross income	Income from lawyers	Members of governing board	
						Total No.	No. lawyers
Baltimore.....	Legal Aid Bureau of the Baltimore Alliance of Social Agencies.	Private	312	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston.....	Legal Aid Society.	Private	5,233	\$11,800	\$2,000	17	12
Buffalo.....	Legal Aid Bureau.	Private	2,815	6,800	.....	21	21
Cambridge ....	Harvard Legal Aid Bureau.	Private	232	.....	.....	6	6
Chicago .....	Legal Aid Bureau of the United Charities.	Private	12,491	20,200	3,800	7	6
Chicago.....	Jewish Social Service Bureau.	Private	1,536	.....	.....	11	1
Cincinnati.....	Legal Aid Society.	Private	892	2,350	.....	13	7
Cleveland .....	Legal Aid Society.	Private	7,409	16,200	.....	19	16
Dayton .....	Bureau of Legal Aid.	Public	2,060	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detroit.....	Legal Aid Bureau of the Detroit Bar Association.	Private	3,112	7,852	.....	4	4
Duluth .....	Free Legal Aid Bureau.	Public	2,424	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hartford .....	Legal Aid Bureau.	Public	449	.....	.....	6	1
Kansas City...	Legal Aid Bureau.	Public	4,013	7,800	.....	.....	.....
Los Angeles....	Public Defender.	Public	7,940	.....	.....	.....	.....
Los Angeles....	Police Court Defender.	Public	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisville .....	Legal Aid Society.	Private	82	4,000	915	7	4
Milwaukee.....	Legal Aid Society.	Private	1,411	5,500	.....	9	7
Minneapolis ...	Legal Aid Society.	Private	1,568	.....	.....	9	6
Newark.....	Essex County Legal Aid Association.	Private	2,615	5,800	3,300	6	5
New Orleans...	Legal Aid Society of Louisiana.	Private	1,027	10	.....	9	5
New York .....	Legal Aid Society.	Private	26,294	61,200	12,900	24	18
New York .....	Voluntary Defenders Committee.	Private	600	18,000	900	13	10
New York .....	Legal Aid Bureau of Educational Alliance.	Private	5,469	.....	.....	5	4
New York .....	National Desertion Bureau.	Private	1,391	16,500	.....	30	15
Omaha.....	Free Legal Aid Bureau.	Public	1,650	.....	.....	5	1
Philadelphia...	Bureau of Legal Aid.	Public	13,404	25,000	.....	10	7
Pittsburgh ....	Legal Aid Society.	Private	427	2,400	1,160	11	9
Plainfield .....	Charity Organization Society.	Private	105	.....	.....	15	3
Providence....	Legal Aid Society of Rhode Island.	Private	237	3,500	1,800	40	20
Rochester .....	Legal Aid Society.	Private	831	.....	.....	9	2
St. Louis .....	Legal Aid Bureau.	Public	1,531	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul.....	Legal Aid Department of United Charities.	Private	931	3,277	.....	5	3
San Francisco .	Legal Aid Society.	Private	717	5,900	4,600	30	24

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**COMMITTEE ON THE LAW OF AERONAUTICS.**

*To the American Bar Association:*

The Committee on the Law of Aeronautics reports as follows:

**I.**

**RECOMMENDATIONS.**

The committee recommends:

(1) That the special committee be either continued or made a standing committee of the American Bar Association.

(2) That until Congress has enacted legislation fostering and regulating aeronautics and until the Supreme Court has determined the extent of federal control over aeronautics no further consideration be given to the question of a constitutional amendment to vest exclusive jurisdiction over aeronautics in the federal government.

(3) That the members of the American Bar Association be urged to cooperate with the national authorities and with local authorities in their respective states to the end that governmental action may result which will tend to the development of aeronautics in the United States, thereby contributing to our national prosperity and strengthening our national defense.

**II.**

**REPORT.**

At the outset the committee determined to confine its inquiry to three problems.

First: Federal legislation.

Second: The relation between federal and state legislation.

Third: A constitutional amendment.

The report of the special committee on the law of aviation which was submitted through the Executive Committee of the American Bar Association to the membership at large at the annual meeting held in Cincinnati in 1921 presented so fully the fundamental legal problems connected with the law of aeronautics that we deem it unnecessary to restate them here. New problems have arisen, such as the question involved in the New York case



of *in re* Reinhardt 232 N. Y. 115, in which the question was whether a flying boat or hydroplane is subject to federal legislation with reference to employer's liability when moored upon navigable waters or whether it is subject to state legislation. This is only one of the many novel questions that have arisen and are bound to arise in the evolution of the law of aeronautics.

### III.

#### COOPERATION WITH THE COMMITTEE ON A UNIFORM AVIATION ACT.

Dean George G. Bogert of Cornell Law School, who is a member of this committee and is also Chairman of the Committee on a Uniform Aviation Act appointed by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, together with the chairman of your committee arranged for the cooperation of the two committees in the tasks assigned them. This seemed particularly desirable in view of the fact that the third recommendation of the special committee's report made in 1921 called attention to the importance of the relation between federal and state regulation of aeronautics. It was apparent that state and federal legislation must be made to harmonize if commercial aeronautics were to be fostered. A joint meeting of the two committees was subsequently held in Washington, D. C., on February 25, 1922. Government officials, aircraft manufacturers and all those interested in aeronautics were invited to attend in person or to send representatives to present their views with reference to state and federal legislation. Between forty and fifty persons appeared before this joint meeting, over half of whom participated in the proceedings. Of the two committees there were present George G. Bogert, Daniel W. Iddings, Charles V. Imlay, A. T. Stovall, George B. Young and William P. MacCracken, Jr. At the conclusion of the afternoon meeting the committees went into joint executive session.

### IV.

#### STATE LEGISLATION.

Dean Bogert's redraft of the uniform act was considered in detail in the light of the opinions expressed by Government officials, aircraft manufacturers and other interested persons and it was decided that the uniform act should be redrafted, adopting such suggested changes as were acceptable to a majority of the entire committee of the commissioners.

## V.

## FEDERAL LEGISLATION.

The-so-called Wadsworth-Hicks Bill which had passed the Senate and was then pending before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce was considered in detail. While the consensus of opinion was that it was constitutional the committee felt that a great many changes should be made in the bill before its enactment. During the discussion it developed that Hon. William E. Lamb, Solicitor of the Department of Commerce, was working on a draft of a federal bill. This committee directed its chairman to cooperate with him in this undertaking and to offer the services of the committee to the chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Mr. Lamb is still engaged in drafting a federal act in which work your committee is cooperating.

## VI.

## CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

At the joint meeting it was determined to refrain from taking any action and from discussing further a constitutional amendment until the initial legislation had been enacted by Congress and passed upon by the Supreme Court. Both committees and the persons who participated in the Washington conference felt that any action or discussion looking to a constitutional amendment would only tend to delay the enactment of much needed legislation.

## VII.

## CONCLUSION.

In conjunction with this report we submit a transcript of the proceedings held in Washington and a copy of an article written by Major W. Jefferson Davis published in the April issue of United States Air Service entitled "Air Laws and Air Lanes." We suggest that these be filed for future reference but that they be not printed as a part of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM P. MACCRACKEN, JR., *Chairman*,  
GEORGE G. BOGERT,  
PHILIP A. CARROLL,  
W. JEFFERSON DAVIS,  
DANIEL W. IDDINGS.

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.**

*To the American Bar Association:*

This committee was appointed in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Executive Committee at Tampa, Florida, January 8, 1922, to devise ways for promoting the study of and devotion to American institutions and ideals. We have interpreted this resolution as laying upon us the duty to prepare a program under which the lawyers of the United States, co-operating with every patriotic society and organization, and with every true American man and woman, shall be urged to join in an earnest effort to stem the tide of radical, and often treasonable, attack upon our Constitution, our laws, our courts, our law-making bodies, our executives and our flag, to arouse to action our dormant citizenship, to abolish ignorance, and crush falsehood, and to bring truth into the hearts of our citizenship.

We therefore submit the following report:

**PROMOTION OF ANTI-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA.**

On every hand is manifested open revolt against authority.

On November 21, 1921, the President of this Association, in an address to a state bar association, said:

"From a period antedating the World War there has been carried on in this country through various organizations, in certain papers and magazines, and, more unfortunate still, by a substantial number of the teaching force in our schools and universities, a propaganda against the institutions under which we live, and particularly directed against the limitations in the federal and state constitutions. This propaganda has been as curious as well as a dangerous one. As far as can be determined from the outgivings of various persons and organizations it has been at the same time communistic and anarchistic. The same men and bands of men demand in one breath a government operating all means of production, which, to function intelligently and practically, would have to be a strong government, and at the same time declare themselves superior even to the reasonable restraints of the laws existing under the limited government we now have.

The authors of this propaganda proceed in various ways, but in all cases through persistent attacks upon existing conditions. Sometimes the attack is open; other times covert. It may be in the form of direct denunciation or sinister suggestion, the latter being more commonly employed by the half-baked, so-called educator in the schools who bumptiously declares himself to be an investigator or seeker after truth. Having elevated himself into that high-sounding position, his lectures are full of suggestive queries as to whether in fact things are right as they exist. Some such teachers argue for socialism; others for a legisla-

ture uncontrolled by the courts. One college professor, while occupying an important chair in a great university, wrote a book not long ago in which, in addition to radical economic views, he devoted one chapter to the question as to whether in fact the marriage relation as it has existed for ages, is not fundamentally wrong; and in another chapter queried as to whether the Christian religion was not man-made and out of date. I have no objection to this gentleman entertaining these views or raising these queries in his own mind, or arguing them with adults, but I do seriously object to having him paid a salary to inject these questions into the uninformed minds of the coming generation."

This is a conservative expression of actual conditions.

Profound ignorance of the simple principles of our American government is an ever-growing menace. All around us is evidence of loss of faith in the fundamental principles of our institutions.

#### THE CONSTITUTION.

Many of our people are convinced that the Constitution was intended as an aid to the rich and powerful. That it affords unwarranted immunities to the railroads and other great corporations, and is an instrument of oppression to the poor.

They do not know that the Constitutional limitation invoked by the corporation to protect its property in time of danger is exactly the same limitation upon which the widow, the working man and the farmer rely to guard their possessions against wrongful invasion.

They do not know that no man is so poor or so obscure, that he cannot, in the hour of threatened injury, turn to the Constitution as his protection against the wrongful acts of the rich and socially prominent.

We are convinced that if it could be submitted to a vote, a large number of our citizens would vote in favor of abolishing the Constitution entirely.

#### THE COURTS.

Gross ignorance of, and bitter prejudice against the courts are manifest in every community. We boast, and we have a right to boast, of the marvelous achievements of modern civilization. The most wonderful thing that civilization has brought to the human race is not our music, our literature, our sculpture, our architecture; not our accomplishments in science and invention. The most wonderful—the most marvelous thing which civilization has brought to the human race is a method and a tribunal for settling the differences between men in an orderly and peaceful way. Men are so constituted that they will disagree. Perhaps the foundation of this human trait is selfishness, perhaps it is pride, perhaps it is the love—nay, the demand—for justice which exists in every human heart. In the olden days the differences between men were settled by brute force. This made the strong

man the master. This was true not only of individuals, but also of nations. War, with rare exceptions, has been the only instrument to settle international differences. We have not yet fully completed the establishment of a tribunal, universally recognized, to settle international disputes, but the great heart of humanity is filled with the hope that out of our recent World War will come the solution—that an international court will be established which will forever end war and its hideous consequences.

After centuries of crude efforts, the human race has found a way to protect individual rights, and to restrain and punish wrong. This tribunal now provided in all civilized nations is called a court. To define and direct and restrain human actions—to provide for the punishment of wrongdoers, we have rules of conduct called laws. The purpose of a court is to administer these laws. In this country laws are enacted by the people. So that now, instead of grasping in angry passion the battle-ax or the bludgeon as did our ancestors, we turn to the law and to the courts for the punishment of those who do us wrong. The law and the courts are the only barriers that stand between us and anarchy. When men ignore the courts and defy the law they become savages. Mob rule turns back the hands upon the great clock of time and sweeps away the greatest achievement of civilization. Confidence in the law and in the courts is the demand of this troubled hour. The duty to maintain law and order in times of peace is just as sacred as the duty to uphold the power and the dignity of the nation in times of war.

Unfortunately the people know but little of the work of the courts. They read occasionally of some apparent miscarriage of justice, but they know nothing of the hundreds of thousands of cases tried each year in the thousands of courts in this country in which no claim is made by any one that substantial justice is not administered.

It is most unfortunate that large numbers labor under the mistaken notion that judges in deciding cases have full power to do as they please. They have never learned the great truth expressed by Chief Justice Marshall, that this is a "government of laws and not of men," and that every judge upon the Bench, from the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States to the police magistrate, is just as firmly bound by the law as is the humblest citizen.

They do not realize that every judge has taken a solemn oath to administer the law as it is, no matter how much he may wish it were otherwise.

#### INJUNCTIONS.

Because injunctions are issued in certain cases, judges are bitterly criticized, when to deny the right of injunction would be

to violate the judicial oath. Injunctions are hateful when they restrain us from desired action, but when our rights are in jeopardy, we hasten to the courts for injunctive relief.

It is much better for individuals and for society that wrong should be prevented than to award damages after wrong is done. It is better to prevent the forest fire than to attempt to reforest the devastated region.

Yet at a recent convention it was unanimously declared that:

"The continued exercise of this unwarranted power is a blasphemy on the rights and claims of free men of America."

Confidence in the courts must be revived. Faith in the justice of America must be restored.

In this country, the people can have any law they desire, provided they take pains to organize and crystallize public sentiment. Resistance to authority is resistance to the will of the people. No official can speak with authority unless he finds such authority in the law of the land.

#### GROSS INDIFFERENCE OF OUR PEOPLE.

The gravest danger is the gross indifference of our people to the duties of citizenship.

The fathers of the republic wrested political power from Parliament and the king to vest it in the people. From the moment that the Constitution was approved no man, no body of men, no class, no official, except the people, could enact a law, and none save the people, or the chosen representatives of the people, could enforce it.

Out of all the experiments in government, tried in all the thousands of years of the existence of the human family, our government was born. Out of the centuries of human struggle, emerged at last a government with a written constitution. For the first time in human experience guarantees of freedom of worship, freedom of thought, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of ownership of property, were enshrined in a written covenant—in the Constitution of the United States. This government rests upon the will of the people.

Now we are facing this problem: What shall become of a government by the people if the people refuse to govern?

Under our plan, the will of the people is expressed at the ballot box. The right to vote is a glorious privilege. The destiny of the nation rests upon its intelligent exercise.

In the presidential election of 1920, only 26,657,866 legal voters went to the polls out of 54,421,332 persons of voting age in the United States, being barely more than 50 per cent of the legal voters of the entire country.

Never in our history has there been so much of hatred, and prejudice, and suspicion, and greed, and malice; never has there been more division and strife; never so little effort to pull together in the exercise of a common purpose to improve social and industrial conditions.

#### OUR FORM OF GOVERNMENT NOW CHALLENGED.

The harvest of anti-Americanism is ripening. Our form of government is challenged, not alone upon the soap-box, not alone by oath-bound secret societies that cloak their deadly hatred of free principles under the guise of patriotism, but by men "in the seats of the mighty." Our proud boast has been that, in our Constitution, we have a Bill of Rights, guaranteeing to the humblest certain inalienable privileges which cannot be destroyed by executives, by courts, or by legislative bodies; not even by a majority of the people themselves. For nearly a century and a half the courts have guarded with zeal and courage this Bill of Rights.

Now comes a member of the United States Senate, who charges our Supreme Court, the highest court in the world, with usurping power, and who demands that our written Constitution shall be wiped out. The proposal that legislative bodies elected by a mere majority of the people shall be clothed with supreme power, can mean nothing less than the destruction of our written Constitution. Under such proposal, the American people are guaranteed freedom of speech only until some legislative body declares otherwise; our people may have religious freedom—freedom of worship—only until a legislature otherwise decrees. We may have freedom of the press, freedom of thought, freedom to own property, only until a majority of the people, through their representatives, shall announce the destruction of these sacred rights. A man's house may be his castle, his contracts may be sacred, only until the legislative pen is drawn through the most sacred proclamation ever issued to the world.

This movement is not merely an attack upon the courts; it is an attack upon our form of government—a government by the people under a written Constitution. It is a most disheartening symptom that it arouses so little interest and so little public condemnation. It is only too apparent that very many of our people do not realize what this destructive proposal means, or else that they have little interest in the questions involved.

#### THE CHALLENGE HAS BEEN ACCEPTED.

But this challenge of our institutions and of our plan of government has been accepted. The Bar of America will stand firm for the oath which they have taken, to defend the Constitution of the



United States. They will defend the Constitution whether the attack upon it comes from those in official life or those who openly proclaim antagonism to everything American.

#### THE REMEDY.

There is but one remedy for our national ills—education. Knowledge and inspiration are essential to citizenship.

The schools of America must save America!

But we must not be content with merely imparting knowledge. American citizenship should mean patriotism, and patriotism is not of the intellect alone; it is very largely of the spirit and of the heart. It cannot be taught by merely imparting information. It cannot be taught by a mere discussion of principles. Religion is of the spirit; so is patriotism.

In teaching citizenship, the real essential is "atmosphere." An appeal must be made to the heart, to the spirit and to the emotions, as well as to the intellect.

Gratitude must be developed, pride must be aroused, love must be inspired. We doubt whether pride can be stirred or whether love can find a place, in any heart in which gratitude is not alive.

The college or university which confers a degree upon any student until such person understands and *feels* that under our Constitution this is a government by the people, with self-imposed limitations based upon a recognition of inalienable individual rights, is sowing the seed of destruction of the faith of the fathers.

Every college graduate is a center of influence in the community in which he lives—a center of influence for good or evil. And whether such influence be for good or for evil depends largely upon impressions gained during college days. The schools of America should no more consider graduating a student who lacks faith in our government than a school of theology should consider graduating a minister who lacks faith in God.

Socialism is being taught in some of our schools and colleges. We are not afraid of the teaching of socialism as one of many theories of government, but we do object to its presentation as the only true theory. We do object to the teaching of the socialistic premise that our present form of government is unworthy of respect and should be swept away. Until the faith of Washington, and Jefferson, and Hamilton, and Franklin, and Madison, and Lincoln has been crushed, until patriotism and loyalty and confidence have been driven out of the heart, there is no room in the American conscience for the gospel of the socialistic agitator.

Our Constitution may be amended, new laws may be made, old laws may be repealed, but every change which is made must be made in a constitutional way. The nation must stand as it was builded upon the foundation laid by the fathers. It will always

be a government by the entire people. No group, whether it be called a soviet, or a syndicate, or a commune, whether it be composed of capitalists or of the proletariat, whether it be made up of employers or of employees, of millionaires or of paupers—no group will ever rule in this country.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

Your committee recommends:

(1) The appointment of a standing committee, to be known as the "Committee upon American Citizenship," composed of five members representing different parts of the United States.

(2) Such committee shall establish a bureau to have active charge, under its direction, of the education, training and development of a better citizenship.

(3) Such committee and the bureau established by it shall be non-partisan in all political controversies and in all disputes between employers and employees, to the end that their power and influence in the field of the development of true citizenship shall not be weakened by any feeling that the American Bar Association and its agencies are representative of any particular class.

(4) The activities of the bureau shall be directed toward:

(a) Arousing patriotic effort of the members of the Bar in every state, utilizing to this end the state, city and country bar associations, and co-ordinating with all societies having the same ends in view.

(b) Arranging programs and outlining plans for patriotic community effort.

(c) Impressing upon members of the Bar that they are called to duty as leaders in educational and patriotic effort, and making them realize that they are sworn to uphold and defend the Constitution and the laws of our country.

(d) Arranging for the appointment of a committee in every community, whose duty it shall be to see that the Constitution of the United States is taught in every school, public and private, throughout the United States.

(e) Such committees shall report to the bureau the courses in each state, the textbooks used, and the qualification of teachers for teaching American citizenship.

(f) The bureau shall endeavor to have made provision for training in citizenship, not only in the schools, but for adults who have never had an opportunity to study the simple but important truths of this government. Methods should be devised to carry into the homes the truth about our institutions in order to counteract the falsehoods disseminated through the anti-American newspapers, books and magazines.

(g) Realizing that newspaper and magazines are the medium of education for our adult citizens, we recommend that the bureau, when organized, wherever possible shall arrange for a "Department of American Citizenship" in all papers, magazines and journals, the material therefore to be furnished by the bureau if requested.

(h) That the committee request the co-operation of the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws in an effort to have enacted in each state suitable laws making a course each year in the study of and devotion to American institutions and ideals part of the curriculum in all schools and colleges sustained or in any manner supported by public funds.

(5) Your committee is impressed with the wonderful work done in past years through the "University Interscholastic League" organized in Texas, and now expanded under the title "The Citizenship League of American Schools and Colleges." This organization realizes the value of school contests in orations, essays and declamations upon patriotic subjects. It thus arouses the spirit of contest, and this inspires not only the interest of pupils and students, but also arouses the interest of the fathers and mothers.

(6) Your committee realizes that the plans we have outlined will require the use of considerable money. We feel that the Bar of the country will be liberal in contribution, but we also feel that the burden should not rest upon the Bar alone. We believe that the public will have enough interest in this cause to see that money enough is provided to enable it to perform the greatest good, and we recommend that the Committee on American Citizenship shall have authority to call for, and receive, contributions to carry on the work—no indebtedness to be created, imposing any obligation upon this Association, or its membership.

Your committee expresses its deep appreciation for suggestions from many lawyers not members of the committee, and to numerous teachers and writers in schools and colleges, and to business men—all of whom have expressed their desire to be of service in this great cause. We are sure that when our Citizenship Bureau is organized all these can be relied upon for real assistance. The foregoing plan is intended only to be suggestive. The permanent committee, when constituted, will be expected to work out in detail an adequate plan in general conformity with this report.

Respectfully submitted,

MARTIN J. WADE,  
WALTER GEORGE SMITH,  
EDGAR B. TOLMAN,  
ANDREW A. BRUCE,  
ROBT. E. L. SANER.

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON LAW ENFORCEMENT.**

*To the American Bar Association:*

The members of your Committee on Law Enforcement, recognizing not only the great honor conferred upon them, but also the difficulty and importance of their task, immediately after the adjournment of the convention in September last, keeping in touch with one another through their chairman and from time to time by personal meetings, took up their work under your commission.

The first difficulty which confronted us was a discouraging dearth of official information upon the criminal situation in the United States. No other great civilized country is so far behind on this important matter.

First of all we urge the establishment, under the control of the Department of Justice at Washington, of a Federal Bureau of Records and Statistics to which criminal authorities in the several states must regularly report; that such reports, statistics, records, photographs, finger prints, etc., shall be immediately available to officers charged with enforcement of the criminal law throughout the country. Without knowledge of the real situation, it will be impossible thoroughly to diagnose or properly deal with the problems of crime which confront us.

Up to 1910 the government, through its census bureau, compiled a report of prison statistics. While lacking in some essentials, this compilation still supplied much valuable information. In the census of 1920, just when the study of American criminology could accomplish most, for some unaccountable reason the government abandoned altogether this most important subject. Police records, reports of mayors of cities, and of coroners and prosecuting officers, and like official tabulations are seldom complete or conclusive, for the reason that for the most part they consist not of actual data of crimes proven, but only of accusations of and arrests for crimes.

Without such information before us, it was difficult to begin any thoroughly scientific investigation. However, your committee went to work at all the sources of information it could find. Several of your committee individually visited the larger cities of the country where special movements for the suppression of crime had been inaugurated.

To the north of us is a country possessing the same substantive laws, the same religions, and, for the most part, similar dominant races; in that country, however, the criminal conditions are strikingly dissimilar to our own.

We believed that an examination into the Canadian situation might be helpful in our investigation. Accordingly, one of your committee, in December of last year, visited the cities of Montreal, Toronto, and Hamilton, and made a visit to the penitentiary at Kingston.

Inasmuch as the statistics in Chicago, owing to the work of the Chicago Crime Commission, are fairly accurate, we beg leave to offer the contrasts shown by these statistics as illuminative of the entire criminal situation.

The population of Canada is about 9,000,000, that of Cook County, Illinois, about 3,000,000, and that of Chicago, 2,700,000. Notwithstanding this, we find that there were in 1921:

In Joliet penitentiary *one* of the Illinois state prisons, 1930 prisoners.

In *all* Canada's penitentiaries, 1930 prisoners.

In Chicago 4785 burglaries.

In Canada 2270 burglaries.

In Chicago 2594 robberies.

In Canada, robberies including larceny from the person, 605.

In Cook County 212 murders.

In Canada 57 murders.

It will not do to say that the Canadians are naturally more law-abiding than we, for the United States census of 1910 shows that when persons born in Canada settle in the United States, they are even a little less law-abiding than the native white citizens of this country.

Out of a Canadian born population of 1,196,070 in this country in 1910, 7956 were in our prisons, and out of the natives of 17 foreign countries living here, Canadians ranked sixth in lawlessness.

The natives of certain European countries which have the best record for law observance, when settled here become the most lawless of all.

These facts seem to dispose of two theories relative to crime:

First, that foreigners are more law-abiding because they are naturally so constituted.

Second, the other contention that crime is largely due to mental disease. It is absurd to contend that we are so mentally inferior to all other nations as to make this difference in crime; if so, why is it that the foreign-born criminals seldom get dementia præcox until they cross the ocean? Dr. Herman Adler and a corps of assisting psychologists spent more than a year investigating the mentality of the inmates of Joliet Penitentiary.

The result of these investigations, as presented to your committee, was to the effect that the intelligence of the average prisoner equals that of the average enlisted man in our national army in the World War.

A few of the observable differences between this country and Canada may be noticed at once; Canada has but three large cities, most of its people live in smaller towns and in the country. Further, the administrators of the criminal law in Canada are absolutely beyond the reach of politics. The chief of police in any Canadian city is secure in his office for life if he makes good; so is every other policeman in Canada. The police force is a compactly organized semi-military body. The judge is there for life, and so, practically, if he so desire, is the prosecuting attorney.

Then, too, while the substantive law is the same as our own, the methods of its application are altogether different. Justice is swift and certain. When a Canadian is convicted, in 99 cases out of 100 that ends the matter. The Minister of Justice may, it is true, interfere if it appears that perhaps the defendant has been convicted on insufficient proof. A large proportion of even the more serious cases are tried by the judge without a jury.

As was stated to your committee, crime flourishes because criminals escape punishment, and criminals escape punishment because there are so many avenues of escape open. The prevalence of the abnormal volume of crime in our larger cities is the result of years of mollycoddling and sympathy by misinformed and ill-advised meddlers.

In Canada the penalties imposed for crime are far more severe than our own. In fact, the theory there seems to involve protection to the public, with only a secondary concern for the criminal.

Again, the general character of our immigrants is different. The Canadian population is homogeneous, ours inextricably heterogeneous. Several European countries encourage emigration to the United States. Some undoubtedly encourage criminal emigration.

Prior to 1900 we had fewer foreign-born criminals than native born. The Immigration Commission appointed by the Sixty-first Congress reported that while this was then true, nevertheless the children of the foreign-born, together with the foreign-born, contributed a larger percentage of criminals in proportion to their number, than the native-born whites.

As shown by the United States Census 1910, page 110, out of 100,000 of the native-born white population there were 312.4 prisoners; out of 100,000 of the foreign-born 732.6 were in our prisons.

Finally, there prevails an undefined but palpable difference in the attitude toward the law of the two men upon the street—



the Canadian and the American. There exists in some of the European races an inherited fear of law. This fear comes from a time scarcely a century away when the punishment of every serious crime was death for the offender. The races who live across our Northern border have not wholly broken away from that influence.

Following these investigations, your committee, in order to ascertain at first hand the conditions of affairs in the several centers of population, held open sessions: in Washington March 6 and 7, in Chicago April 10 and 11, in Joliet Penitentiary April 12, in New York June 1 and 2, and a final conference in St. Paul July 10 and 11. At these sessions a number of leading penologists and criminologists appeared and testified.

In Joliet prison half a dozen of the more intelligent professional criminals gave us the attitude of the criminal mind.

We have been favored with some thousands of pages of printed and typewritten matter, most of which is of importance and has received our careful attention.

As to whether there actually exists a so-called crime wave in this country, we respectively report:

In 1880 there were 30,659 prisoners in our penitentiaries; in 1890, 45,233; in 1904, 53,292; in 1910, 58,800. At our solicitation the Crime Commission of Chicago sent a questionnaire to the 85 wardens of state and federal prisons in this country, asking that information be sent us as to the size and character of their prison population.

From all the data and opinions of experts which your committee has been able to gather, we beg leave to report that—particularly since 1890—there has been, and continues, a widening, deepening tide of lawlessness in this country, sometimes momentarily receding, to swell again into greater depth and intensity. At intervals this tide billows into waves that rise and break, but only for a time attracting public attention.

In a statement made before your committee, ex-Justice John W. Goff, ex-recorder of New York, summed up the situation thus:

Officials in some cities claim there is no crime wave. The newspapers throughout the country claim that there is a wave of crime.

Be that as it may, it is not for this committee, or anyone addressing it, to enter into a discussion whether it exists or not; but, at all events, I think it can be safely stated that in the history of this country we have never been before confronted with anything like the criminal conditions we have today \* \* \* \* Not a day passes that there is not recounted in the newspapers some terrible outrage involving robbery and murder \* \* \* \* In my humble judgment, the cardinal fault in the administration of criminal justice today is the lack of promptness and finality in the administration of the law. Statutory regulation and amendment may be of some use, but all statutory legislation has had a tendency within the last quarter of a century in favor of the criminal.



The criminal situation in the United States, so far as crimes of violence are concerned, is worse than that in any other civilized country. Here there is less respect for law. While your committee cannot obtain the exact figures, from all available sources of information, we estimate that there were more than 9500 unlawful homicides last year in this country; that in 1920 there occurred not less than 9000 such homicides, and that in no year during the past 10 years did the number fall below 8500. In other words, during the past 10 years, no less than 85,000 of our citizens have perished by poison, by the pistol or the knife, or by some other unlawful and deadly instrument.

Burglaries have increased in this country during the past 10 years 1200 per cent.

In short, our situation today appears almost as bad as that of England, France, Italy, and Spain as late as 1837, as portrayed by Lord Bowen.

Another important phase of this situation deserves careful attention. We deem it important to note the material difference between the character of crime conditions prevailing here and those abroad. Our regrettable eminence is due in most part to crimes of violence against the person and property. In 1910, out of the 58,800 confined in our state and federal prisons, 15,316, or more than 25 per cent of all prisoners, had committed homicides. While of course this number includes the accumulation of years, this awful fact still bears its own significance.

The evidence before us shows that there has been since 1910 a steady and terrible increase not only in homicides, but also in burglaries and robberies. One state has in its different prisons 3547 inmates; of these 1429 are guilty of taking the lives of human beings. Taken at random, a few prison records showing the number incarcerated for homicide the first of January of this year will illustrate the general situation:

	Population	Homicides
California, San Quentin.....	2,585	482
Nevada .....	150	26
Idaho .....	295	50
New Mexico .....	358	77
Delaware .....	349	28
New Jersey, Trenton.....	1,286	290
Kentucky .....	544	169
Johiet, Illinois .....	1,930	454
North Dakota .....	235	26
Georgia .....	3,547	1,429
South Dakota .....	320	} no murders 5 manslaughter
Indiana .....	1,451	
Mississippi .....	1,590	641
Iowa .....	755	144

Deliberate murder, burglary and robbery will seldom be attempted unless the criminal is armed. In European countries the criminals, as a rule, are not armed.

On the other hand, in crimes which indicate the dishonesty of the people, such as larceny, extortion, counterfeiting, forgery, fraud and other crimes of swindling, a comparison of conditions demonstrates that the morals of this country are better than in any other of the large countries of the world. The American people are an honest people; commercial integrity here works to a higher standard than in any other land, the morality of the country is higher, the lives of its citizens are cleaner, offenses against women and children are less frequent and more universally abhorred.

The criminals of this country number less than one-third of 1 per cent of the entire population. One serious obstacle to the enforcement of the criminal law arises from the attitude of the law-abiding citizen when called upon to aid in its actual administration. The American temperament adjusts itself to sympathy with the accused and a corresponding disregard for the rights of the public. In cases where much public feeling is aroused the man of affairs too often deserts the cause of justice. Chief Justice Scanlan, of the Criminal Court of, Chicago, referring to some labor trials in his court a few years ago, said:

Three hundred and eighty business men were called for jury service and 379 of them perjured themselves out of the jury box.

Want of sympathy, if not actual disrespect for the law, reaches up to the highest stations and extends down to the lowest. The ultimate enforcement of the law rests upon the jury box. If the average American citizen had without sympathy or prejudice performed his duty this terrible record would not have to be written.

In a general way the committee has endeavored to consider the question in a three-fold aspect:

First, the extent of lawlessness in this country and a comparison as between the conditions in this country and those in other civilized nations.

Second, the causes of lawlessness.

Third, suggestions as to possible remedies.

Crime and lawlessness in the United States have been steadily on the increase and out of proportion to our growth, and there has been a steady and growing disrespect for law. In our opinion this is not a result of the war. We do not find the proportional increase in crime from 1916 to 1922 greater than from 1910 to 1916, and we have not been able to discover that crimes of violence have materially increased in France, England.

or Canada during or since the war, although the effects of the war naturally must be more marked in those countries.

It is our united opinion that the means provided in the United States for coping with crime and criminals are today neither adequate nor efficient, for example:

First, we find that the parole and probation laws, as administered, very generally fail to accomplish the purposes for which the laws were designed and weaken the administration of criminal justice. We recommend that first offenders, and first offenders only, should be eligible for probation. The theory of the law, of course, is that the prisoner, on account of his good conduct, and where it has been demonstrated in the opinion of expert parole authorities that it is safe for the public generally, should be released. It is unquestionably true that in substantially all of the cases, no matter what the crime nor how hardened the criminal, the boards of parole, with little if any discrimination, have released the prisoner at the end of the minimum of the sentence. Those responsible for such administration overlook the purposes of punishment as a deterrent, disregard utterly the safety of the public, and defeat the very purpose of the law. We recommend that the indeterminate sentence laws should be modified so as to apply to first offenders only, and we believe, too, that neither probation nor parole should be permitted those convicted of homicide, burglary, rape or highway robbery.

Second, we find that over 90 per cent of the murders in this country are committed by the use of pistols. We find that the laws prohibiting the carrying of firearms or deadly weapons are ineffective—in fact, that they work to the benefit of the criminal rather than to the law-abiding citizen. The revolver serves no useful purpose in the community today. We recommend that the manufacture and sale of pistols, and of cartridges or ammunition designed to be used in them, shall be absolutely prohibited, save as such manufacture shall be necessary for governmental and official use under proper legal regulation and control.

Third, we find the causes for delay in criminal cases so varied and the conditions so differing, that we hesitate to make specific recommendations. Certainly it is true that the criminals and not the public benefit by these delays. The Constitution provides: "In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy trial." As everyone familiar with criminal prosecution knows, this is the kind of enjoyment that few charged with crime desire.

Dilatory motions, such as motions to inspect the grand jury minutes, which the trial judge may take under consideration almost indefinitely; motions for an order dismissing an indictment, from which, if granted, the prosecution in many of our states has no right to appeal; adjournments on account of other

engagements of counsel, a privilege greatly abused in some jurisdictions, and many other causes for delay, all accrue to the benefit of the law-breaker.

We recommend that the state be given every right to appeal now enjoyed by a defendant—except from a verdict of not guilty, and we recommend that the prosecutor in a criminal trial shall have the right to call the attention of the jury to the fact that the defendant has failed to take the stand or has failed himself to contradict or deny the testimony offered by the prosecution.

We recommend that the state be given the right to amend the indictment upon proper terms, in matters of form.

We recommend that there should be but one appeal from a judgment of conviction in the trial court.

We recommend that there be enacted legislation limiting the time during which judges or courts may hold under advisement dilatory motions made in criminal trials; that at the expiration of such time, without action, such a motion shall be deemed to be denied.

Fourth, we find that in some of the states the jury is the final judge both of the law and the facts. The court may inform the jurors as to the law, but he must instruct them that while he has expressed his opinion, they must be the final judges, not only as to the facts, but as to the law, and its application to the evidence. Thus it is clearly within the power of jurors absolutely to nullify the laws of a sovereign state and there is no appeal on the part of the government from their determination. We believe that such a condition is absolutely subversive of a government of law and we recommend the repeal of such statutes.

Fifth, we find in various jurisdictions glaring abuses in the matter of bail, both in the amounts imposed and in the sufficiency of security offered.

Sixth, we find that further legislation should be enacted by the Congress to punish and prevent lynching and mob violence.

Seventh, we find that more stringent laws limiting and controlling immigration should be enacted and enforced.

Eighth, we find that the bill now pending in the Congress increasing the number of United States District Judges and conferring powers upon the Chief Justice and Senior Circuit Judges to have supervision over the work of the courts and see that the dockets are kept clear, should be enacted.

Ninth, no meritorious case, whether civil or criminal, that is cognizable in the courts of the country, ought to be denied the services of an able, courageous and loyal advocate. And no man or woman, however humble, ought to be able to say in any American community that justice is too expensive for the poor. We therefore urge that in every community the members of this association volunteer to aid, without fee, the worthy poor who

are being oppressed, defrauded or otherwise wronged, and who have not the means to employ counsel.

Tenth, first offenders must be segregated from veteran criminals, for the jails throughout the land today are breeding places for crime, and the young and thoughtless who may often be reclaimed, are taught by professional criminals to scorn the restraints of society; and in this connection we may well consider the extension of psychopathic laboratories established as adjuncts to the criminal courts.

From what has been intimated, many more specific recommendations could have been made which, if adopted, might improve the efficiency of our courts. But in the opinion of the committee it is not necessary to wait another day, or to wait for new laws. Such laws would be helpful, but if we honestly and thoroughly enforce those which we already have, we shall have traveled a long ways towards the solution of the problem.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM B. SWANEY, *Chairman*,  
MARCUS KAVANAGH,  
CHARLES S. WHITMAN,  
WADE H. ELLIS,  
CHARLES W. FARNHAM,  
Committee.

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL REVENUE LAW AND**  
**ITS MEANS OF COLLECTION.**

*To the American Bar Association:*

A majority of the Special Committee on Internal Revenue Law and Its Means of Collection, appointed by the President of the Association, October 5, 1921, met in Washington, D. C., January 17 and 18, 1922.

After a general conference in which the order of business was determined, the committee proceeded to call upon D. H. Blair, Commissioner of Internal Revenue; C. P. Smith, Assistant to the Commissioner; James H. Beal and Joseph E. Sterrett, members of the Tax Simplification Board; N. T. Johnson, Chairman of the Committee on Appeals and Review; Carl A. Mapes, Solicitor of Internal Revenue and E. H. Batson, Deputy Commissioner. To each of these gentlemen it was explained that the purpose of the committee was to further the cooperation of the members of the Bar and the officers of the Treasury Department in the enforcement of the federal tax laws and the regulations issued thereunder.

Various preliminary suggestions were brought forth at each interview indicative of the type of recommendation the committee was considering preparatory to taking formal action. These suggestions were discussed from many angles and the Government officers were assured of the assistance of the committee.

A second session of the committee was held the evening of January 17 and a third session on the forenoon of January 18. At the third session it was voted that the editor of the JOURNAL of the American Bar Association be asked to lend his columns to a request for suggestions from the members of the Association generally which might be utilized by the committee in formulating its proposals. The Secretary was instructed to carry out this feature and did so, the result subsequently appearing in the February issue of the JOURNAL.

It was further voted that a second and final meeting of the committee be held in Washington, March 27 and 28 if such days should be feasible and if not, that such meeting be held as soon thereafter as could be conveniently arranged.

In accordance with this resolution, the committee held a second meeting in Washington, D. C., on the 4th day of May, 1922. A majority of the committee was present, and proceeded to call upon the Secretary of the Treasury, engaging in conference Mr. J. H. Beal, Chairman of the Tax Simplification Board. Mr. Beal was advised of the formal recommendations the committee intended making and requested that they be submitted to the Department in writing. As the result of this request the following letter was written:

*Secretary of the Treasury, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Chairman of the Tax Simplification Board, Washington, D. C.*

GENTLEMEN.—As the result of a conference with Mr. J. H. Beal, Chairman of the Tax Simplification Board, and at his suggestion, we are submitting the following recommendations with respect to certain features of the practice and procedure in the Bureau of Internal Revenue, with respect to the income and excess profits taxes.

1. An examination of Department Circular No. 230, issued April 25, 1922, promulgating regulations governing the recognition of attorneys and agents representing claimants and others before the Treasury Department, indicates that while such attorneys and agents are subject to very stringent—and undoubtedly proper—regulations, very little provision is made by the Department for their protection. As a consequence, we believe that regulations should be issued containing reasonable and proper provisions for the recognition and protection of attorneys and agents representing taxpayers before the Treasury Department. In this respect we specifically recommend the promulgation of additional regulations to the effect that once a duly qualified attorney or agent has filed the requisite power of attorney to act for a taxpayer thereafter said attorney or agent be regarded and treated as the sole channel for communications between the department and the taxpayer in so far as the power of attorney filed permits, to the end that an attorney before the department may receive the same recognition and have the same rights that he enjoys before a court of record.

2. In view of repeated embarrassments encountered by the representatives of taxpayers prosecuting matters upon appeal from the Income Tax Unit arising from the introduction at the hearing upon appeal of questions concerning which the said representatives were not advised when the appeal was taken, we recommend: That in all departmental proceedings of an appellate nature, the position of the unit below as to law and fact shall be fully stated in writing to the taxpayer or his representatives in such manner that all the issues between the unit and the taxpayer shall be clearly defined and that all opinions rendered upon such issues shall be communicated in full to the taxpayer affected and made available as to the principles involved to all taxpayers affected thereby.

3. In view of the practice of the department of ascribing as the basis of decisions rendered, opinions which are not made available to the taxpayer either before or after the hearing, we recommend: That any final opinion, recommendation or decision rendered by the department, or any subdivision thereof, affecting any particular taxpayer shall be communicated to him and be made available to any other taxpayer affected by the general principle enunciated in such final opinion, recommendation, or decision.

4. In view of the existing congestion and necessary delay resulting from the enormous volume of business being handled by the Bureau of



Internal Revenue, we recommend: That there be provided separate conference rooms for each of the major divisions of the Income Tax Unit and that general facilities for giving the taxpayer, or his representative, access to the officer having the taxpayer's case in charge be improved in those matters which do not require formal or extended conferences.

5. In view of the great loss and injustice that has resulted from the long delay in obtaining judicial construction of certain provisions of the Revenue laws, we recommend: That the department evolve a procedure whereby there may be more speedily obtained court divisions in those disputed constructions of the laws which require for settlement the determination of the courts.

The above mentioned recommendations will be embodied in the report which we, as members of the committee appointed for the purpose, will make to the American Bar Association at its meeting in San Francisco, August 9, 10 and 11, 1922.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES HENRY BUTLER, *Chairman*,  
GEORGE M. MORRIS, *Secretary*.

On various occasions individual members of the committee have discussed matters of procedure with the Commissioner and other officials of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and urged the adoption of simpler procedure.

Exactly what definite action will be taken upon its recommendations the committee cannot report, but it is significant that many of the features of the practice and procedure in the Bureau of Internal Revenue concerning which your committee made preliminary recommendations in its January conferences with the officers of the Department have been modified in the direction suggested by the committee.

In view of the still formative period in which the practice and procedure before the Bureau of Internal Revenue continues and the necessity of close and effective observation on behalf of the members of the Bar who are being concerned with the legal aspect of tax questions, it is suggested to the members of this Association that the Committee on Internal Revenue and Its Means of Collection be continued.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES HENRY BUTLER, *Chairman*,  
GEORGE M. MORRIS, *Secretary*,  
MURRAY M. SHOEMAKER,  
WILLIAM H. FOLLAND,  
BENJAMIN W. KERNAN.

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.**

*To the American Bar Association:*

The Committee on Finance reports as follows:

This committee was created by resolution passed at the meeting of the Executive Committee held in Philadelphia on January 5, 1917, and by that resolution was given the power to invest funds of the Association when so directed by the Executive Committee.

Pursuant to such direction your committee purchased on January 31, 1917, the following securities:

10 Northern Pacific Railway Company prior lien railway and land grant 4 per cent gold bonds due 1997.

5 Pennsylvania Company consolidated mortgage bonds, issue of 1915, due 1960, 4½ per cent.

5 Illinois Central Railroad Company 4 per cent gold bonds of 1952.

Your committee paid for said bonds the sum of \$19,568.75.

Thereafter upon like authority your committee invested \$15,000 in 4½ per cent Liberty Loan coupon bonds, which securities aggregating \$34,568.75 are still held by the treasurer.

All of the aforesaid bonds are registered in the name of the American Bar Association.

FREDERICK E. WADHAMS,  
JAMES R. CATON,  
JOSIAH MARVEL.

*August 9, 1922.*

## LIST OF STATE BAR ASSOCIATIONS

NAME.	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.
Alabama State Bar Association.	W. O. Mulkey, Geneva.	Alexander Troy, Montgomery.
Arizona Bar Association.	Frank J. Duffy, Nogales.	J. E. Nelson, Phoenix.
Bar Association of Arkansas.	W. F. Coleman, Pine Bluff.	Roscoe R. Lynn, Little Rock
California Bar Association.	Jefferson P. Chandler, Los Angeles.	T. W. Robinson, Los Angeles.
Colorado Bar Association.	George C. Manley, Denver.	Robert G. Bosworth, Denver.
State Bar Association of Connecticut.	A. Heaton Robertson, New Haven.	James E. Wheeler, New Haven.
Bar Association of the District of Columbia.	James B. Archer, Washington.	George C. Gertman, Washington.
Florida State Bar Association.	Armstead Brown, Miami.	Herman Ulmer, Jacksonville.
Georgia Bar Association.	Arthur G. Powell, Atlanta.	Harry S. Strozier, Macon.
Bar Association of the Hawaiian Islands.	Sanford B. Dole, Honolulu.	Albert M. Cristy, Honolulu.
Idaho State Bar Association.	James F. Ailshie, Coeur d'Alene.	Sam S. Griffin, Boise.
Illinois State Bar Association.	Silas H. Strawn, Chicago.	R. Allan Stephens, Danville.
Indiana State Bar Association.	C. C. Shirley, Indianapolis.	George H. Batchelor, Indianapolis.
Iowa State Bar Association.	James A. Devitt, Oskaloosa.	H. C. Horack, Iowa City.
Bar Association of the State of Kansas.	Ben S. Gaitskill, Girard.	W. E. Stanley, Wichita.
Kentucky State Bar Association.	Wm. W. Crawford, Louisville.	J. Verser Conner, Louisville.
Louisiana Bar Association.	Fred G. Hudson, Monroe.	Wm. Waller Young, New Orleans.
Maine State Bar Association.	Charles W. Hayes, Foxcroft.	Norman L. Bassett, Augusta.
Maryland State Bar Association.	S. H. Lauchheimer, Baltimore.	J. W. Chapman, Jr., Baltimore.
Massachusetts Bar Association.	Addison L. Green, Holyoke.	Frank W. Grinnell, Boston.
Michigan State Bar Association.	George E. Nichols, Ionia.	E. R. Sunderland, Ann Arbor.
Minnesota State Bar Association.	W. D. Bailey, Duluth.	Chester L. Caldwell, St. Paul.
Mississippi State Bar Association.	Gabe Jacobson, Meridian.	Fred M. West, Jackson.
Missouri Bar Association.	Charles W. German, Kansas City.	Kenneth C. Sears, Columbia.

NAME.	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.
Montana Bar Association.	Edwin K. Cheadle, Lewistown.	Burton R. Cole, Lewistown.
Nebraska State Bar Association.	Alfred G. Ellick, Omaha.	Anan Raymond, Omaha.
Nevada Bar Association.	L. N. French, Reno.	Anna M. Warren, Reno.
Bar Association of the State of New Hampshire.	Reuben E. Walker, Concord.	Jonathan Piper, Concord.
New Jersey State Bar Association.	Chauncey G. Parker, Newark.	LeRoy W. Loder, Bridgeton.
New Mexico Bar Association.	H. M. Dow, Roswell.	John R. McFie, Jr., Gallup.
New York State Bar Association.	William D. Guthrie, New York.	Chas. W. Walton, Albany.
North Carolina Bar Association.	L. R. Varser, Lumberton.	Henry M. London, Raleigh.
Bar Association of North Dakota.	Tracy R. Bangs, Grand Forks.	W. E. Wenzre, Grand Forks.
Ohio State Bar Association.	George B. Harris, Cleveland.	J. L. W. Henney, Columbus.
Oklahoma State Bar Association.	Preston C. West, Tulsa.	W. A. Lybrand, Oklahoma City.
Oregon Bar Association.	Chas. Henry Carey, Portland.	Albert B. Ridgway, Portland.
Pennsylvania Bar Association.	A. M. Holding, West Chester.	Harold B. Beitler, Philadelphia.
Rhode Island Bar Association.	Richard B. Comstock, Providence.	Elisha C. Mowry, Providence.
South Carolina Bar Association.	Charles Carroll Sims, Barnswell.	C. S. Monteith, Columbia.
South Dakota Bar Association.	Perry F. Loucks, Watertown.	John H. Voorhees, Sioux Falls.
Bar Association of Tennessee.	Elias Gates, Memphis.	C. Raleigh Harrison, Knoxville.
Texas Bar Association.	Richard Mays, Corsicana.	Ben F. Wilson, Houston.
State Bar Association of Utah.	E. M. Bagley, Salt Lake City.	I. B. Evans, Salt Lake City.
Vermont Bar Association.	Edwin W. Lawrence, Rutland.	George M. Hogan, St. Albans.
Virginia State Bar Association.	Armistead C. Gordon, Staunton.	John B. Minor, Richmond.
Washington State Bar Association.	Preston M. Troy, Olympia.	W. J. Millard, Olympia.
West Virginia Bar Association.	Douglas W. Brown, Huntington.	Austin V. Wood, Wheeling.
State Bar Association of Wisconsin.	John M. Whitehead, Janesville.	Gilson G. Glasier, Madison.
Wyoming State Bar Association.	Roderick N. Matson, Cheyenne.	Clyde M. Watts, Cheyenne.
Far Eastern American Bar Association.	Chas. S. Lobingier, Shanghai, China.	Earl B. Rose, Shanghai, China.

## SOME OF THE LARGER LOCAL BAR ASSOCIATIONS \*

NAME.	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.
<b>Allegheny County Bar Association.</b>	R. A. Balph, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Harry G. Tinker, Pittsburgh, Pa.
<b>Atlanta Bar Association.</b>	Arthur G. Powell, Atlanta, Ga.	Robert S. Parker, Atlanta, Ga.
<b>American Patent Law Association.</b>	J. H. Brickenstein, Washington, D. C.	Arthur L. Bryant, Washington, D. C.
<b>Baltimore City Bar Association.</b>	Edgar Allan Poe, Baltimore, Md.	A. de R. Sappington, Baltimore, Md.
<b>Bar Association City of Boston.</b>	Wm. Caleb Loring, Boston, Mass.	L. Cushing Goodhue, Boston, Mass.
<b>Brooklyn Bar Association.</b>	Robert H. Wilson, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Henry S. Rasquin, Brooklyn, N. Y.
<b>Chicago Bar Association.</b>	William T. Alden, Chicago, Ill.	William S. Miller, Chicago, Ill.
<b>Cincinnati Bar Association.</b>	Province M. Pogue, Cincinnati, Ohio.	Oliver G. Bailey, Cincinnati, Ohio.
<b>Cleveland Bar Association.</b>	John J. Sullivan, Cleveland, Ohio.	A. V. Abernethy, Cleveland, Ohio.
<b>Denver Bar Association.</b>	Wilbur F. Denious, Denver, Col.	Albert G. Craig, Denver, Col.
<b>Detroit Bar Association.</b>	Stewart Hanley, Detroit, Mich.	Wesley L. Nutten, Detroit, Mich.
<b>Hennepin County Bar Association.</b>	F. K. Stinchfield, Minneapolis, Minn.	Morris B. Mitchell, Minneapolis, Minn.
<b>Hudson Co. Bar Association.</b>	George G. Beach, Jersey City, N. J.	F. W. Hastings, Jr., Jersey City, N. J.
<b>Kanawha County Bar Association.</b>	Berkeley Minor, Jr., Charleston, W. Va.	Charles G. Peters, Charleston, W. Va.
<b>Kansas City Bar Association.</b>	L. Newton Wylder, Kansas City, Mo.	Caleb Monroe, Kansas City, Mo.
<b>Lawyers Club of Buffalo.</b>	William G. Dvorty, Buffalo, N. Y.	Merritt N. Baker, Buffalo, N. Y.
<b>Lawyers Club of Essex County, N. J.</b>	Horace C. Grice, Newark, N. J.	Jos. G. Wolber, Newark, N. J.
<b>Law Association of Philadelphia.</b>	Abraham M. Beitler, Philadelphia, Pa.	Howard Kirk, Philadelphia, Pa.
<b>Linn County Bar Association.</b>	Elmer A. Johnson, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	Geo. C. Claassen, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

\* For several years the American Bar Association reports have contained a list of the officials of the state bar associations only. It has been suggested that the reports should contain a list of the officers of the larger local bar associations. Therefore, a partial list of local bar associations having a membership of 100 or more is set forth herein. The Secretary will be glad to receive the names and addresses of the President and Secretary of any local bar association not included in the above list whose membership is 100 or more. Any changes in the officials of state or local bar associations should be reported to the Secretary.

NAME.	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.
Los Angeles Bar Association.	Frank James, Los Angeles, Cal.	R. H. F. Variel, Jr., Los Angeles, Cal.
Mahoning County Bar Association	E. E. Miller, Youngstown, Ohio.	T. J. Thomas, Youngstown, Ohio.
Milwaukee Bar Association.	J. G. Hardgrove, Milwaukee, Wis.	Wm. A. Klatte, Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis Bar Association.	William D. Roberts, Minneapolis, Minn.	John A. Larimne, Minneapolis, Minn.
Multnomah Bar Association.	Robert Tucker, Portland, Oregon.	J. G. Wilson, Portland, Oregon.
New York County Lawyers Association.	Charles Straus, New York, N. Y.	Alfred A. Wheat, New York, N. Y.
Bar Association of the City of New York.	John G. Milburn, New York, N. Y.	Charles H. Strong, New York, N. Y.
New York County Association of Criminal Bar.	Ely Rosenberg, New York, N. Y.	William H. Byrne, New York, N. Y.
Polk County Bar Association.	J. P. Parrish, Des Moines, Iowa.	James Goodwin, Des Moines, Iowa.
Providence Bar Club.	Vincent Walters, Providence, R. I.	Edward I. Brownell, Providence, R. I.
Ramsay County Bar Association.	John M. Bradford, St. Paul, Minn.	Roy H. Currie, St. Paul, Minn.
Richmond Bar Association.	Lucius F. Cary, Richmond, Va.	J. B. DuVal, Richmond, Va.
Sacramento Bar Association.	Grove L. Johnson, Sacramento, Cal.	Joy L. Henry, Sacramento, Cal.
St. Louis Bar Association.	Daniel N. Kirby, St. Louis, Mo.	Frank A. Mohr, St. Louis, Mo.
Bar Association of San Diego.	Eugene Daney, San Diego, Cal.	Clarence Smith, San Diego, Cal.
San Francisco Bar Association.	Jeremiah F. Sullivan, San Francisco, Cal.	George J. Martin, San Francisco, Cal.
Savannah Bar Association.	Alva L. Herzog, Savannah, Ga.	Wm. R. Sanderson, Savannah, Ga.
Seattle Bar Association.	O. B. Thorgrimson, Seattle, Wash.	C. T. Darworth, Seattle, Wash.
Sioux City Bar Association.	D. E. Farr, Sioux City, Iowa.	D. C. Shull, Sioux City, Iowa.
Stork County Bar Association.	Harrison B. Webber, Canton, Ohio.	Thomas M. Miller, Canton, Ohio.
Washoe County Bar Association.	Lester D. Summerfield, Reno, Nev.	John Hoyt, Reno, Nev.

# MEMORANDUM OF SUBJECTS REFERRED TO COMMITTEES

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Resolution offered by William V. Rooker, asking for the appointment of a Special Committee of five to investigate the situation in respect of labor and the right to exercise control thereof (page 102).

## COMMITTEE ON LAW ENFORCEMENT.

Resolution offered by Nathan Newby, concerning the enforcement of the 18th Amendment and the enacting of state legislation in support thereof (page 102).

## COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Resolutions of James Brown Scott and William Howard Taft, concerning participation by the United States in the permanent Court of International Justice, and the consideration of such changes in the statute organizing the present Court as might make it possible for the United States to become a party thereto (page 59 *et seq.*).

## COMMITTEE ON JURISPRUDENCE AND LAW REFORM.

Resolution instructing committee to continue to promote the passage of bills mentioned in its report of 1922 (page 67).



## PRESIDENTS' ADDRESSES

YEAR.	NAME.	SUBJECT.
1879-1913.	In accordance with a provision of the Constitution (amended in 1913), the President's address each year communicated "the most noteworthy changes in Statute Law on points of general interest made in the several states and by Congress during the preceding year."	
1914.	WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.....	Some Needed Federal Legislation —Construction of the Clayton Act.
1915.	PETER W. MELDRIM.....	The Lawyer.
1916.	ELIHU ROOT .....	Public Service by the Bar.
1917.	GEORGE SUTHERLAND .....	Private Rights and Government Control.
1918.	WALTER GEORGE SMITH.....	Civil Liberty in America.
1919.	GEORGE T. PAGE.....	Government.
1920.	HAMPTON L. CARSON .....	The Evolution of Representative Constitutional Government.
* 1921.	JAMES M. BECK .....	The Spirit of Lawlessness.
1922.	CORDERIO A. SEVERANCE.....	The Constitution and Individualism.

\* In place of President William A. Blount, deceased.

## ANNUAL ADDRESSES

YEAR.	NAME	SUBJECT.
1879.	EDWARD J. PHELPS.....	John Marshall.
1880.	CORTLANDT PARKER .....	Alexander Hamilton and William Paterson.
1881.	CLARKSON N. POTTER.....	Roger Brooke Taney.
1882.	ALEXANDER R. LAWTON.....	James Lewis Petigru and Hugh Swinton Legaré.
1883.	JOHN W. STEVENSON.....	James Madison.
1884.	JOHN F. DILLON.....	American Institutions and Laws.
1885.	GEORGE W. BIDDLE.....	An Inquiry into the Proper Mode of Trial.
1886.	THOMAS J. SEMMES.....	The Civil Law and Codification.
1887.	HENRY HITCHCOCK.....	General Corporation Laws.
1888.	GEORGE HOADLY.....	Codification.
1889.	SIMEON E. BALDWIN.....	The Centenary of Modern Government.
1890.	JAMES C. CARTER.....	The Ideal and the Actual in the Law.
1891.	ALFRED RUSSELL .....	Avoidable Causes of Delay and Uncertainty in our Courts.
1892.	J. RANDOLPH TUCKER.....	British Institutions and American Constitutions.
1893.	HENRY B. BROWN.....	The Distribution of Property.
1894.	MOORFIELD STOREY.....	The American Legislature.
1895.	WILLIAM H. TAFT.....	Recent Criticism of the Federal Judiciary.
1896.	LORD RUSSELL OF KILLOWEN, Lord Chief Justice of Eng- land .....	International Law and Arbitra- tion.
1897.	JOHN W. GRIGGS .....	Lawmaking.
1898.	JOSEPH H. CHOATE.....	Trial by Jury.
1899.	WILLIAM LINDSAY .....	Power of the United States to Acquire and Govern Foreign Territory.
1900.	GEORGE R. PECK.....	The March of the Constitution.
1901.	CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD.....	The Insular Cases.
1902.	JOHN G. CARLISLE.....	The Power of the United States to Acquire and Govern Terri- tory.

YEAR.	NAME.	SUBJECT.
1903.	LE BARON B. COLT.....	Law and Reasonableness.
1904.	AMOS M. THAYER.....	The Louisiana Purchase; Its influence and Development Under American Rule.
1905.	ALFRED HEMENWAY .....	The American Lawyer.
1906.	ALTON B. PARKER.....	The Congestion of Law.
1907.	RT. HON. JAMES BRYCE, British Ambassador to the United States .....	The Influence of National Character and Historical Environment on the Development of the Common Law.
1908.	GEORGE TURNER .....	The Acquisition of the Pacific Northwest.
1909.	AUGUSTUS E. WILLSON.....	The People and Their Law.
1910.	WOODROW WILSON .....	The Lawyer and the Community.
1911.	WILLIAM B. HORNBLOWER....	Anti-Trust Legislation and Litigation.
1912.	FRANK B. KELLOGG .....	New Nationalism.
1913.	RT. HON. RICHARD BURDON HALDANE, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.....	Higher Nationality. A Study in Law and Ethics.
1914.	ELIHU ROOT .....	The Layman's Criticism of the Lawyer.
1915.	JOSEPH W. BAILEY.....	The American Judiciary.
1916.	LINDLEY M. GARRISON.....	Democracy and Law.
1917.	THOMAS W. HARDWICK.....	The Interstate Commerce Clause of the Constitution.
1918.	JOHN H. CLARKE.....	A Call to Service.
1919.	DR. DAVID JAYNE HILL.....	The Nations and the Law.
1920.	ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE.....	The Assault upon American Fundamentals.
1921.	JOHN W. DAVIS.....	Our Brethren Overseas.
1922.	CALVIN COOLIDGE .....	The Limitations of the Law.

## PAPERS READ

YEAR.	NAME.	SUBJECT.
1879.	CALVIN G. CHILD.....	Shifting Uses, from the Standpoint of the Nineteenth Century.
1879.	HENRY HITCHCOCK.....	The Inviolability of Telegrams.
1879.	GEORGE A. MERCER.....	The Relationship of Law and National Spirit.
1880.	HENRY E. YOUNG.....	Sunday Laws.
1880.	GEORGE TUCKER BISPHAM....	Rights of Material Men and Employees of Railroad Companies as against Mortgagees.
1880.	HENRY D. HYDE.....	Extradition between the States.
1881.	THOMAS M. COOLEY.....	The Recording Laws of the United States.
1881.	SAMUEL WAGNER.....	The Advantages of a National Bankrupt Law.
1882.	GUSTAVE KOERNER .....	The Doctrine of Punitive Damages and Its Effect on the Ethics of the Profession.
1882.	U. M. ROSE.....	Titles of Statutes.
1882.	THOMAS J. SEMMES.....	The Civil Law as Transplanted in Louisiana.
1883.	ROBERT G. STREET.....	How far Questions of Public Policy May Enter into Judicial Decisions.
1883.	JOHN M. SHIRLEY.....	The Future of our Profession.
1883.	SIMEON E. BALDWIN.....	Preliminary Examinations in Criminal Proceedings.
1883.	SEYMOUR D. THOMPSON.....	Abuses of the Writ of Habeas Corpus.
1884.	ANDREW ALLISON .....	The Rise and Probable Decline of Private Corporations in America.
1884.	M. DWIGHT COLLIER.....	Stock Dividends and Their Restraint.
1884.	SIMON STERNE .....	The Prevention of Defective and Slipshod Legislation.
1885.	RICHARD M. VENABLE.....	Partition of Powers between the Federal and State Governments.
1885.	REUBEN C. BENTON.....	The Distinction between Legislative and Judicial Functions.

YEAR.	NAME.	SUBJECT.
1885.	FRANCIS RAWLE .....	ment of Jurisprudence in the
1886.	JOHNSON T. PLATT.....	United States.
		The Opportunity for the Develop-
		ment of Jurisprudence in the
1886.	WILLIAM P. WELLS.....	The Dartmouth College Case and
		Private Corporations.
1886.	JOHN F. DILLON.....	Law Reports and Law Reporting.
1887.	HENRY JACKSON .....	Indemnity the Essence of Insur-
		ance; Causes and Consequen-
		ces of Legislation Qualifying
		this Principle.
1887.	JAMES K. EDSALL.....	The Granger Cases and the Police
		Power.
1888.	J. RANDOLPH TUCKER.....	Congressional Power over Inter-
		State Commerce.
1888.	J. M. WOOLWORTH.....	Jurisprudence Considered as a
		Branch of the Social Science.
1889.	HENRY B. BROWN.....	Judicial Independence.
1889.	WALTER B. HILL.....	The Federal Judicial System.
1890.	HENRY C. TOMPKINS.....	The Necessity for Uniformity in
		the Laws Governing Commer-
		cial Paper.
1890.	DWIGHT H. OLNSTEAD.....	Land Transfer Reform.
1890.	JOHN F. DUNCOMBE.....	Election Laws.
1891.	FREDERICK N. JUDSON.....	Liberty of Contract under the
		Police Power.
1891.	W. B. HORNELOWER.....	The Legal Status of the Indian.
1892.	JOHN W. CARY.....	Limitations of the Legislative
		Power in Respect to Personal
		Rights and Private Property.
1892.	WILLIAM L. SNYDER.....	The Problem of Uniform Legis-
		lation.
1893.	HENRY WADE ROGERS.....	The Treaty-Making Power.
1893.	W. W. MCFARLAND.....	The Evolution of Jurisprudence.
1893.	U. M. ROSE.....	Trusts and Strikes.
1894.	HAMPTON L. CARSON.....	Great Dissenting Opinions.
1894.	CHARLES CLAPLIN ALLEN....	Injunction and Organized Labor.
1895.	WILLIAM WIET HOWE.....	Historical Relation of the Roman
		Law to the Law of England.
1895.	RICHARD WAYNE PARKER....	The Tyrannies of Free Govern-
		ment, or the Modern Scope of
		Constitutional Guarantees of
		Liberty and Property.
1896.	JAMES M. WOOLWORTH.....	The Development of the Law of
		Contracts.

YEAR.	NAME.	SUBJECT.
1896.	JOSEPH B. WARNER.....	The Responsibilities of the Lawyer.
1896.	MONTAGUE CRAOKANTHORPE, of the English Bar.....	The Uses of Legal History.
1897.	ROBERT MATHER .....	Constitutional Construction and the Commerce Clause.
1897.	EUGENE WAMBAUGH .....	The Present Scope of Govern- ment.
1898.	LYMAN D. BREWSTER.....	Uniform State Laws.
1898.	L. C. KRAUTHOFF.....	Malice as an Ingredient of a Civil Cause of Action.
1899.	EDWARD Q. KEASBEY.....	New Jersey and the Great Cor- porations.
1899.	SIR WM. RANN KENNEDY, Judge of the High Court of Judicature .....	The State Punishment of Crime.
1900.	EDWARD AVERY HARRIMAN...	<i>Ultra Vires</i> Corporation Leases.
1900.	JOHN BASSETT MOORE.....	A Hundred Years of American Diplomacy.
1900.	RICHARD M. VENABLE.....	Growth or Evolution of Law.
1901.	RICHARD C. DALE.....	Implied Limitations upon the Ex- ercise of the Legislative Power.
1901.	HENRY D. ESTABROOK.....	The Lawyer, Hamilton.
1901.	CHARLES J. HUGHES, JR.....	The Evolution of Mining Law.
1901.	PLATT ROGERS .....	The Law of New Conditions— Illustrated by the Law of Irri- gation.
1902.	M. D. CHALMERS, Parliamentary Counsel to the Treasury (England)...	Codification of Mercantile Law.
1902.	AMASA M. EATON.....	The Origin of Municipal Incor- poration in England and in the United States.
1902.	EMLIN MCCLAIN .....	The Evolution of the Judicial Opinion.
1902.	SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK, 'of the English Bar.....	English Law Reporting.
1903.	WILLIAM A. GLASGOW, JR....	A Dangerous Tendency of Legis- lation.
1904.	J. M. DICKINSON.....	The Alaskan Boundary Case.
1904.	BENJAMIN F. ABBOTT.....	To What Extent Will a Nation Protect Its Citizens in Foreign Countries?
1905.	RICHARD LOCKHART HAND....	Government by the People.

YEAR.	NAME.	SUBJECT.
1906.	ROSCOE POUND .....	The Causes of Popular Dissatisfaction with the Administration of Justice.
1906.	JOHN J. JENKINS.....	Can Congress Transfer to the States its Power to Regulate Commerce?
1906.	THOMAS J. KERNAN.....	The Jurisprudence of Lawlessness.
1906.	GEORGE B. DAVIS.....	Some Recent Progress in International Law.
1907.	CHARLES F. AMIDON.....	The Nation and the Constitution.
1907.	CHARLES A. PROUTY.....	A Fundamental Defect in the Act to Regulate Commerce.
1908.	CORNELIUS H. HANFORD.....	National Progression and the Increasing Responsibilities of Our National Judiciary.
1908.	EDGAR H. FARRAR.....	The Extension of the Admiralty Jurisdiction by Judicial Interpretation.
1908.	FREDERICK BAUSMAN .....	Are Our Laws Responsible for the Increase of Violent Crime?
1909.	GEORGES BARBEY .....	French Family Law.
1909.	JULIAN W. MACK.....	Juvenile Courts.
1909.	WILLIAM L. CARPENTER.....	Courts of Last Resort.
1910.	W. A. HENDERSON.....	The Development of the Honorary.
1910.	CHARLES W. MOORES.....	The Career of a Country Lawyer—Abraham Lincoln.
1911.	JUSTICE HENRY B. BROWN, Retired .....	The New Federal Judicial Code.
1911.	ROBERT S. TAYLOR.....	Equity Rules 33, 34 and 35.
1912.	GEORGE SUTHERLAND .....	The Courts and the Constitution.
1912.	SYMPOSIUM .....	The American Judicial System.
	HENRY D. ESTABROOK.....	(a) The Judges.
	JOSEPH C. FRANCE.....	(b) The Lawyers.
	FREDERICK N. JUDSON.....	(c) The Procedure.
1913.	WILLIAM H. TAFT.....	The Selection and Tenure of Judges.
1913.	SYMPOSIUM .....	The Struggle for Simplification of Legal Procedure.
	WILLIAM C. HOOK.....	(a) Some Causes.
	N. CHARLES BURKE.....	(b) Legal Procedure and Social Unrest.
	WILLIAM A. BLOUNT.....	(c) The Goal and Its Attainment.



YEAR.	NAME.	SUBJECT.
1914.	RT. HON. SIR CHARLES FITZ-PATRICK, Chief Justice of the Dominion of Canada...	The Constitution of Canada
1914.	RT. HON. RÓMULO S. NAÓN, Ambassador from the Argentine Republic to the United States .....	The Argentine Constitutional Ideas.
1915.	SIMEON E. BALDWIN.....	Changes in International Law.
1915.	FELIX FRANKFURTER.....	The Law and the Law School.
1916.	WILLIAM E. BORAH.....	The Lawyer and the Public.
1916.	FRANK J. GOODNOW.....	Private Rights and Administrative Discretion.
1917.	CHARLES E. HUGHES.....	War Powers under the Constitution.
1917.	ROBERT McNUTT McELBOY...	The Representative Idea and the War.
1917.	WILLIAM H. BURGESS.....	A Hothouse Constitution; Mexico 1917.
1917.	GASTON DE LEVAL.....	Prussian Law as Applied in Belgium.
1918.	HAMPTON L. CARSON.....	Heralds of a World Democracy: The English and American Revolutions.
1918.	TSUNEJIRO MIYAOKA.....	The Safeguard of Civil Liberty in Japan.
1918.	GEORGE P. SCRIVEN.....	Italy, Our Ally; Her Great Part in the War.
1918.	EMILIO GUGLIELMOTTI .....	Response to Address of George P. Scriven.
1918.	FEDERICO CAMMEO.....	The Present Value of Comparative Jurisprudence.
1919.	ELBERT H. GARY.....	Reconstruction and Readjustment.
1919.	ROBERT LYNN BATTS.....	The New Constitution of the United States.
1919.	ALBERT C. RITCHIE.....	Power of Congress to Tax State Securities under Sixteenth Amendment.
1919.	ROBERT LANSING .....	Some Legal Questions of the Peace Conference.
1920.	SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES .....	The Ancient Problem.
1920.	VISCOUNT CAVE .....	The Future of American Law.

YEAR.	NAME.	SUBJECT.
1920.	SYMPOSIUM .....	Legal Aid.
	REGINALD HEBER SMITH...	(a) The Relation Between Legal Aid Work and the Administration of Justice.
	CHARLES EVANS HUGHES..	(b) Legal Aid Societies, Their Function and Necessity.
	ERNEST L. TUSTIN.....	(c) The Relation of Legal Aid to the Municipality.
	BEN B. LINDSEY.....	(d) Justice for Parent and Child Without Cost.
1921.	HARRY M. DAUGHERTY.....	Respect for Law.
1921.	SIR JOHN A. SIMON.....	Our Common Inheritance of Law.
1921.	CHARLES S. THOMAS.....	Without a Friend.
1921.	ROKUICHIRO MASUJIMA .....	International Bar Association.
1921.	SYMPOSIUM .....	The Administration of Criminal Justice.
	CHARLES S. WHITMAN.....	(a) Unenforceable Law.
	LUTHER Z. ROSSE.....	(b) The Illegal Enforcement of Criminal Law.
	MARCUS A. KAVANAGH.....	(c) The Adjustment of Penalties.
1922.	LUCIEN SHAW .....	Development of Law of Waters in the West.
1922.	F. DUMONT SMITH.....	Kansas Industrial Court.
1922.	LORD SHAW OF DUNFERMLINE.	The Widening Range of Law.
1922.	HENRY AUBEPIN .....	Division of Governmental Powers in France and America.
1922.	WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT....	Reforms in Federal Procedure.
1922.	NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER..	Preliminary Education of Law Students.

NOTE.—For list of papers read before Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, and the Section of Patent, Trade-Mark and Copyright Law, see 1920 report, Vol. XLV, pages 329 to 337, inclusive. There were no formal papers read before either of these Sections at the 1921 and 1922 meetings.

**PROCEEDINGS**  
**OF THE**  
**COMPARATIVE LAW BUREAU**

The annual meeting of the Comparative Law Bureau of the American Bar Association was held at San Francisco, California, at 2.30 P. M. on Wednesday, August 9 in Sacramento Hall, Native Sons Building.

The attendance was very meager and but formal business was transacted.

The Secretary read the report of the work of his office during the past year, it was approved and ordered to be made a part of the minutes.

*(See Report at end of these minutes, page 453.)*

The Treasurer's report from Eugene C. Massie, Treasurer, showed the following:

INCOME.	
June 1, 1920—Balance on hand .....	\$156.59
Aug. 22, 1921—Cash from Chipman Law Publishing Co., for sales of publications.....	20.67
Dues from Members, Class C.....	18.00
	<hr/>
	\$195.26

EXPENDITURES.	
June 18, 1921—To R. P. Shick, Secty., for foreign publications and petty expenses, Order No. 52.....	9.18
Oct. 4, 1921—To Joseph Wheless, for Mexican "Diario Oficial" publications 1920 and 1921, as per Order No. 53	30.00
Oct. 29, 1921—To R. P. Shick, Secty., for petty expenses and Commerce Reports, as per Order N. 54.....	10.15
May 31, 1922—To amount to balance.....	145.93
	<hr/>
	\$195.26

The Treasurer's report was accepted and approved and ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

The following officers and members of the Council of the Comparative Law Bureau were elected for the ensuing year:

Chairman, Wm. W. Smithers, Philadelphia, Pa.

Vice-Chairman, Charles S. Lobingier, Shanghai, China.

Treasurer, Eugene C. Massie, Richmond, Va.

Secretary, Robert P. Shick, Philadelphia, Pa.

Council: Simeon E. Baldwin, Connecticut; Roscoe Pound, Massachusetts; Andrew A. Bruce, Minnesota; John H. Wigmore, Illinois; John S. Lehmann, Missouri; W. O. Hart, Louisiana; Walter S. Penfield, Washington, D. C.

The Secretary reported the death of a member of the Council Seymour C. Loomis, Esq., of Connecticut. The death of Mr. Loomis was greatly lamented. He had been a very efficient and helpful member and his absence was greatly regretted.

Phanor J. Eder, Esq., in New York City, was elected to fill the vacancy on the Council, due to the death of Mr. Loomis.

On motion adjourned.

ROBERT P. SHICK, *Secretary*.

## REPORT

OF

### SECRETARY OF COMPARATIVE LAW BUREAU.

*To the Chairman and Council of the Comparative Law Bureau  
of the American Bar Association:*

Your Secretary begs leave to report upon the work of the bureau during the past year, as follows:

#### I. CHANGE OF NAME.

On September 1, 1921, your Chairman and Secretary addressed a letter to Mr. Charles T. Terry, Chairman of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, requesting that the name of Comparative Law Section be changed back to the name of Comparative Law Bureau, as heretofore. This request was granted and your Secretary was notified by W. Thomas Kemp, Secretary of the American Bar Association that the Comparative Law Bureau would be the name hereafter as the official designation of our Section or subsidiary organization of the American Bar Association.

#### II. PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU.

The Chipman Law Publishing Company of Boston, Mass., the official sales agent for the publication of this bureau, report a discouragingly small number of sales. On January 3, last, a report showed that since August 1, 1921, there had been sold five copies of the Argentine Code, three copies of the Swiss Code and one copy of the Visigothic Code. Your Secretary regrets that he has not any recent report from that company although he recently requested a report up to the present date.

#### III. INQUIRIES.

The practical utility of the work of the bureau has been evidenced by the inquiries which have come into your Secretary's office during the past year.

The Federal Trade Commission at Washington, D. C. inquired for further information concerning Japanese Legislation which had been noted by our Editor, Mr. Kaneko, in his contribution to the April 1922 Bulletin in the April number of the American Bar Association Journal. This Japanese law authorizes the

Secretary of Commerce and Agriculture to hold an investigation for monopolies and impose penalties upon conviction.

The Lawyers and Merchants Translation Bureau of New York, inquired in regard to the Foreign Code Series.

The Librarian of the Law Library of the State of Washington at Olympia, inquired for the annual bulletins subsequent to July 1, 1914.

The Librarian of the Court of Appeals Library at Syracuse, New York, inquired likewise for the annual bulletins of the Comparative Law Bureau subsequent to 1914, so that it might have a complete set of the annual bulletins of our bureau.

The Czechoslovak Legation at Washington, through its Consul, Dr. B. Bartosovsky, inquired for a year book of the American Bar Association or of the State Bar Associations and stated its desire to get in touch with American lawyers for the purpose of furnishing Czechoslovak lawyers with American legal advisors. Your Secretary furnished this legation with a copy of the April, 1922 number of the American Bar Association Journal, and invited co-operation from the Czechoslovak Bar in the work of our bureau. The Consul reported that he had submitted the nomination of a proper correspondent for our bulletin to the leading Czechoslovak law association and your Secretary hopes to receive in the future, contributions from someone in that country, upon the developments of law and jurisprudence in that interesting republic of central Europe.

The Department of Commerce of the United States Government, through Mr. A. J. Wolfe, Chief of the Division of Commercial Laws in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, also inquired in reference to foreign codes and desired information in regard to the work of our bureau. Your Secretary was also visited by Mr. Wolfe who expressed great interest in the work of our bureau.

Attention here should be called perhaps to the commerce reports being issued by Mr. Wolfe's Division of Commercial Laws and in particular to the reports made in those publications upon the requirements of the laws of South American countries and others in respect to international commerce. This bureau also undertakes to furnish to American business men, the names of competent and reliable lawyers in foreign countries with which they may have commercial dealings, and in which countries it may be necessary to have local counsel.

The International Intermediary Institute of The Hague, Holland, has furnished your Secretary from time to time, its quarterly reports, and your Secretary has been able to secure publicity for the work of this institute through the columns of the American Bar Association Journal. This institute is doing a very

praiseworthy work along broad international lines and your Secretary ventures to hope that our American lawyers and business men may come to know the value of the work of this institute and follow in the footsteps of our Dutch brethren in building up international relationships in law as well as in commerce generally.

#### IV. EDITORS.

As noted in our annual bulletin, April, 1922, Mr. Lamar C. Quintero, of New Orleans, Louisiana, died on October 30, 1921. A note of appreciation of his life and work was prepared for us by Mr. W. O. Hart, a member of our council.

Mr. Borris M. Komar, a graduate in law of Cambridge, England, at one time a member of the English Bar in London, a member of the United States Supreme Court Bar and since 1920, editor of the Journal of Co-National Law and American correspondent of the International Law Association, has been added to the Editorial Staff of our bureau, and we hope to have from him in the future, reports upon the developments of law and jurisprudence in Russia and the Slovak states and the British home and colonial legislation.

Mr. Arthur K. Kuhn of New York who has heretofore reported upon the legislation and jurisprudence of Belgium, has felt constrained to resign from our Editorial Staff. He has recently been endeavoring to form the American branch of the International Law Association and finds that that work will prevent his co-operation with us in the future in the editorial work of our bureau. We shall miss his interesting reports from year to year in our bulletins.

#### V. THE BULLETIN.

The annual bulletin for 1922 appeared in the April, 1922 number of the American Bar Association Journal. It speaks for itself. Note, however, might be made here of the contributions from the Philippine Islands and from China and Japan.

In June, your Secretary received from Hon. George A. Malcolm, of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, a copy of his opinion in a Philippine case, involving the charge of sedition. It is illustrative of the Spanish criminal procedure as inherited and controlling very largely the present procedure in the Philippine Islands. The procedure and the decision of the Supreme Court is so striking by way of contrast to our American methods, that your Secretary has secured the consent of Major E. B. Tolman, Editor-in Chief of the American Bar Association Journal to insert the opinion in an early issue of the Journal.

During the past year an article appeared in the Journal of Comparative Legislation in London, England, upon the "Study



of Comparative Law in France and England." It is of such value that your Secretary secured the consent of the editors of our sister society in England to the use of the article in our American Bar Association Journal, and Major Tolman has consented to insert it in an early issue of the Journal.

The Harvard Law Review, in its May, 1922 number has a very interesting article upon "The Function of Comparative Law with a Critic of Social Logical Jurisprudence," by Pierre Lepaulle of the Paris Bar.

Your Secretary would venture the hope that all the students of comparative law may read these articles and come to know and appreciate the method of comparative law in the development of law as a science. The perusal of them will certainly be of interest and will show us Americans how much more has been done in our field by our English and French brethren.

#### VII. LAS SIETE PARTIDAS.

Your Secretary can report but progress upon this subject. As reported last year, your Secretary had secured a very favorable bid from The Bobbs-Merrill Company, of Indianapolis for the publication of this work. Your Secretary submitted a letter to the Chairman and members of the Executive Committee of the American Bar Association, inviting its favorable consideration of the offer made by The Bobbs-Merrill Company. The Executive Committee, however, declined to take up the printing of this work and your Secretary has been unable to do anything elsewhere looking to the early publication of this translation by Mr. Scott.

It might be of interest to add that two orders for this translation have come in to your Secretary during the past seven months, from the Norman, Remington Company, of Baltimore, Maryland.

ROBERT P. SHICK, *Secretary*.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE JUDICIAL SECTION\*

The Judicial Section of the American Bar Association convened at the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, Cal., on Tuesday, August 8, 1922, at 2.30 P. M., Hon. John P. Briscoe of Maryland, in the Chair.

A short address of welcome was delivered by Hon. Charles A. Shurtleff of the Supreme Court of California, which was replied to by the Chairman.

The Chairman appointed as a nominating committee Hon. Orrin N. Carter, of the Supreme Court of Illinois, Hon. Warren W. Tolman, of the Supreme Court of Washington, and Hon. William H. Hunt, United States Circuit Judge, San Francisco, Cal.

The Chairman then introduced Hon. Curtis D. Wilbur, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of California, who read a paper entitled "Should the Defense of Insanity to a Criminal Charge be Abolished."

*(The Address follows these minutes, page 459.)*

The Chairman next introduced Hon. N. P. Conrey, Judge of the District Court of Appeal, Los Angeles Cal., who read a paper entitled "The Judicial Section and its Field of Opportunity."

*(The Address follows these minutes, page 472.)*

Hon. H. A. Bronson of the Supreme Court of North Dakota moved that the Executive Committee of the Section be requested to include in the program of the next annual meeting of the Section a symposium devoted to the subject of prevention of delays in appellate procedure, embracing (1) some methods of speeding up delays in appellate procedure, (2) rendition of judicial opin-

\* The list of judges registered at the San Francisco meeting of the Judicial Section follows these proceedings. See page 480.

ions, and (3) consideration of rules of court in the administration of justice in appellate courts. The motion being seconded by Hon. Orrin N. Carter of the Supreme Court of Illinois was referred to the Executive Committee.

Judge Carter, as Chairman of the Committee appointed at the last annual meeting, read a memorial tribute to the former Chairman of the Section, the late William C. Hook; the resolutions were adopted and copies thereof were ordered sent to the family of Judge Hook.

A recess was then taken until 7 P. M., when the Annual Dinner of the Judicial Section was given in the Italian Ball Room of the St. Francis Hotel. Hon. John P. Briscoe, Chairman of the Section presided.

The speakers were: Lord Shaw of Dunfermline, Scotland; M. Henry Aubepin of Paris, France; Hon. William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States; Hon. John A. Sanders of the Supreme Court of Nevada; Hon. William H. Hunt, United States Circuit Court of Appeals, 8th Circuit; and Hon. John W. Davis of New York.

There were about 135 members and guests in attendance at the dinner.

After the conclusion of the dinner the Committee on Nominations reported, recommending the election of the following officers of the section for the ensuing year: Chairman, Hon. John P. Briscoe of the Maryland Court of Appeals. Members of the Executive Committee; the Chairman *ex officio*: Hon. D. Lawrence Groner, United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, Hon. Emmet N. Parker of the Supreme Court of the State of Washington, Hon. Charles A. DeCoursey of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, and Hon. James I. Allread of the Appellate Court of Ohio.

The officers so nominated were duly elected for the ensuing year.

The Judicial Section then adjourned *sine die*.

JOHN T. TUCKER, *Secretary*.

## SHOULD THE DEFENSE OF INSANITY TO A CRIMINAL CHARGE BE ABOLISHED?

BY

HON. CURTIS D. WILBUR,  
OF THE SUPREME COURT OF CALIFORNIA.

The code of the State of California, like that of the most of her sister states, declares that idiots, lunatics and insane persons are not capable of committing crimes. No matter how many people are killed by such persons, or how many houses or towns are burned by them, no crime at all has been committed. The damage done by the lunatic is just as real and just as great as if he were sane, but the killing of a human being is no offense because there was no mind capable of understanding the wrongfulness of the killing and although the lunatic fully intended to kill and knew that he was taking human life, no offense against the law is committed.

Having determined that a defendant is insane the criminal law discharges the defendant; homicidal maniac to kill; the idiotic pervert to commit other sexual crimes; the pyromaniac to burn more houses and the kleptomaniac to steal. The lunatic released from custody with a verdict and judgment of the court declaring him irresponsible may kill and destroy indiscriminately, for, like the king, he "can do no wrong." On this subject Blackstone says: "Yet, in the case of absolute madmen, as they are not answerable for their actions, they should not be permitted the liberty of acting unless under proper control; and, in particular, they ought not to be suffered to go loose, to the terror of the king's subjects. It was the doctrine of our ancient law that persons deprived of their reason might be confined till they recovered their senses, without waiting for the forms of a commission or other special authority from the crown; and now, by the vagrant acts, a method is chalked out for imprisoning, chaining and sending them to their proper homes."

As Henry M. Boies says in his work "The Science of Penology," "A criminal who is insane is much more dreaded and dangerous to be at large than a sane one."

It is clear that the criminal law in extending complete immunity to the idiot and the insane has in this instance wholly ignored the fact that the purpose of all punishment is to protect the public from other criminal acts by the same or other persons, and not to avenge an injury.

It is obvious that the welfare of the public demands that homicidal maniacs, pyromaniacs, kleptomaniacs, and sex perverts should not be permitted to run at large, without supervision, and this danger points to the necessity of doing away with insanity as a complete defense to a criminal charge. England has solved this problem in a very practical but perfectly illogical manner, for the defendant acquitted on the ground of insanity is committed to an asylum for life, nominally, "during the King's pleasure," so that they are called "King's pleasure lunatics," no matter how sane they may be when committed or afterwards become. Hence, in practice in England insanity is never interposed as a defense except in capital cases.

There is, however, another and more important reason for a change in our system. At present, the defense of insanity is a trap for the insane, and a way of escape for the sane.

It is a humbug, a pretense, a cloak for hypocrisy, an invitation to murder all too frequently accepted by the jealous lover, the discarded mistress, the indignant father or outraged husband.

The average jury acquits the man or woman who does exactly as the jurors would have done under the same circumstances, and this upon the ground of insanity! On the other hand the very barbarity and shocking cruelty of the really insane man usually results in a verdict of guilty.

The idea of the so-called "unwritten law" has so taken hold of the imagination of the people that we constantly hear respectable and worthy citizens assert that under certain circumstances they would ruthlessly and publicly execute the offender against their house and fireside. They have no vision of the gallows or of the prison before them, but expect the plaudits of their friends and a triumphant acquittal upon the ground of insanity. The trial of the murderer becomes a trial of the dead man. His

villainies are exaggerated and multiplied. The more wicked the defendant believed the murdered man to be, and the more this belief departs from the actual facts, the more clear the evidence of insanity. The dead man may have been led to his undoing by a vampire, but to the jury she is the wronged wife, daughter or sweetheart. Thus, blind justice liberates the murderer and besmirches the reputation of the dead. The prosecutor cannot defend the dead by his evidence, because such evidence would only prove more clearly the insanity of the defendant by showing that the beliefs of the defendant were insane delusions!

The absurd results of criminal trials where insanity is a defense grows in part out of the practical difficulties in the trial of so intricate and elusive a question as insanity before a jury of laymen. These difficulties cannot be fully discussed within the limits of this paper. The outstanding difficulty is with the method of securing experts and of eliciting their testimony. This difficulty is universally recognized. I cannot do better on this subject than to quote from Oppenheimer on "The Criminal Responsibility of Lunatics." He says:

"I cannot help feeling that those writers, legal and medical, who attempt to revolutionize the organization of our courts for the trial of lunatics or alleged lunatics accused of crime, are beginning at the wrong end. The part of our system of criminal procedure which, more than any other, stands in urgent need of reform is the mode in which medical evidence as to the accused person's state of mind is obtained. Much, indeed, of what appears unsatisfactory in such trials is due to the inherent difficulties of the subject of inquiry and to the limits and imperfections of mental medicine in its present state. But I make bold to assert that the practice, peculiar to Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence, of allowing experts in criminal trials to be instructed by, and to be called on behalf of the parties, lies at the root of practically all the avoidable evils of which such trials are productive. The only qualification required in this country of an alienist expert is that he must be on the medical register. Now, it is quite possible for a medical man to have passed through his curriculum and through the examinations which have landed him on that coveted shore, without having seen a single case of mental disease. And whilst it has been held that a witness whose knowledge of foreign law is derived solely from study, unsupplemented by practice, is incompetent to give expert evidence on such foreign law, nothing but his own conscience will prevent such

a medico from posing as a witness skilled in lunacy. That the value of the testimony of such a one is nil goes without saying; yet when his opinion is matched against that of an alienist who has made insanity his life study, the jury has no measure by which to ascertain the relative weight to be attached to these two opinions and can do little more than look puzzled in the face of what is called conflicting medical evidence. The possibility that the expert may perchance be a man whose judgment is unobscured by any knowledge of the subject on which he is to testify, is perhaps the greatest, but certainly not the only, fault inherent in our system. . . . .

“Such being the defects inseparable from the English practice, it is a matter of surprise that it has not long since been given up in favor of the continental system under which the experts are appointed by the state and called in behalf of the court. And what is even more astonishing, is the fact that a demand for such a reform is not constantly and incessantly expressed from the Bench. Judges indeed are fully alive to the unsatisfactory nature of scientific evidence in this country, and many of them have not made the least secret of their utter want of confidence in medical testimony. But, as far as I know, the only judicial voice thus far raised in favor of the adoption of the continental plan is that of Judge Edge who, in 1904, at Clerkenwell Sessions, said: ‘I have no faith in expert evidence called by the parties. They might be the best of experts, but their statements are usually as wide as the poles asunder. I wish the rule here were the same as in Germany, where no expert evidence is allowed except that provided by the Court.’ Yet it is only by a change in this direction that an improvement can be expected. It is not, however, enough that experts should be instructed *ad hoc* by the court in each individual case separately; they ought to form a permanent professional body, attached to the courts in an official capacity. . . . .

“Another very grave defect in our system of procedure are the very meagre opportunities which it affords for the investigation of the mental condition of an accused person. ‘The scandal,’ justly complains Dr. Blandford, ‘which has come upon evidence given in doubtful cases of insanity has arisen from medical men giving their opinions after an amount of knowledge and examination which in no degree warranted any opinion at all.’”

Upon the same subject Henry M. Boies, above referred to, declared:

“Scientific Penology at the beginning of the twentieth century, then, demands that the law shall enforce an examination by an expert alienist, of every prisoner accused of crime whose



record, appearance, or offense indicates a possibility of mental aberration, or who pleads insanity in defense; and that all who are judged from such examination irresponsible of mentally diseased, shall be committed under an indeterminate sentence to a special hospital for the criminal insane.

“When a person shows symptoms of being sick, or diseased, a doctor is called to decide what is the matter with him, and to prescribe the treatment. When mental disease is made a defense against a charge of criminality the examination and evidence of expert alienists should be required by the state to decide the facts, and make the proofs with authority to the jury.

“The expert should be called by the state; to act in an impartial, judicial state of mind, and not to search for reasons or arguments to sustain the position of either the prosecution or defense. Experience with expert evidence has produced the conclusion that it may be procured to support or contest either side of almost every case. It would seem that the facts will be best discerned and made known by the employment by the state of an alienist of acknowledged ability and experience, whose decisions shall be accepted as decisive by both prosecution and defense, and so the confusion from a conflict of expert testimony avoided. . . .”

In confirmation of what is said by Mr. Oppenheimer, it may be stated that in a capital case recently before the Supreme Court of this state there were on the defendant's side five expert witnesses, four of whom had spent more than a score of years each in the study of insanity, who declared the defendant to be insane, and on the side of the state two witnesses, one of whom could not tell the difference between a delusion and an hallucination, and the other found no evidence of insanity whatever, and rather triumphantly declared on cross examination that he had never been connected with an institution for the care of the insane, saying, “I have never been locked up with the lunatics in my life. I never cared to be locked up with them as a physician.”

Another outstanding difficulty is that the expert testimony introduced is not predicated upon the actual truth concerning the person under investigation, but is based upon erroneous and often false testimony.

These conflicts between experts are hopelessly bewildering to a jury, particularly where judges are forbidden by the constitution to sum up the evidence, and are confined in their instructions to abstract and abstruse statements of the law.

Why should we not do away with a defense which was introduced into the criminal law at a time when nearly all felonies were punishable by immediate death; and adjust our criminal defenses to the newer attitude of the law with reference to crime and criminals?

We are learning that a large portion of our so-called criminal class is defective mentally, and that the recidivists are usually defectives. An insane man cannot now be tried, while insane, nor if convicted can he be imprisoned or executed while insane, he must be treated as mentally sick and placed in a hospital, and tried or punished only when he has recovered. Even now an insane person who has been convicted cannot be sentenced nor can the sentence be executed while he is insane. It should be observed, however, that the insanity necessary to avoid a trial or after conviction to avoid punishment is of different degrees, and consequently the use of the word insane without modification is somewhat confusing.

The responsibility of the insane for criminal action has been a subject of discussion for centuries, and different ages and different countries have reached varying conclusions. Philosophers, criminologists, physicians, psychiatrists, lawyers, judges and legislators have discussed the question so thoroughly that I venture upon the treatment of the subject only because recent developments in penology have pointed the way to practical reforms which may be readily adopted. The Juvenile Court legislation; the system of probation and parole for the adult criminal, and the indeterminate sentence by which a convict's release depends upon his conduct while in custody, all place emphasis upon the power and duty of the state to deal with the offender with a view to his reformation. The system of probation and parole has already been extended to the insane with marked success. There is nothing new in the idea that reformation of the offender is a cardinal reason for punishment except the increased emphasis given to that idea by this new plan.

In the juvenile court we acquire jurisdiction over the child who commits any offense, however trifling, and the court exercises that jurisdiction for the good of the child and of society, if deemed necessary, until it has attained the age of 21. The state stands

in *loco parentis* and like a good parent gradually relaxes its control as the child gains in discretion and self-control until the parental supervision fades into complete liberty of the child.

It is obviously dangerous to release an insane person who has committed one murder, or rather, who has innocently killed some unsuspecting and unoffending bystander, because under the same influences he may kill another when the occasion arises. His very innocence of wrong motives and inadequacy of provocation makes him a greater menace to society than the wilful wrongdoer. It seems clear that an insane man who has killed another man should be under the jurisdiction of the state during the balance of his life, and that apparent or actual recovery from his malady should not completely release him from all restraint or supervision, particularly as at least 30 per cent of apparent recoveries have relapses.

Various legislative efforts have been made to protect the state against the insane who have committed or threatened criminal acts. In this state commitments to the state insane asylum are limited to those insane in danger of doing harm to the property or person or health of themselves or others.

In cases of acquittal on the ground of insanity our statute provides that the verdict shall so state and that the court may thereupon order another trial before another jury upon the subject of his insanity. "If the jury find the defendant insane, he shall be committed to the state insane asylum. If the jury find the defendant sane he shall be discharged." However, if the judge entertains a doubt as to the defendant's sanity, the defendant should not be tried at all until he has been declared sane by a jury selected for the purpose of that inquiry and therefore it is hardly to be expected that the judge will immediately after the trial call in another jury to try the defendant for insanity after he has been acquitted, and as a matter of fact it is rarely done. In New York, however, the verdict of acquittal on the ground of insanity results *ipso facto* in a commitment to an insane asylum, as in the Thaw case. In discussing that matter the Supreme Court of New York said: "Such a commitment is not for the punishment of such a defendant, for there can be no punishment for him who has been acquitted, but it is for the protection of the public, made in the exercise of the police power

of the state, which permits the restraint of an insane person who at large would be a danger to the peace and safety of the people. The commitment can last only so long as the defendant is insane, and he has the right at any time under the law to have his sanity determined upon *habeas corpus*." (People *ex rel* Peabody vs. Chanler, 133 App. Div. (N. Y.) 159.)

It is the law then that a person in order to be tried for crime must be sane at the time of the trial, and in order to be acquitted of the crime must have been insane at the time he committed the criminal act, and in order to be restrained of his liberty in this state, must again become insane so soon after the trial that the judge will order his detention and trial for insanity before a jury selected for that purpose. Let it be noted, however, that we are not pausing to define the different degrees of insanity involved in this statement.

There is no inherent injustice in a system by which the state may assume jurisdiction over a person who has committed crime, and limit the liberty of that individual to whatever extent may be necessary to protect the public. This is done in the case of a sane defendant and is even more necessary in the case of an insane defendant.

There is, therefore, no inherent reason why insanity should be allowed as a defense save the unwillingness to punish the person who does not know and cannot understand that the act committed is wrong. Certainly it is not desirable to promise or to grant pardon in advance to any person sane or insane. If it is right to confine a well man for the protection of the public it certainly is permissible to confine a mentally sick man where he will receive such treatment as may restore him to mental health. This much is conceded and the law recognizes.

Assuming then that the so-called criminal insane, should at least be confined, or under supervision during such insanity, the question is as to whether or not apparent or real recovery should *ipso facto* operate as a complete and final discharge regardless of the dangers of relapse or the uncertainties of diagnosis. It may be conceded as a matter of abstract justice that liberty should follow recovery. The practical difficulty is in determining whether or not there has been a cure and the certainty that if there has been a cure there may be a relapse fatal to the life or

property of some one else. The system of trial of insanity either for commitment to or release from an asylum by a jury is almost certain to result in error. And, as has been said, the chance of error is greatly increased where judges are confined to a statement of abstract propositions of law in instructing juries.

After an exhaustive examination of evidence in the Thaw case Judge Mills in 1909 declared that in his opinion Thaw was suffering from an incurable form of insanity (*People vs. Lamb*, 118 N. Y. S. 389), and yet in 1915 Thaw was released from custody after numerous previous attempts to secure his release.

My proposal then is this: That insanity be no longer treated as a defense to a criminal charge, and that evidence on that subject be excluded from the jury trying a criminal case; that after conviction the defendant upon suggestion of insanity be examined by a board of alienists with a view to determining whether the defendant should be committed to the state hospital, or prison, or be released under probationary supervision to private hospital or to other custody; that the judge be empowered to make such supervisory orders from time to time upon the advice of competent alienists as may be necessary and that the state retain jurisdiction over the defendant even after an apparently complete cure for at least as long as the maximum term of imprisonment for the offense, resuming custody of the defendant during that period whenever symptoms of a relapse make further custody desirable for the protection of the public. If this seems chimerical it should be remembered that it is more lenient to the defendant than the present English system and that we are drifting more and more towards probation and parole of the criminal class, with a right to resume actual custody of the offender under sentence already imposed without further trial for new crimes, and that eventually all habitual criminals will be under control of probation or parole officers and that the expense of our administration of justice will gradually shift from the police and sheriff's departments to the probation and parole departments where, no doubt, most of our peace officers will ultimately find employment. When all the criminal class are under supervision the officers of the state will be largely employed in watching them instead of watching houses and stores to prevent crime.

What shall be done with the insane in capital cases? I think that all would agree that a man who is really insane ought not to be executed. The law so declares now, but the degree of mental aberration which will prevent execution is not very clearly defined. It has recently been reported that a man was executed who had been apparently unconscious for weeks. No doubt it was believed he was shamming. A condemned man cannot escape the gallows on the ground of insanity unless he is incapable of understanding that he is being executed for wrong doing. The danger of shamming insanity under such circumstances is so great that he is likely to be executed anyway. The test is too severe. The present drift of things is away from capital punishment and certainly if capital punishment is to be abolished at all it should first be abolished with reference to those who are insane.

When impartial and skilled alienists express a doubt as to whether or not the diseased mind of the defendant was a factor in the defendant's crime, he should not be executed; but the fact is that the men we are hanging today are mainly of this type, at least such is my conclusion for a consideration of our appeals in capital cases.

In this state a doubt as to sanity is resolved against a defendant. In England as I understand the decisions the defendant must establish his insanity beyond a reasonable doubt or to the satisfaction of a jury and in some of the states a reasonable doubt as to sanity is sufficient to require an acquittal. I would prefer and provide that the man sentenced to be executed be given the benefit of every reasonable doubt entertained by a board of expert alienists as to his sanity and that his proper custody be determined by the judge sitting with such board as in cases of commitments for insanity. If it appears that the defendant was insane, even though there was little doubt that the insanity was not connected with the crime, I should nevertheless advocate a commutation of sentence. If we are to continue capital punishment, plenty of sane men will need to be hanged before we begin to hang the insane.

We should base our system of jurisdiction upon the truth, and execute it with justice, and a plan that puts a premium upon perjury and ignorance should be abolished. If we are to recognize the so-called "unwritten law" let it be done by pardon or

by placing of such murderers upon probation as the community approves of and not by befuddling a jury by paid legal and medical experts employed for that purpose or by a hypocritical pretense of insanity.

I have not so far dealt with the form of legislation necessary to abolish the defense of insanity and to defer the proposed inquiry into the subject of insanity until after conviction. Something should be said on that subject.

In 1909 the legislature of the State of Washington passed a statute abolishing insanity as a defense. The statute (Sec. 2259 R. & B. Code Laws 1909, p. 891 Sub. 7) provided that it was no defense to a person charged with crime that at the time of its commission he was unable by reason of his insanity, idiocy or imbecility to comprehend the nature and quality of the act committed, or to understand that it was wrong. The act also provided in case of insanity, for the commitment, after conviction of crime, to an asylum without a formal trial as to his insanity. It was held for reasons variously stated by the different justices that this legislation was violative of the constitutional guarantee of due process of law and of the right to a trial by jury. The Chief Justice reasoned in part as follows: "If he was insane at the time to the extent that he could not comprehend the nature and quality of his act—in other words, if he had no will to control the physical act of his physical body—how can it in truth be said that the act was his act?" The court was divided in its conclusion as to the legislative power and the decision probably goes no further than to hold that a defendant in a criminal case must be permitted to show that he was mentally incapable of entertaining an intent to kill or to commit the crime charged, that is, that it was not his act.

In 1899 the legislature of North Carolina provided for the commitment to asylums of persons acquitted of criminal charges on the ground of insanity and in cases of capital crimes provided that they were to be detained until discharged by an act of the legislature. This system although substantially that now in vogue in England was held to be unconstitutional (*In re Boyett*, 136 N. C. 415). A similar act by the legislature of Michigan passed in 1873, which required the defendant's detention until discharged by the governor upon a certificate from the medical



inspector and judge that the prisoner was no longer insane, was held unconstitutional (*Underwood vs. People*, 32 Mich. 1) on the ground that it denied the accused due process of law.

If these decisions hold that because of the due process clause and the jury clause of the constitution an insane murderer cannot be detained in custody without a jury trial as to his sanity, either before or after his trial upon the criminal charge, they seem to depart from the common law. Alexander Wood Renton, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Ceylon, and Editor of the *Encyclopedia of the Laws of England*, in his article on Insanity in the *Encyclopedia Britannica* states that, "There was no doubt at common law as to the power of the courts to order the detention of lunatics in safe custody, but prior to 1800 the practice was varying and uncertain."

In Hale's *Pleas of the Crown* (1680), Vol. I, p. 35, it is said: "If a person of non sane memory commit homicide during his insanity, and continue so till the time of his arraignment, such person shall neither be arraigned nor tried, but remitted to gaol, there to remain in expectation of the King's grace to pardon him. (26 Ass. 27. 3 E. 3. Corone 351.) But it seems in such a case it is prudence to swear an inquest *ex-officio*, to inquire touching his madness, whether it was feigned. . . ."

Assuming then that madmen have a vested constitutional right to ravish, kill and murder with complete immunity, and that the legislature cannot take away such right without violating the constitution, it is clear that the legislature may define the character of insanity which shall constitute a defense and there can be no difficulty if such defense is limited to cases where the defendant is incapable of forming the intent to do the act, for instance, to burn or to kill; or to such cases as were covered by the definition of insanity given by Justice Tracy in 1723, when he instructed the jury that a prisoner in order to be acquitted on the ground of insanity must be a man that is totally deprived of his understanding and memory, and doth not know what he is doing, no more than an infant, than a brute or wild beast.

If the statute also requires the defense of such insanity to be established beyond a reasonable doubt or to the satisfaction of the jury as at common law in order to be a complete defense, the constitutional difficulties in the way of a more intelligent control

of those actually insane, and the constitutional difficulties in the way of a reform in this much-abused defense are almost wholly overcome, and the broad field of insanity of less degree or of less certainty left to be administered according to expert advice, after conviction of crime, and without the necessity of a further trial or hearing except such as may be best adopted to the determination of the custody of the prisoner for the purposes of a cure and for the protection of the public.

It is high time for a change. Murder is becoming commonplace. Lawyers and judges in criminal courts should study criminals as well as criminal law and should exercise an intelligent discretion and a defined policy in applying the new methods of dealing with the criminal and insane. There is only one way to control the wilfully wicked felon and that is by life supervision, subject to pardon or dismissal when genuine reformation is satisfactorily demonstrated, and the same rule holds as to the criminally irresponsible insane.

## THE JUDICIAL SECTION AND ITS FIELD OF OPPORTUNITY.

BY

HON. N. P. CONREY,

OF LOS ANGELES, CAL.

At the 1921 meeting of the California Bar Association, a judicial section was established. A preliminary meeting was held by the judges then present. By some inadvertence, I was made Chairman of the section. The Chairman was authorized to appoint an executive committee for the year. At a recent meeting that committee adopted certain suggestions then made of topics to be discussed at the meeting of the section, the meeting which was held yesterday. Those topics were of three classes. Some related to the elections and salaries of judges, some to criminal law, and others to the power of courts and judges over their procedure.

We did not have before us any data by which we were informed of the work of the judicial sections of other state bar associations, or that of the American Bar Association. The selections came to the front naturally, or by a sort of process of spontaneous combustion. For there is no doubt that in our experiences as judges at various times our hearts have burned within us because of the failures of justice in relation to all of these matters.

The laws of California prescribing the methods of election of judges, their terms of office, and their compensation, are better than those of some states, and very much worse than those of a few others. In the average we may take them as typical of a considerable number of states. All of the judges are elected for limited terms. In the superior courts, which are the courts of the counties, the term is six years, with varying salaries, the maximum allowance being \$7000. In the courts of appeal and the supreme court, the terms of office are twelve years, the salaries being respectively \$7000 for a justice of the district court of appeal, and \$8000 for a justice of the supreme court. Nominations are made by a primary election. The result of the system is

that in most instances the election is determined as the result of two immediately successive campaigns. The disturbance of mind and consequent impairment of capacity for service of an incumbent judge exists in an acute form during practically all of the last six months of his official term. Whether elected or not, a very substantial percentage of his salary for that year has been dissipated for purposes which gave no comfort to his family. The salaries never have been excessive compensation for men of the character and ability who ought to be selected for such offices, or who ought to be willing to occupy them. And when you realize that even today, after a considerable decline in the cost of living, living costs in general in the United States in June, 1922, were 66 per cent higher than in December, 1913, you begin to understand what patriots we all are.

Now, there are two ways of looking at these matters, just as they tell us in court that there are at least two sides to every question. There is the narrow and personal view, and there is the broad and public view. They cannot be considered apart from each other. They flow through the same body like the blood through veins and arteries, which are similar in structure, yet different in their function. On the one hand, the individual interest of a judge in the tenure and salary of his office is like the personal interest of any man in the service that he is employed to perform. He is free to take it or leave it on the conditions dictated by his employer. If he is too independent and high-priced for the job, there are plenty of others who will take it; and if the employer is in love with a system which tends to give him cheaper and more dependent service, it is his sovereign right to run his business that way.

But courts of justice, like saw-mills and farms and department stores, have a nature of their own arising out of the social needs for which they were created. The people of a state own their courts. If they are wise, they will establish those courts according to sound principles adapted to the accomplishment of the purposes for which those courts exist. It is a truism and a trite saying that the purpose of their existence is that of administering justice by the determination and enforcement of law. If the people who come before courts are to get justice in that high degree

to which they are entitled, they must receive it through the medium of judges who understand the principles of government and the rules of law. But this is not just a matter of learning out of books. There must be an habitual breadth of view which comprehends the equities of human relations, and a vigor of mind equal to the task of removing obstacles which lie in the path of justice. And this is not all. The motives and influences which tend to make men impartial and fair ought to be strengthened to the last degree by the environment provided for the officers of justice while they are supposed to be devoting their lives to their great calling. In the Massachusetts Declaration of Rights we find this: "It is essential to the preservation of the rights of every individual, his life, liberty, property and character, that there be an impartial interpretation of the laws and administration of justice. It is the right of every citizen to be tried by judges as free, impartial and independent as the lot of humanity will admit. It is, therefore, not only the best policy, but for the security of the rights of the people, and of every citizen, that the judges of the supreme judicial court should hold their offices as long as they behave themselves well; and that they should have honorable salaries ascertained and established by standing laws." Compare that very perfect statement of principles with the actual conditions which I have described as now existing, and determine for yourselves how far our laws and practices are less than equal to those which ought to be established by a just and enlightened people. Nevertheless, out of delicate consideration for the susceptibilities of the voters, the judges present at our meeting yesterday determined that they should not venture to suggest or initiate any proposal to change the methods of election, terms of office, or compensation of judges in California. Since we who most keenly perceive the truth do not find it expedient to speak out, it seems that only God and the future can reveal to the people, in some way not yet apparent, the evils which now exist in a most vital part of government.

I have said that our judicial section in California has also taken up for consideration some of the defects in the administration of criminal law. For many years it has been established law in California that in a civil action tried before a jury, the agreement of three-fourths of the jurors is sufficient to authorize a verdict.

Many of us believe that this rule should be extended to criminal cases. Long experience has shown us that our rule works well in civil actions. The complaints of which we hear are that mistrials too easily occur in criminal cases,—not that juries too easily agree to verdicts in civil actions. I am inclined to the belief that two of the important changes necessary in order to rescue from disrepute the administration of law in criminal cases are: First, that the three-fourths rule for verdicts of jurors be extended to criminal cases; and second, that the common practices of publicity concerning crimes and persons accused of crime should in some way be so reformed that it would be possible to get jurors of at least average intelligence whose minds were not first poisoned by innumerable varieties of propaganda for or against the accused who is to be tried in the court.

Connected with the subject of trial by jury in criminal cases, but extending also to civil actions, there is another, arbitrarily created, source of confusion which creates difficulties which should not exist in the obtaining of just verdicts from juries. Section 19 of Article VI of the Constitution of California provides that “judges shall not charge juries with respect to matters of fact, but may state the testimony and declare the law.” That is a very striking sentence. It strikes the eye of a trial judge every time he has to instruct a jury. By forbidding him to comment upon matters of fact, it often strikes truth from his tongue and courage from his heart. On the other side, it encourages shameless impudence in the minds of guilty men.

Another great subject for the consideration of judicial sections and of bar associations in general is that of the proper regulation of procedure in both civil and criminal cases. I need only mention the matter now without particular illustration. There is a moving tide of change whose force we are beginning to feel. Results will be seen—at least I hope that soon they will be seen—in the surrender by legislatures of the authority which they have usurped in the regulation of the minute details of practice of courts, and in the resumption of the ancient and honorable power whereby courts may profit by their own experiences and may regulate practice by rules adapted to the efficient administration of the business of the courts.

My attention has been drawn to one more topic, which comes within the scope of the duties of judges as established by the naturalization laws of the United States.

A careless attitude of mind on the part of native-born Americans toward naturalization of foreigners and toward the preparation of foreigners for citizenship means nothing less than that we ourselves under-value the privileges to which we were born. Judges to whom is delegated the power of granting and of denying applications for naturalization should not be satisfied with proof of the genuineness of the applicant's proceedings and his correct answers to one or two perfunctory questions about the Constitution of the United States and the fact that the people are supposed to elect the officers of government. In some of the public schools at this time courses of educational study are conducted for the purpose of familiarizing aliens with our form of government and with the history of this country. The fact that an applicant has successfully pursued such a course of study may well be accepted by courts of naturalization as evidence of the intelligent preparation of the applicant for the duties of citizenship. The investigations made by the officers of the United States Government and reported to the court are of much use where the examiner for the government is known to be thorough in his work. But the responsibility of the judge cannot entirely be shifted. It is his duty to satisfy himself by direct and anxious inquiry that in granting certificates of naturalization he is not adding to the mass of ignorant voters and reducing the average standard of intelligence in the voting population. If there is one time when more than at other times the proceedings of a court should be conducted with serious formality calculated to increase respect for our institutions, that time is when a company of foreign-born people are present in court to witness proceedings for the admission of applicants to the rights of citizenship. It is fortunate that the people of this country, even this late in the day, are taking a more active interest in the subject of higher qualifications of citizenship. Recently in California the subject has been discussed with very great interest by such organizations as the Native Daughters of the Golden West, Sons of the American Revolution, The American Legion, and the California Federation of Women's Clubs. And it is not without its peculiar significance



that the International Convention of Chiefs of Police has passed a resolution asking that the American Bar Association consider this same question.

The naturalization laws of the United States provide that an applicant for citizenship must satisfy the court that he is attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and is well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. He must be able to speak the English language and be able to write his name. All of this can be proved by answering "yes" to four leading questions, if a court is satisfied to make a formal record without caring to consider the results of its action. But if we want to know that a man is attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and that he is well disposed to the good order and the Government of the United States, and the happiness of its people, we must ascertain that the applicant has such knowledge of the history and principles of our government that it is possible for him to have formed an intelligent appreciation of the principles to which he professes to be attached, and that he knows the difference between good order and anarchy in their relation to the happiness of a people. A representative of the United States Government in the department most closely interested in this subject informs me that some of the judges in various localities where their work has been observed are careful in their work and demand a high standard of educational qualification on the part of applicants in naturalization proceedings. But it is regretfully added that the standard required by many judges remains very low. No more need be said to convince us that we have here a very interesting and important subject for the consideration of judicial sections in bar associations.

As lawyers charged with the performance of judicial duties, our presence here may be temporary, but the judiciary as a body of men set apart to conduct the business of courts must continue while laws and government endure. Not only does our oath bind us to support the Constitution of the Government of the United States and of the particular state which we may be serving. We are dedicated to the cause of justice as a living principle of which these constitutions are the highest expression yet attained by human society. Conservatively we stand for the preservation

of constitutional government because we know that the wanton destruction of wisely established laws and customs would be a spendthrift dissipation of the best inheritance ever left to any generation of men. But this does not mean that government and law must remain forever stationary in a world of progress. Sometimes men are inspired to state a great truth in a single sentence. This was so with Walter H. Page, formerly Ambassador of the United States to Great Britain, when he said: "I believe in the perpetual regeneration of society, in the immortality of democracy, and in growth everlasting." Many writers tell us that we are living within a period of time that lies between an old order of things and a new condition that is to take its place. Believing this to be true, they are subjecting to question and to challenge some of our fundamental rights and institutions. It cannot be denied that in some respects important modifications of the rights and duties of men as expressed in laws and customs will occur. Society will create for itself new forms of expression and sometimes new instrumentalities of action. These are signs of vitality in the soul of the race. But it does not follow that all things must be made new. In so far as the institutions which constitute our political, our economic and social organizations are happily adapted to the real ends of justice, they will stand the tests and strains of new times. But it is for us, the representatives of established government, to hold the Ship of State on her course so that children may continue to be happy and populations be nourished while the forces of change move on without noise or useless destruction. The one question really vital is, how can human beings learn to live in relations of peace and good will. That they will do only to the extent that all seek fairness and justice in their use of the rights and powers which mysteriously reside somewhere within the circle of life. Every genuine movement for reform signifies a Divine Power in the nature of man which wills that good and not evil shall prevail. The mountains glow with light, their veils of cloud break into revelations of beauty, and the earth is fruitful. Why should human tyranny prevail over it and cover the earth with destructive fury?

It may seem to you that I am traveling far from the judicial section and its field of opportunity. That has not been my intention. Technically and narrowly speaking, our days are filled

with many very dull and prosy duties. It is so with the school boy at the blackboard. If he sees nothing more than his particular task, he is not likely to be much of a mathematician; but if at the same time his imagination sees the stars, there is a chance that he may become an astronomer. So if we can put our hearts into our work, and keep aware of the heavens wherein justice resides, we shall be much less likely to fail in meeting the responsibilities which belong to the judicial office.

**LIST OF JUDGES REGISTERED**  
**AT**  
**ANNUAL MEETING OF JUDICIAL SECTION**  
**HELD**  
**TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1922.**

Allread, James I., Court of Appeals, Ohio.	Ellison, John F., Superior Court, California.
Ailshire, James F., Supreme Court, Idaho.	Ellsworth, S. E., Superior Court, North Dakota.
Anderson, George W., Circuit Court, Massachusetts.	Ewbank, Louis B., Supreme Court, Indiana.
Anderson, W. D., Supreme Court, Mississippi.	Freeman, G. R., Superior Court, California.
Averill, Mark R., District Judge, Nevada.	Gibbs, George Cooper, Circuit Court, Florida.
Avery, C. L., Superior Court, Connecticut.	Gilbert, S. Price, Supreme Court, Georgia.
Bledsoe, Benjamin F., District Court, California.	Goodwin, Clarence N., Ex. Judge, Appellate Court, Illinois.
Bridges, J. B., Supreme Court, Washington.	Gregory, H. D., District Court, California.
Briscoe, John P., Court of Appeals, Maryland.	Groner, D. Lawrence, U. S., District Court, Virginia.
Bronson, H. A., Supreme Court, North Dakota.	Hahn, Edwin F., Superior Court, California.
Bruce, Andrew A., Ex. C. J., North Dakota.	Hains, T. W., Superior Court, California.
Buck, George F., Superior Court, California.	Hanson, George M., Supreme Court, Maine.
Cabaniss, George H., Superior Court, California.	Harvey, F. N., District Court, California.
Carney, John Ralph, Supreme Court, Indiana.	Henry, H. D., Ex. Judge, Oklahoma.
Carter, O. N., Supreme Court, Illinois.	Higbee, Harry, Appellate Court, Illinois.
Cary, W. P., Superior Court, California.	Hobart, R. W., Supreme Court, Nebraska.
Church, Lincoln S., Superior Court, California.	Hazard, Julian L., County Court, Florida.
Clevenger, F. M., Court of Common Pleas, Ohio.	Jones, George L., Superior Court, California.
Cole, Franklin J., Superior Court, California.	Kerrigan, Frank H., Court of Appeals, California.
Coleman, B. W., Supreme Court, Nevada.	King, Percy S., Supreme Court, California.
Conrey, N. P., District Court of Appeals, California.	Koford, Joseph S., Superior Court, California.
Crow, S. E., Superior Court, California.	Lamson, Richard, Superior Court, Arizona.
Curtis, J. W., Superior Court, California.	Langdon, N. T., Court of Appeals, California.
Outtrell, C. J., Superior Court, California.	Lawyer, George, Supreme Court, New York.
Davis, John W., New York, New York.	Lennon, Thos. J., Supreme Court, California.
Dawson, John S., Supreme Court, Kansas.	Letton, Chas. B., Supreme Court, Nebraska.
Dehy, William D., Superior Court, California.	Lindsley, Joseph B., Superior Court, Washington.
Ducker, Edward A., Supreme Court, Nevada.	Luce, Edgar A., Superior Court, California.
Dunne, Frank H., Superior Court, California.	Lynch, C. W., Supreme Court, West Virginia.

Mahon, J. W., Superior Court, California.  
 Mahon, R. S., Superior Court, California.  
 Marx, Robert S., Superior Court, Ohio.  
 McCarran, P. A., Supreme Court, Nevada.  
 McCormick, Paul, J., Superior Court, California.  
 McCourt, John, Supreme Court, Oregon.  
 McDamil, Eugene P., Superior Court, California.  
 McLaughlin, O. E., Appellate Court, California.  
 Meighen, John F., Superior Court, Minneapolis.  
 Monroe, Charles, Superior Court, California.  
 Moran, Thomas F., Supreme Court, Nevada.  
 Morrissey, A. M., Supreme Court, Nebraska.  
 Morrow, Wm. H., U. S. Circuit Court Appeals, California.  
 Myers, Louis W., Superior Court, California.  
 Norcross, Frank H., Ex. C. J., Nevada.  
 Owen, William A., Court of Appeals, Tennessee.  
 Owen, W. O., Supreme Court, Washington.  
 Page, George T., Circuit Court, Illinois.  
 Pam, Hugo, Superior Court, Illinois.  
 Parker, Sam R., Supreme Court, California.  
 Pears, H. A., Superior Court, California.  
 Plummer, J. A., Superior Court, California.  
 Powers, George M., Supreme Court, Vermont.  
 Prentiss, Robert R., Supreme Court of Appeals, Virginia.  
 Preston, H. L., Superior Court, California.  
 Provosty, Oliver O., Supreme Court, Louisiana.  
 Quinn, James G., Superior Court, California.  
 Rand, John L., Supreme Court, Oregon.  
 Ratcliff, O. B., Supreme Court, Indiana.  
 Ridgeway, Tom, Supreme Court, California.  
 Robinson, E. C., Superior Court, California.  
 Rogers, Merle J., Superior Court, California.  
 Rowan, John M., Superior Court, California.  
 Samuels, George, Superior Court, California.  
 Sanders, J. A., Supreme Court, Nevada.  
 Shaw, Lucien, Supreme Court, California.

Shelton, Thos. W., Norfolk, Virginia.  
 Shenk, John W., Superior Court, California.  
 Siddons, Fred. L., Supreme Court, Washington, D. C.  
 Shurtleff, Charles A., Supreme Court, California.  
 Smith, Wm. R., Supreme Court, Kansas.  
 Smith, W. R., Supreme Court, Texas.  
 Street, Robert G., Supreme Court, Texas.  
 Strother, S. L., Superior Court, California.  
 St. Sure, H. F., Superior Court, California.  
 Sturtevant, Geo. A., Superior Court, California.  
 Surveyer, W. Fabre, Superior Court, Canada.  
 Taber, E. J. L., Supreme Court, Nevada.  
 Taft, Wm. H., U. S. Supreme Court, Washington, D. C.  
 Thompson, R. L., Superior Court, California.  
 Tolman, Warren W., Supreme Court, Washington.  
 Tucker, Robert, Supreme Court, Oregon.  
 Turner, W. B., Supreme Court, Tennessee.  
 Tyler, John F., District Court of Appeal, California.  
 Valentine, L. H., Superior Court, California.  
 Vickey, Willis, Court of Appeals, Ohio.  
 Wallace, Gerlad Beatty, Superior Court, California.  
 Wallace, W. B., Superior Court, California.  
 Warlar, Freitas, Court of Record, Florida.  
 Waste, William H., Supreme Court, California.  
 Watt, Rolla B., Small Claims Court, California.  
 Weyl, Berbia, A., Superior Court, California.  
 Whitehead, H. W., Court of Common Pleas, Pennsylvania.  
 Wickersham, Geo. W., New York, New York.  
 Wilbur, Curtis, D., Supreme Court, California.  
 Willis, Frank R., Superior Court, California.  
 Wolf, Adolph, S., Supreme Court, Porto Rico.  
 Wood, John Perry, Supreme Court, California.  
 Wylder, L. Newton, Supreme Court, Missouri.

# CONFERENCE OF BAR ASSOCIATION DELEGATES

## PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## SPECIAL CONFERENCE ON LEGAL EDUCATION

HELD AT WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 23, 24, 1922

Pursuant to resolution of the American Bar Association at its meeting in Cincinnati in 1921 (vol. XLVI, A. B. A. Reports, pp. 37-47), a very enthusiastic meeting of the Conference of Delegates was held in the City of Washington on February 23 and 24, 1922, to consider the subject of improving the standards of legal education. The proceedings of that Conference and its results commanded wide attention throughout the United States.

The detailed proceedings were reported in the *American Bar Association Journal* for March, 1922 (pp. 137-156), and reprinted in the *American Law School Review* for May, 1922 (vol. 4, No. 14, pp. 812-842).

### RESOLUTIONS.

The Conference passed the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the National Conference of Bar Associations adopt the following statement in regard to legal education:

1. The great complexity of modern legal regulations requires for the proper performance of legal services lawyers of broad general education and thorough legal training. The legal education which was fairly adequate under simpler economic conditions is inadequate today. It is the duty of the legal profession to strive to create and maintain standards of legal education and rules of admission to the bar which will protect the public both from incompetent legal advisers and from those who would disregard the obligations of professional service. This duty can best be performed by the organized efforts of bar associations.

2. We endorse with the following explanations the standards with respect to admission to the Bar, adopted by the American Bar Association on September 1, 1921:

Every candidate for admission to the Bar should give evidence of graduation from a law school complying with the following standards:

(a) It shall require as a condition of admission at least two years of study in a college.

(b) It shall require its students to pursue a course of three years duration if they devote substantially all of their working time to their studies, and a longer course, equivalent in the number of working hours, if they devote only part of their working time to their studies.

(c) It shall provide an adequate library available for the use of the students.

(d) It shall have among its teachers a sufficient number giving their entire time to the school to insure actual personal acquaintance and influence with the whole student body.

3. Further, we believe that law schools should not be operated as commercial enterprises, and that the compensation of any officer or member of its teaching staff should not depend on the number of students or on the fees received.

4. We agree with the American Bar Association that graduation from a law school should not confer the right of admission to the Bar, and that every candidate should be subjected to examination by public authority other than the authority of the law school of which he is a graduate.

5. Since the legal profession has to do with the administration of the law, and since public officials are chosen from its ranks more frequently than from the ranks of any other profession or business, it is essential that the legal profession should not become the monopoly of any economic class.

6. We endorse the American Bar Association's standards for admission to the Bar because we are convinced that no such monopoly will result from adopting them. In almost every part of the country a young man of small means can, by energy and perseverance, obtain the college and law-school education which the standards require. And we understand that in applying the rule requiring two years of study in a college, educational experience other than that acquired in an American college may, in proper cases, be accepted as satisfying the requirement of the rule, if equivalent to two years of college work.

7. We believe that the adoption of these standards will increase the efficiency and strengthen the character of those coming to the practice of law, and will therefore tend to improve greatly the administration of justice. We therefore urge the bar associations of the several states to draft rules of admission to the Bar carrying the standards into effect and to take such action as they may deem advisable to procure their adoption.

8. Whenever any state does not at present afford such educational opportunities to young men of small means as to warrant the immediate adoption of the standards we urge the bar associations of the state to encourage and help the establishment and maintenance of good law schools and colleges, so that the standards may become practicable as soon as possible.

9. We believe that adequate intellectual requirements for admission to the Bar will not only increase the efficiency of those admitted to practice but will also strengthen their moral character. But we are convinced that high ideals of professional duty must come chiefly from an understanding of the traditions and standards of the Bar through study of such traditions and standards and by the personal contact of law students with members of the Bar who are marked by real interest in younger men, a love of their profession and a keen appreciation of the importance of its best traditions. We realize the difficulty of creating this kind of personal contact, especially in large cities; nevertheless, we believe that much can be accomplished by the intelligent cooperation between committees of the Bar and law school faculties.



10. We therefore urge courts and bar associations to charge themselves with the duty of devising means for bringing law students in contact with members of the Bar from whom they will learn, by example and precept, that admission to the Bar is not a mere license to carry on a trade, but that it is an entrance into a profession with honorable traditions of service which they are bound to maintain.

The Advisory Committee of forty-eight, provided by resolution (*infra*, p. 584) was duly instituted and held its initial meeting forthwith in Washington City. A Supervisory Committee of five is to be appointed by the newly elected Chairman of the Conference.

#### ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

The following is a more detailed but necessarily somewhat curtailed statement of the proceedings (which have been published in full as a bulletin of the Conference):

On Thursday, February 23, 1922, the meeting was called to order by Clarence N. Goodwin, Chairman of the Conference of Bar Association Delegates, who said, in part:

The proposition to be discussed, is the recommendation of the American Bar Association, adopted at its last annual meeting, that hereafter two years in college and the equivalent to three years in a full-time law school, shall be required as a condition of admission to the Bar.

The idea of a Conference of all the bar associations of the country which should meet annually for common counsel, and which should bind them all together for the accomplishment of a common purpose and by this means raise the standards of the profession and bring about a better administration of justice, and the plans under which it was organized, were conceived by the man to whom the world is indebted for so many constructive thoughts and for so many noble and very lofty plans destined to be of the largest importance to the welfare of humanity and the peace of the world, the Honorable Elihu Root, of New York. At his suggestion, and in accordance with his ideas, the Conference was created in the year 1915. He was for several years its Chairman, and his leadership was responsible for establishing it as a potent and national institution.

The recommendations now submitted for conference action come to a body which, during the last three years, has made itself familiar with the conditions existing in the profession,

recognizes the worth, competency and high character of lawyers generally, but knows the necessity for making this high standard of the greater part uniform throughout the profession, and making it certain that not merely the majority, however large, but all of the profession shall attain to standards of fitness and worth that will make the word "lawyer" a guarantee of high character, learning and professional honor.

It seems little less than a crime for the state to certify to the competency, to the learning and to the ability of a man to represent his fellow citizens in court who is not learned nor able nor competent to represent or advise anybody in any legal matter.

This question of what requirements for admission to the Bar are to be adopted has never been in our hands, and we are not as a body responsible for the standards that have been established. We do, however, have an influence, and to the extent that we have an influence, we are responsible, and to the extent that we are responsible, we have a moral duty to investigate and act.

We are assured from the investigations that we have already made that the standard and requirements already adopted are insufficient. We are here to discuss the question of how much farther we are to go. But obviously we must discuss and consider it primarily from the point of view of the welfare of the public rather than that of our own interests; although upon investigation it may well be found that the best interests of the public and the best interests of the profession are one and the same.

Elihu Root, of New York:

*Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen of the Conference:* Old Dr. Lieber, the great teacher of jurisprudence of the last generation, had posted on the wall of his lecture room the motto, "No right without a duty." It is my pleasant duty to present to you a certain action of the American Bar Association upon which that Association appeals to you for sympathy and assistance. It consists in certain resolutions designed to improve the standard of the incoming Bar, and it is the result of many years of discussion, many committees, many reports, many drafts of resolutions. For 25 years the American Bar Association has acted under a continually growing feeling that the Bar was not

functioning quite right, and during all that time local associations and state associations have been appointing committees, receiving reports, and passing resolutions based upon the same feeling.

Some nine years ago the American Bar Association formally asked the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, which had just accomplished a noteworthy study of the teaching of medicine, the results of which had been very salutary to the medical profession, to make a similar study of legal education. That was undertaken by the machinery of the foundation, and last summer the report of the gentleman who had been engaged in the study was produced. In the meantime the American Bar Association reorganized its branch devoted to legal education into a section on legal education and admissions to the Bar, with an executive council. The Section also appointed a special committee composed of half a dozen gentlemen from all parts of the country to take up the question as to what should be done to create conditions which would improve the efficiency and strengthen the character of those coming to the practice of law. That committee met in the City of New York and it sent out questionnaires all over the country to the people who were supposed to be best fitted to make suggestions, to the heads of all the bar associations, state and local, to all the law schools, and to a great number of leaders of the Bar in different parts of the country. They got great numbers of answers, and those they collated and digested.

Then the committee met again and they invited representatives of all sorts of experiences and opinions on the subject to come before them and instruct them. There was a long session in which the heads of the law schools and bar examiners and members of the Bar in active practice came in and talked to the committee and answered questions. As a result the committee reported to the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the Bar Association a series of resolutions which they recommended, designed to take one step at least in the direction of having a more effective Bar, not only now but in the future. Those resolutions which were recommended by the committee went before the Section, at a largely attended meeting in Cincinnati last summer, and were fully debated. Representatives of

certain law schools who were opposed came in and argued very fully in opposition. But they were adopted by an overwhelming majority by the Section and recommended to the Association, and in a very fully attended meeting of the Association there was another vote, and they were adopted then by an immense majority. I am now bringing them before you by the direction of the Association with a request for your kind consideration and all the help that you can give us.

(1) The American Bar Association is of the opinion that every candidate for admission to the Bar should give evidence of graduation from a law school complying with the following standards:

(a) It shall require as a condition of admission at least two years of study in a college.

(b) It shall require its students to pursue a course of three years duration if they devote substantially all of their working time to their studies, and a longer course, equivalent in the number of working hours, if they devote only part of their working time to their studies.

(c) It shall provide an adequate library available for the use of the students.

(d) It shall have among its teachers a sufficient number giving their entire time to the school to insure actual personal acquaintance and influence with the whole student body.

(2) The American Bar Association is of the opinion that graduation from a law school should not confer the right of admission to the Bar, and that every candidate should be subjected to an examination by public-authority to determine his fitness.

(3) The Council on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar is directed to publish from time to time the names of those law schools which comply with the above standards and of those which do not and to make such publications available so far as possible to intending law students.

(4) The President of the Association and the Council on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar are directed to cooperate with the state and local bar associations to urge upon the duly constituted authorities of the several states the adoption of the above requirements for admission to the Bar.

(5) The Council on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar is directed to call a Conference on Legal Education in the name of the American Bar Association, to which the state and local bar associations shall be invited to send delegates, for the purpose of uniting the bodies represented in an effort to create conditions favorable to the adoption of the principles above set forth.

You will perceive that the first part of these resolutions—all of the first two—is an expression of opinion by the American Bar Association. Of course that opinion cannot be changed here, in another meeting, differently constituted. What you can do, and what I hope you will do, is to range yourselves by the side of the American Bar Association to give effect to that opinion.

You will perceive that the second part of the resolutions directs action. It directs two kinds of action. First, the action

which will be effective in itself; that is, the Council of the Section of Legal Education is directed to publish from time to time the names of those law schools which comply with the above standards and of those which do not, and to make such publications available so far as possible to intending law students. Now, that is going on and will continue to go on, and Mr. Sanborn, the Secretary of the Section, who is here, can give you information about the very gratifying results of the publication of these resolutions, in the way of responses from law schools, a large part of which have already announced their intention to make their qualifications conform to the qualifications that should be established in the opinion of the American Bar Association. So no matter what we do here, there will be put before the people of the country and the thousands of young men who are seeking admission to the Bar during this coming year, a list of the law schools which conform to the opinion of the American Bar Association as to what a law school ought to be, and a list of the schools which do not conform to the opinion of the American Bar Association as to what a law school ought to be, with the natural result that all the young men and young women who are able to do so will go to the first-class law schools and none who can get to the first-class will go to the others, and if they are true Americans, imbued with the traditional American impulse always to have the best, you will find the law schools that are what they ought to be filling up and the law schools that are not what they ought to be dwindling.

The second line of action directed in these resolutions is what has brought us here. It is a direction of the Association to cooperate with the state and local bar associations, to urge upon the duly constituted authorities of the several states the adoption of the above requirements, and the direction for the calling of this Conference, for the purpose of uniting the state and local bodies in an effort to create conditions in the several states favorable to the adoption of these principles.

You see those are two quite separate and distinct lines of action to give effect to these standards: First, the direct communication to the people of the United States upon the authority of the members of the Bar Association of an opinion as to the kind of law school their young men shall go to, and second, an

appeal to you members of the state and local bar associations to use your influence and power in the several states to get the state authorities to take over and put into force that same opinion.

Now, this appeal to you and to your associations is not without a basis in past history. The local bar associations have long been appointing committees, passing resolutions in some way to improve the standing and efficiency of the Bar, and particularly of the incoming Bar. And this is an appeal for that union which will make it possible for all the resolutions and all the good intentions of the state and local associations for 20 years past to become efficient and active.

There will be opposition to some of these provisions, and in order to determine how far the opinion of the American Bar Association is praiseworthy and sound and should be supported, it is important to look a little at the trouble which it seeks to cure. That there is trouble I think every one of us feels. It may not be trouble in this particular county, in this particular Bar, in this or that state; but it is trouble in so large a part of the Bar that it affects the whole Bar. You cannot have too many rotten spots in an apple and have the rest of it good. We have for years been hearing just such things as Judge Goodwin tells us out of his experience on the Bench, about the sacrifice of client's interests, increased expense, the continual delays, the sending back of cases for new trial, notwithstanding their merits, owing to the inefficiency and incompetency of members of the Bar. Those reports have been coming from all over and they have blackened the name of the Bar. They have led the public to observing the manifold defects of our administration of justice—its delays, its technicalities, its repeated and oft-repeated appeals and reviews, its long delays which prevent the honest man of modest means from getting his rights, while the rich man, with abundant income, and the sharper, with subtle and adroit ingenuities, can put off indefinitely the granting of justice. That is the charge against us, against you and me; and what is worse still, it is a charge against our free institutions that is sapping the faith, the confidence, the loyalty of the millions of people in this land, in those institutions.

Apart from those evidences, there is enough in the general conditions to satisfy any one that either the Bar or somebody

else is not quite doing its full duty. Vastly complicated our practice has become. The enormous masses of statutes and decisions have made it so. Twelve thousand to fifteen thousand public decisions of courts of last resort in a year! Twelve thousand to fifteen thousand more statutes from our Congress and legislatures! A wilderness of laws and a wilderness of adjudications that no man can follow, requiring not less, but more ability; not less, but more learning; not less, but more intellectual training in order to advise an honest man as to what his rights are and in order to get his rights for him. Are we doing it? No. The Bar stays still. It has been talking 25 years. The American Bar Association has been talking about it for 25 years, appointing committees, listening to reports and filing them. This is the first attempt, in any authoritative and conclusive way, to do something. I am here to ask you to help in it.

Not only has the practice of law become complicated, but the development of the law has become difficult. New conditions of life surround us; capital and labor, machinery and transportation, social and economic questions of the greatest, most vital interest and importance, the effects of taxation, the social structure, justice to the poor and injustice to the rich—a vast array of difficult and complicated questions that somebody has got to solve, or we here in this country will suffer as the poor creatures in Russia are suffering because of a violation of economic law, whose decrees are inexorable and cruel. Somebody has got to solve these questions. How are they to be solved? I am sure we all hope they will be solved by the application to the new conditions of the old principles of justice out of which grew our institutions. But to do that you must have somebody who understands those principles, their history, their reason, their spirit, their capacity for extension, and their right application. Who is to have that? Who but the Bar? Is the Bar giving it? Is the Bar getting it? The public's judgment is that it is not.

Conditions have so changed from Abraham Lincoln's day that the problem is different and the opportunity is different. Not only that, but the material is becoming different.

I was for many years a member of the Character Committee in the City of New York, appointed by the Appellate Division of



the Supreme Court of that Department, and year after year we used to sit, and all the applicants for admissions to the Bar came before us and presented their papers and submitted themselves to such examination as we saw fit to make regarding their characters. And every year, when it was all through, we were compelled to confess to each other that we really did not know anything about the character of nine-tenths of the young men who came before us. They would get somebody to sign the necessary papers, and they would furnish certain formal statements about their careers. A young fellow just applying for admission to the Bar has not much of a career. It is very difficult to tell much about his character. We could not keep a young man out because we did not know much about him. It would not be fair to deprive him of his chances. Nevertheless, I had, we all had, an uncomfortable and unhappy feeling that we were admitting to the Bar each year some scores and hundreds of young men without any warrant whatever for believing that they had the character that is the most essential thing in the administration of justice.

The old practice of Lincoln's time, under which a young man studied in a law office, got a little coaching, a little steering from the members of the firm, read a few fundamental books and became educated as a lawyer in that way, has passed. Here and there in the country districts it may remain, but by and large it has gone. That path way is no longer open to the young man who is seeking admittance to the Bar. In its place has come the law school; and in place of that assurance which the old lawyer in whose office a boy had studied could give to the court upon his personal knowledge, has come the Bar examination.

Two things, I think, lie at the bottom of our difficulty here. One is that the old system which has passed away was a system that gave moral qualities to the boy. He took in, through the pores of his skin, the way of thinking and of feeling, the standards of morality, of honor, of equity, of justice, that prevailed in that law office; and the moral qualities are the qualities for the want of which our Bar is going down.

Lincoln did not need any such resolutions as we have here. Lincoln inherited and breathed in and grew into the moral quality that makes a lawyer prominent, that makes a judge great.

The other difficulty is that examination is wholly incapable of testing that moral quality of a man. The young men that I have been talking about, whom we have to see with doubt going through the examination and into the Bar were acute, subtle, adroit, skillful. They had crammed for their examinations. They could trot around any simple-minded American boy from the country three times a day. But the thing that we were troubled about in that Character Committee was: Have they got the moral qualities? And we had no evidence that they had. And the evidences are coming in all the time of a great influx into the Bar of men with intellectual acumen and no moral qualities. How are you going to get them? Not by an examination; not by going back to the law office. That is impossible.

There is another thing to be considered. A very large part of these new accessions, and particularly in the large cities, are of young men who have come in recent years from the Continent of Europe. They have come from countries where there is a highly developed jurisprudence. They have necessarily, by inheritance, all those predilections and fundamental ideas which differentiate the continental systems of jurisprudence from the Anglo-American system. Do not underestimate the importance of that. I am not saying that the systems of the countries from which they come are not just as good as ours. I am drawing no comparison. But they are different from ours. Do not mistake that. I had many years ago to argue a case in the Supreme Court of the United States, the case of *Hilton vs. Guyot*—you will find it along about 30 years ago in the reports (159 U. S. 113)—involving the effect of a French judgment. After very careful and long continued study I came to this conclusion: That an American stood no chance in a French court and a Frenchman stood no chance in an American court. I have thought of that a thousand times since, when engaged in international affairs, and I have seen it illustrated over and over and over again. The great trouble in international affairs is that the people of two different countries have two different sets of pre-natal ideas in the backs of their heads. Every word that is said and printed and written receives one meaning against the background of one set of ideas, and another meaning against the background of the other set of ideas. If you have a week's

conference, you can spend six days in trying to understand each other's back-of-the-head ideas. And if you can get a little glimmer of an idea of what the other fellow is really thinking about, then you can settle your difficulty in five minutes.

These young men to whom I have referred come here, and they are coming to our Bar by the hundreds, with continental ideas born in them. No cramming for an examination will get them out. They are not to be learned or dis-learned out of a book. Those ideas can be modified or adapted to our ideas only by contact with life—contact with American life—taking in, in the processes of life, some conception of what the American thought and feeling and underlying basis of honesty and justice is.

Now, how can you get it? The idea of this resolution, that the law school should require as one of its conditions for entrance two years in an American college, is an effort, and the only one that has been suggested, to require that these young men shall go and spend an appreciable time under such conditions that they will take in the morale of our country before they are admitted to the Bar.

I believe in the fundamental conceptions of justice and honor and good faith, out of which our American institutions grew. They were the conceptions that were brought out by struggle and sacrifice during the long centuries of the Anglo-Saxon fight for freedom. They received a new birth, a new commission upon the American continent—an enlarged conception of individual liberty and manhood, of individual right, of justice, of duty to the state, of the common good, entertained by men who had no superiors, who looked up to no government above them, but *were* the government, through their own organization. That was the complex of conceptions that gave the formative power that has made this continent, that has carried the common law of England from ocean to ocean; that has made the individual enterprise of America, carried on by sovereign citizens, dealing with justice and rendering justice, a mightier force than the dictates of any empire or any sovereign.

I said a few moment ago that I do not criticize any continental view of jurisprudence. But I do take leave to say that we want *our* view here in this country to continue.

. I do not want anybody to come to the Bar which I honor and revere, chartered by our government to aid in the administration of justice, who has not any conception of the moral qualities that underlie our free American institutions—and they are coming, today, by the hundreds.

I know of no way that has been suggested to assure to any considerable degree the achievement of such a view on the part of aspirants to the Bar except this suggestion that they should be required to go to an American college for two years and mingle with the young American boys and girls in those colleges, be a part of their life, and learn something of the community spirit of our land, at its best; learn something of the spirit of young America in its aspiration and its ambition, seeking to fit itself for greater things. That is what they will get in an American college.

Somebody sent me the other day a card that had been circulated from some night school suggesting that this was a snobbish proposal. He who sent it knew little of the American college. We are told that this will keep poor young men out. Keep them out! Do you suppose such a thing would have kept Lincoln out? I have been, within the last year, to three American universities, each one of which had over 11,000 students. I never saw a more inspiring spectacle than I did in going into the great reading room in the University of California and seeing there from a thousand to two thousand young men and women all at work, reading. Oh, my heart grew lighter in its view of the future in the faith of that spectacle!

I know American colleges, and I have seen for 60 years the plain boys trudging over the hills to get an education in order that they might climb the heights of fame and fortune, in order that they might slake the thirst for learning, in order that they might make themselves something bigger and better; and I say to you there is no better democracy in this world than the democracy of the American college. And that is the great thing that is learned there; for in it the youth pass the most formative years of their lives before the spectacle of men who are happy in the pursuit of learning and of literature and of science—happy in their growth and achievements—without money, without display, without ostentation. There are today over 600,000 young

Americans in these institutions. And can you tell me that a boy who is worth his salt, who is fit ever to have a client, who has the character that will enable him to assert and maintain rights, cannot find his way to one of those institutions and spend two years there? If he cannot, he does not belong in the Bar.

One other thing: Whence come these 600,000? Observe, that means every year that more young Americans are going into these institutions than there are in the whole Bar of the United States. They could duplicate the Bar of the United States every year, if all the youngsters that came out went into the Bar. Whence come they? They come from the people of every calling, all over our land, of every condition, from parents who are working hard to educate their children, and from conditions of life where the child has to serve itself. They are coming in response to the universal feeling of the American people that they must make progress. That is where these 600,000 come from. They come from a people who mean to do better, to be better, to be stronger, to do great and greater things.

Is the Bar alone to be free from that noble feeling? The Bar, which deems itself the guardian of the most sacred rights of humanity? Is the Bar to sit silent, passing futile resolutions expressing pious hopes, and unwilling that its ranks shall be elevated by marching side by side with all the rest of the great and aspiring American people?

There is no trouble about a young man getting a college education in this country today—not the least. There is money enough wasted by incompetent, slovenly, ignorant practice, keeping honest men out of their rights, filling up the time of the courts, frustrating efforts at more prompt disposal of cases, and the granting of justice—there is more money wasted each year than would be necessary to pay for the education in college of all the men that will apply for admission to the American Bar for the next 25 years.

One concluding thing: What is all this for? What is the vital consideration underlying all the efforts of the American Bar? We are commissioned by the state to render a service. What we have been talking about is the way of ascertaining or of producing competency to render that service. Upon what standard of judgment shall we consider and attempt to do that?

Of our rights? Of the rights of the young men who come here crowding to the gates of our Bar? Is it a privilege to be passed around, a benefit to be conferred? Is there any doubt that that standard is inadmissible? Do we not all reject it?

The standard of public service is the standard of the Bar, if the Bar is to live; the maintenance of justice, the rendering of justice to rich and poor alike; prompt, inexpensive, efficient justice.

Shall we turn our backs on an effort to secure better public service, and go away and congratulate ourselves on the preservation of the privilege of charging fees for services, without regard to the great duty, the great obligation, the great responsibility, that our privilege carries with it?

The Bar of America has been fumbling for years, through the American Bar Association and state associations and local associations and in private conference and in public address, to find some way to render the public service that we all know we are bound to render, and that we all feel we are not rendering satisfactorily; and this is the one concrete and practical step proposed for the accomplishment of that purpose.

I hope that we shall have the enthusiastic and effective support of all the Bar associations of the country in the maintenance of that standard.

At the afternoon session Chief Justice William Howard Taft (who presided) said:

Gentlemen of the Conference, a good chancellor amplifies his jurisdiction. My experience up to date in my present office is such that I do not need any amplification. However, my association in the cause of legal education was as dean of a law school for three years; I have been professor for eight years; and this makes me feel that when I am called upon to speak for a cause like this that I should respond and ought not to be criticised for responding. We have critics not only of our opinions, but of our occasional utterances. Therefore we must take care that what we talk about shall be in the line of judicial propriety. I trust that a discussion of the need of legal education is not such an issue that either Congressmen or Senators can complain of my going into it.

The law is a learned profession. It requires close, accurate, constant study to master it and to make a man a good and helpful lawyer. Its field is very wide. It must apply to every phase of our many-sided life and society. As life and society grow more complicated, the law takes on that characteristic.

The source of the law is in statutes and in precedents. The statutes are without number and the precedents are myriad and are contained in thousands, yea tens of thousands of volumes. No man can know all the statutes or all the cases which make precedents in the unwritten law, and in the application of statutes. He can only study generally the principles as they are to be found in the leading cases and familiarize himself with the methods available for finding the detailed precedents especially applicable to the case in hand.

This calls for a good and a trained memory, great intellectual industry and facility, a power of analytical and synthetic reasoning, and very wide, general information of society and the practical affairs of men and government, adapting him to quick acquisition of knowledge, accurate and sufficiently detailed to enable him to advise those who seek his assistance, and to maintain or defend their rights in every walk, profession or business in our kaleidoscopic society.

It goes without saying that the best preparation for the successful study and practice of such a profession is a wide and thorough general education. The best general education is to be had at our colleges and universities. There one studies literature, language, mathematics, science, history, economics and government. There one is subject to daily, monthly, semi-yearly or yearly examinations of what he has studied. He is trained to arrange his mental machinery by special review and rapid summary of the study of a considerable period to present it to his examiner in a comprehensive, accurate and logically digested form. He will not remember it all permanently but he will carry enough largely to widen his general information, and what is more important, he will by this constant practice in preparing for such a review and examination acquire a facility in the rapid acquisition and analytical digestion of any of the infinite variety of subjects he may have to be familiar with in advising a client or conducting a litigation for his rights. Such facility will often



make the difference between his failure and his success. For no learned profession, therefore, is a thorough and general college education more necessary than for that of the law.

I am not saying that a man may not acquire such an education and preparation without having the benefit and opportunity of a collegiate or university course. There are geniuses in application, men of native intellectuality and ability and high ambition who can mount obstacles and fit themselves for anything to which their will would carry them. But they are rare exceptions. We have to deal, in laying down rules for the required preparation for a profession, with the average man who wishes to practice it, in order that society may be served in a most important capacity by competent practitioners. We should not be governed in laying down such rules by the needs or ambitions of those who would become lawyers. The safety of society, and their useful aid to society are the prime considerations. If a man cannot secure the preparation which an average man should have, to be a lawyer, then he should seek some other avenue of livelihood. We have all the lawyers we need now, and there is likely to be no dearth of them, however thorough the preparation insisted upon. The illustrations of the evil that may be done, by admitting to a learned profession of importance to the community one not properly prepared, are perhaps easier to find and elaborate in the case of physicians and surgeons than in that of the lawyers; but the evil though not as plain is just as great in the injury done to individuals and society.

But I am asked, would you shut out worthy young men so poor that they cannot go to college? Would you bar a man like Lincoln from the Bar because he had to fight his way from squalor and poverty to become the great lawyer he was? No, I would not. Lincoln was a man, and so are all nascent geniuses and leaders like him, who if it had been necessary to go to a college to prepare himself for the Bar would have overcome another obstacle and done so. It was not necessary in his day to have the basis of a college education for admission to the Bar. He educated himself and prepared himself. He would have been better prepared, had he had a college education, but he was a rare mould and his example furnishes no rule which should guide us today. The opportunities for college education are not confined

to the great eastern endowed universities, or to the great state universities, now flourishing in every state. The whole country is dotted with collegiate institutions of learning near to the home of every young man anxious to come to the Bar, with facilities for supporting himself through his college course if he has the courage and tenacity and self-restraint to avail himself of them. There are thousands of young men doing this now. Such a man will derive more from his college course than the young man who is supported in college by his parents. He will know what it costs in effort to secure such an education. He will value it his whole life long. He will have in its acquisition a discipline of character that will enable him in the race of life to distance his apparently more fortunate classmates who get remittances from home and regard more highly the diverting pleasures of a college course.

I do not know that I want to be personal, but that comes home to me with such force that I must illustrate it with an anecdote.

My father was the son of a farmer in that part of Vermont where how they live makes a man wonder when he goes to see those hillside farms. And he determined to get a college education, because he was going to be a lawyer. So he got some money by teaching at home. His teaching must have been pretty poor, but he was the head of the class, so he could be sure of questions that he asked. And with the accumulation of a little money he walked down from Vermont to the academy, to get his preparation, and then walked to Yale from Vermont. Then when he went in he worked hard, and he came out successful. And he worked his way through college. Now in his mind the value of education was so firmly embedded that his disgust at the use of the college for pleasure and for athletics was marked in his whole view of the college life, and therefore when I went to college I had a gentleman at home that had an estimate of the benefit he was conferring on me by sending me there. He did not have much of a curriculum, but he got out of college life more than any man that I knew. And why? Because he got with it the discipline of character and the proper estimate of the value of education. Therefore the men who do accept the opportunities that are open to every young man to go through college and work himself through, while it is hard, they are receiving a

training that will stand them in good stead in after life and make them as they become, the leaders, wherever they cast their lot.

But I must not dwell on this phase of preparation requirements for the Bar longer. I would not over-emphasize the side and claims of the applicant for the Bar. The great consideration is the usefulness to society of the Bar—as to that, there can be no doubt, that we shall greatly increase the competency of the Bar to discharge its most important function if we insist on the necessary preliminary essential of a thorough college education. In the new rules adopted by the American Bar Association, we have not made a complete college course necessary before study of the law begins, though I hope we may ultimately do so. We are moving in that direction by requiring two years of collegiate training.

Do not for a moment ascribe to me the conviction that a college education will fit all men who have it to become good lawyers. There are many who go through college who are no better prepared to begin the study of the law than men without a college education. They are men upon whom any higher education is wasted. I am sorry to say it, but if it were smallpox they would not run any risk of getting it. But we must be guided in adopting rules for a whole country by the average results of a requirement and not be driven from it by personal exception which would prevent making any rules at all, and open the profession to even greater abuses than now exist, great as they are.

There is nothing aristocratic or exclusive about our policy. When you come to employ a doctor to attend your very sick wife or child, you don't think yourself exclusive, you don't count yourself an aristocrat because you make diligent inquiry to obtain the best doctor you can get. When you are seeking to recover just compensation for a gross injustice done you, or are defending yourself against a dangerous and fraudulent suit against yourself for heavy damages, or are seeking to save your property from total loss at the hands of some one whom you have unwisely trusted with it, you cannot be called a patrician, or a snob, or an aristocrat because you try to find a lawyer who is the ablest and best fitted man to preserve your rights at the Bar. The rules for preparation for the profession of the Bar were adopted

for the purpose of making it more likely that you can find such a well-prepared lawyer, and making it less likely that you will hazard your important interests, important at least to you, by placing them in the hands of a man who practices law but who may not know enough to protect them as a competent lawyer would. It will not make certain that every lawyer is competent but it will certainly reduce the number of incompetents. We make haste slowly in this world in reforms. But it is important that we shall be constantly moving in the right direction.

Chairman Taft:

The first topic for discussion is that of the justification of the proposed requirement of at least two years of college experience and training in view of the technical education necessary to make an efficient lawyer. I have the pleasure of introducing Prof Samuel Williston, of the Harvard Law School.

Samuel Williston, of Massachusetts:

There are more reasons than one which make it desirable that one who proposes to study law should have had at least two years of college experience and training in order that he shall obtain the grasp of legal theory and principle that is essential to a well-educated lawyer.

In the first place, two years of college training insures some degree of maturity in the student, and the effective study of law demands a mind of some maturity. The childish gift of memory is by no means to be despised, but the law student who relies entirely upon that is doomed to failure. Nor is pure logic, though vital in legal study, the only power of mind which a student of the law should possess and exercise. Perhaps the highest mental faculty which a great lawyer ultimately acquires is wise judgment, based not only on memory and logical deduction, but on a wide range of comparisons and inferences too numerous and too subtle for complete classification. This faculty is of slow growth, but its development should be begun and carried forward while a student is engaged in mastering a knowledge of technical law, and the faculty is one which can be evolved and educated satisfactorily only in a student of somewhat mature years.

If years alone were requisite, this desideratum could be obtained by fixing an age limit for students entering upon legal studies; but years alone will not suffice, the years must have been spent in such a way as to fit the young man for the work which is before him. Law is a bookish profession, and it is inevitable that it should become more so. Illustrations of great lawyers of past generations who have achieved success with slender knowledge derived from books are misleading. The printed sources of Anglo-American law have been more than doubled in bulk in 30 or 40 years. There are more law reports in English printed since 1885 than were printed prior to that year from the beginning of English law reporting. The bulk of statute, moreover, is enormous. No lawyer can be efficient now who has not some ability to use books and extract from them quickly and accurately the principles which they state. The law student at the very beginning of his course, and throughout his course, must be plunged in the midst of books. It is not an adequate or sufficient technical education for him to learn brief summaries of the main topics of the law. He must be able to investigate the original sources and learn to do this easily and quickly. Only by previous considerable use of books is he likely to have facility in using them, and in extracting quickly from language frequently containing large words and involved sentences, an accurate conception of their meaning. The curriculum of the law school is already overcrowded and much time cannot be spent in training students in the capacity to look up references quickly and extract from them readily their meaning. I am assuming, it will be seen, that the student is to acquire his technical education in a law school. That this is now the only desirable way need not here be argued; but I may say parenthetically, that a student who endeavors to prepare himself for the Bar without entering a law school has even greater need of preliminary general education.

In order to understand fully the importance of maturity and preliminary education before the work in a law school is undertaken, the character of that work should be understood. It is not what it was a generation ago. Students of the better law schools are not now given little elementary books from which to memorize formal rules. No great capacity beyond that of

memory is necessary to learn that mutual assent and consideration are prerequisites to the formation of a simple contract. But we have learned how little the memorizing of such rules gives a student. The test of experience has shown that to get an adequate legal education a student must study cases—the source of most of the law. Not the capacity to state a principle in an approved memorized form, but the ability to apply the principle to actual facts is what constitutes a lawyer. As in natural science, so in law, dividing lines are shadowy. It is often as difficult to fix the precise boundary between legal right and legal wrong as that between the animal and the vegetable kingdom. Only by observing the applications made by the courts of the principles which they lay down can a student acquire an adequate idea of where dividing lines should be drawn.

The development of the case system of study and teaching has resulted in an enormous improvement in the capacity of graduates of the best law schools. It is often stated that a student on leaving the law school has but a small accumulation of knowledge of the law, which he will increase as the years go by in the practice of his profession. This is misleading. A third year law student in one of our better law schools, on graduation, knows more in the way of legal principle and theory than he will ever know again. This may make distinguished members of the profession smile, but if they will take a series of the examination papers which our students pass and look them over carefully, with a view to writing adequate answers, they will be likely to take my statement seriously. How many members of the Bar in good standing, with Bar examinations years behind them, would be willing to wager that they could pass now the Bar examinations in a state where such examinations are as rigid as they are in many places—though nowhere are they as severe as in the law schools of the highest grade.

I must not be understood to make a broader statement than I intend. After admission to the Bar lawyers learn practice and procedure and methods of applying their legal knowledge most effectively. They also learn how the business affairs of life are conducted of which law students are not infrequently very ignorant. On certain topics in which they happen to become specialists they learn the law with a thoroughness and detail which no law

student can equal; but for a broad conspectus of legal principle and theory, the law student on graduation almost invariably is, as I have said, at a higher mark than he is likely again to attain.

Now it is at best a hard test for beginners, to plunge them into the law reports and endeavor to make them extract from the decisions the meaning that is in them. If the work is well done the student must learn to extract this meaning himself, not merely be told what the professor thinks about it, with directions to memorize the professor's opinion. At the beginning the student will need much help in this work; as he proceeds he becomes more independent, but, at best, it is a severe intellectual exercise, and therefore, as I have said, a student should have considerable practice in using books and extracting the meaning from the written word before being subjected to it. This is merely saying the same of law books that might be said of any subject new to the student and couched in difficult and technical terms.

It may be asked—are not the law schools of which I speak going too far? Is it necessary for students to learn so much? It is necessary if the law and its practitioners are to be made even approximately as good as can be. It is increasingly necessary as the years go by, as law books multiply, as life and business methods become more complex and as it becomes increasingly impossible for original intuition to achieve valuable results unless accompanied by knowledge of what has been done in the past.

Besides the maturity and general intelligence in using books and language which may be expected from one who has had some college training, and which are less likely to be found when one has not had this advantage, the specific studies which are taught in college have a distinct, though often indirect, bearing on the work which a lawyer is called upon to do. As rules of law are merely rules governing the life of a community, all knowledge relating to the life of the community is of indirect advantage to the lawyer. Rules of law should coincide with wise economic policy, and one who has no conception of economic policy is not a well-trained lawyer. This is more apparent in some branches of the law than in others—labor disputes, railway administration, restraint of monopolistic combinations, all involve fundamentally economic questions, and law must be brought into harmony with



a wise economic solution of such questions. One who has had no college training is not likely to have an intelligent understanding of economic theory on which to base a study of the law governing such problems, and few indeed are those for whom the possibility of broad systematic study has not ended when they begin the actual practice of their profession. The study of history also furnishes a background enabling the student in his technical studies to grasp better the idea that legal principles are an evolution, that in varying degrees they are always in flux and must be studied with reference to time, place, and circumstances, and adapted to them.

More important even than these special studies is the capacity to use the English language. To read it understandingly, to write it and speak it correctly and effectively. While it must be sadly admitted that college students are frequently defective in these respects, at least they are better than those who have not had college training.

It may be asked, are there not other and better ways to secure desired results than through an imposed rigid requirement of college training. On the whole, the answer must be, "No." It is not possible by examination to ascertain the student's proficiency with any degree of accuracy, and the element of time spent in studious pursuits is in itself of great importance.

It will be urged that though the preliminary training suggested may be desirable or, indeed, necessary for many or most students, some at least are perfectly able to undertake the study of law even under the strenuous conditions now existing in the best law schools, and to profit by it. It must be freely admitted that there are such young men. There is no doubt that high native ability is even more important than preparatory training and that some students that have had no college education will surpass many who have had a full term at college. This does not dispose of the question, however. The question is not whether such brilliant young men can with some degree of success master the required legal studies, but rather will they be much the better for having had two years of college work; and in regard to this I think the answer should not be doubtful. For the very reason that their distinguished natural talent would enable them to do better than most of their companions, so they would derive from

two years work in college greater benefits than other men. These brilliant youths are the very ones whose wings should not be clipped by permitting inadequate preparation. That their resolution to study law will be affected by a higher requirement than has prevailed in the past, is extremely unlikely. They will fulfill a new requirement as in the past they have fulfilled lesser requirements, and they will have permanent cause to be grateful to those who refuse to allow them to enter into a profession with inadequate training.

Moreover, rules must be judged by their general effect. Lawyers do not need to be told that the best rule may not work happily in every case and that effects must be considered as a whole.

This question is not wholly one of theorizing. There are many law schools in the country which have had experience which should enable their teachers to give opinions of value. A large proportion of the leading law schools of the United States now require a college degree, or at least two years of college education, as a prerequisite for admission. Thirty years ago not a single law school had this requirement. Very many teachers of law, therefore, have had pupils admitted without college training, and have subsequently had opportunity to observe the effect of requiring college work as a prerequisite to admission.

I am not in a position to give statistics, except with reference to the Harvard Law School, but I think I may say, without fear of contradiction from those who have had such experience as I speak of, that a number of men are eliminated who would better never have studied law because of their inferior mental equipment, and that the better class of students is improved by longer preliminary education. As to the Harvard Law School, our secretary has prepared a brief table showing the results actually achieved by those in the school who had a college degree, and by those who had not. Practically none of the latter had any college training; but most of them had a high school education, and as a prerequisite to admission were required to pass an examination in Latin, French and Blackstone.

I should say further that in the Harvard Law School at the time of these figures 75 per cent was an honor mark attained by few and 50 per cent was required for a bare passing mark.

Comparison of the work of college graduates with non-graduates entering the Harvard Law School in the years 1892-1896:

Year	College graduates		Non-graduates	
	No. of graduates in first year class	Average grade	No. of non-graduates in first year class	Average grade
1892.....	89	67%	17	60%
1893.....	88	66%	18	58%
1894.....	97	64%	19	57%
1895.....	99	65%	38	54%
1896.....	138	65%	43	57%

Chairman Taft:

Now I have the pleasure of introducing Governor Ralston, of Indiana, to speak on the subject before the house.

Samuel M. Ralston, of Indiana:

The Constitution of Indiana provides that any man may be admitted to practice law who has a good moral character.

The justification of requiring two years of college training in view of the technical education necessary to make an efficient lawyer has been ably maintained by the paper we have just heard. The speaker has long adorned the legal profession, and his services as a teacher and author have placed not only the legal profession, but our country, under obligations to him. Whatever he says on any subject is entitled to the most respectful consideration.

Neither the paper nor the subject it treats can be given a very full consideration in the few minutes allowed me. I have no doubt, however, that others will speak on the subject—some in favor of the position taken by the speaker and some against it, so that by the time the discussion closes, we will all have a fairly definite notion on which side of the line we desire to stand.

When I was invited to open this discussion, I recalled that the subject we are considering was before the American Bar Association at its last annual meeting, and upon consulting the report of that meeting, I was impressed that the last word had then been spoken, both for and against the proposition, namely, that before one should be permitted to take up the study of the law, he should have had two years college experience and training.

All will concede that the more liberally a boy is educated, before he begins the study of the law, the more easily he will master legal questions and become an efficient lawyer.

The question presented by the paper, however, is not whether a well rounded out education is a thing to be desired, before the study of the law is entered upon—that is conceded by all—but it is contended therein that two years college training shall be a prerequisite to entering upon the study of the law. In other words, the boy who has not had two years college training shall not be permitted to qualify himself for the legal profession, if the advocates of a two-year college course have their way, even though he has a better basis on which to build a legal training than has the chap with two years' experience in college to his credit.

Perhaps my statement is broader than the language of the paper, but I do not mean it to be. You have in mind the wording of the proposition we are considering, and you remember that in his first paragraph, the speaker informs us that "There are more reasons than one which make it desirable that one who proposes to study law should have at least two years of college experience and training." The implication from this is that if one, proposing to study law, has not had two years' college training, he should neither be permitted to enter a law school nor to take up the law as a profession.

A law school supported by private funds has the right, of course, to fix its own standard of admission for those desiring its advantages with the view of becoming lawyers, but I maintain that no institution, supported by public funds should say to an American boy that he cannot become a lawyer, unless he first wrestles for two years with a college curriculum.

I believe in colleges, and I endorse the wonderful work they are doing, but I am not willing that even a college shall bar a boy from becoming a lawyer who has not been fortunate enough to avail himself of collegiate training for two years.

There is much in this paper that I heartily endorse. I concede that college training will mature the judgment of a student, and sound judgment is essential to the lawyer. I concede that college experience will enable a student of the law to make better use of legal textbooks and law reports, and to become more familiar with economic and social questions, and that these will add to his equipment as a lawyer. Certainly it is true, as the paper suggests, that a college education will be of great ad-

vantage to one who desires to be admitted to the Bar, but if he has not been fortunate enough to have been schooled in a college, is it right or wise to deny him admission to a law school or to the Bar, when he shows that he is mentally equipped for such admission? There is no rule of justice that will withhold from him the right of admission in either case, on the ground that he has not had two years' experience in college.

I would not leave the impression that I am indifferent as to whether a law student has had the helpful assistance of a law school or not. Law schools afford their students very great advantages and qualify them, as a rule, much better than a boy can be qualified for the law in a law office. In truth, I believe so strongly in the work of law schools, that I do not want to see them fix their standards so high that none but boys who enjoy liberal financial means, or who subject themselves to severe hardships, can hope to receive a law diploma.

It smacks of a tragedy to say to a worthy and ambitious youth that he has the ability to do the work of a law school, but that he cannot get a law school education because he has not had two years' training in college, or that he cannot qualify himself for the Bar for the same reason.

While I do not advocate a low standard of mental equipment and training for lawyers, and freely admit the probability of better service being rendered by attorneys of exceptional qualifications, I take the position that an arbitrary requirement of two years college training is not the proper solution and in many cases would result in unnecessary hardship.

Admission to the Bar is often perfunctory and signifies no particular preparation for the practice of the law. This is not as it should be. A standard for admission to the Bar, showing a liberal preparation to practice law, should be maintained by each of the states, but such a standard should be satisfied when it discloses the requisite ability for the practice of the law, without regard to how that ability was acquired.

The admission requirements should undoubtedly include a good elementary education, the knowledge of how to find the law, and the ability to interpret correctly statements of legal principles and important decisions and statutes, and to know the basic principles of the common law. The ability to analyze, dis-

tinguish, and apply principles is also essential, but it does not necessarily follow that these prerequisites can be acquired only by first pursuing two years of collegiate work.

The requirements I suggest will meet the rule of fairness exacted by a sound Americanism, and will develop a class of lawyers sufficiently qualified to safeguard the rights of litigants and wisely to counsel those seeking legal advice with the hope that they may avoid being drawn into the courts. If lawyers can be brought to average up to the standard these requirements would establish, the legal profession would be able to discharge its duty to society and government.

And, after all, it is the man of average ability who is the salt of American citizenship. The average teacher in our schools makes the greatest contribution in character building. The average farmer, and not exceptionally superior farmers, feed the world, and it is to the average lawyer, in point of character and ability, to whom the people can look with the greatest confidence for the enactment of wholesome laws and the wise interpretation thereof. Any system of study or training that will produce this kind of a lawyer should have the approval of the legal profession.

Chairman Taft:

Now we will have the pleasure of hearing from another Governor, a gentleman who for some years was Governor of Missouri and for some years has been at Boulder, Colorado, a professor and lecturer at the law school of the university of that state.

Herbert S. Hadley, of Colorado:

While on the particular subject of legal education, I fear I am not qualified to speak, on the broader aspect on which I have been asked to speak, so much has been said, and well said, that it seems almost the work of supererogation to undertake to add anything; but I do feel, and feel strongly, both from my experience of 25 years at the Bar, and as a public official dealing largely with lawyers during the limited time that it has been my good fortune to be connected with education, the necessity of preliminary college training to make a lawyer in the broadest and best sense of the word. But before turning to that phase of the proposition I want to emphasize what the Chief Justice has said

as to the surplus of production of lawyers under our present system of legal education and admission to the Bar. I believe as I have read the literature of these discussions that that point has not been sufficiently emphasized.

Some years ago, as I recall it, the University of Michigan made an investigation as to the extent to which the graduates of that law school were pursuing the practice of law, and it was found that 10 years after graduation less than one graduate in five was then making his living by the practice of the law, and it would seem that there is no doubt that the statistics of that institution would apply to other institutions of the country. The conclusion is irresistible in my opinion that the quantity is exceeding the demand, and the quantity is increasing rapidly today without reference to the quality. It is also interesting to note that the increase in the number of law schools and the increase in the number of students in the law schools has gone forward in about the same proportion as the decrease in the medical schools and the decrease in attendance at medical schools since the medical profession began to put its house in order.

Now, while I do not mean to say that the study of the law, even for those who do not practice it, is without beneficial results, yet I do mean to say that we should maintain the law schools for the production of lawyers. But the question can, in my opinion, be placed on a much higher and more controlling theory than this, and that is on the theory of the welfare of our profession and the proper administration of justice in our courts.

It is stated by the Chief Justice in his excellent introduction that our profession is a learned one, and I suppose that the Chief Justice has the last guess upon a question of that kind, as well as the last guess upon the question of what the law is. But I undertake to say—and I have made inquiries to settle in my own mind this question—that at the present time—and I speak particularly of the Central West, with which territory I am familiar—no presumption of learning or culture is indulged by the general public in favor of one simply because he is a lawyer. I might go further and say that no presumption is indulged in favor of one from the standpoint of moral character simply because he is a lawyer.



Upon last Sunday, when I left the City of Denver, I read in the newspaper a statement of the District Attorney of that city, a city of 300,000 people, to the effect that after a year and a half experience in the admitted enforcement of the criminal law he had found that the lawyers who represented the criminals were as criminally disposed as the men they were defending. I can speak from the standpoint of an experience of six years of trying to put men in the penitentiary, both through the trial and appellate courts, and four years' experience in letting them out of the penitentiary, in which I had to examine a great many records in criminal prosecution. I think I am entirely conservative when I say that I think in two-thirds of those cases in which I have had actual experience, I am certain that in a majority of them perjured testimony was offered in behalf of the defense. But the question does not relate only to the standing of our profession, the question concerns itself as to the effect of this condition upon the administration of justice, and, whether or not the opinions that I have expressed in reference to the profession are true, there can be no question of the public's dissatisfaction with the administration of justice in our courts.

Why, Mr. Chairman, we can easily recall the time 10 years ago when the paramount issue—and paramount issues, remember, at that time, were the questions in American life—the paramount issue in American politics was the relation or attitude of the American people towards their courts. That dissatisfaction found expression along two lines: First, for the failure of the courts to properly administer justice in ordinary civil and criminal cases, and, second, upon the ground that the courts by their reactionary positions in the decisions of questions involving social and industrial justice were defeating the will of the majority in the enactment of laws for the regulation of those questions. The dissatisfaction upon this latter ground became so pronounced that it constituted one of the leading causes for the organization of a great national party, and one of the foremost leaders of American thought and action, Theodore Roosevelt, a man who was correctly described by one of his French admirers as "The greatest voice of the Western World," advocated the submission of the decisions of judges upon such issues to review by popular vote. And the distinguished Chair-

man of today's meeting said in a public address that "the administration of criminal justice had practically broken down of its own weight, and that the administration of criminal law in all of the states of the union, with one or two exceptions, was a disgrace to our civilization."

I believe that it could be said that no statement by any public man in the last 50 years upon a non-political issue attracted such attention or has been so often quoted as this strong indictment of our judicial system by Chief Justice Taft.

Now, with that situation existing, the question arises has it improved since that time? Are the people, because they are not discussing such questions today, any better satisfied with their courts than they were 10 years ago? I believe they are not. The Great War, with its aftermath, has, of course, absorbed the attention of the American people; but that same inquisition of both our profession and the administration of justice is going to come again and we should be better prepared to present an answer to that question when it does arrive than we were prepared to present an answer to it ten years ago.

The statistics which cover the present situation of this country are likely in my judgment to make this dissatisfaction more pronounced than it was then, for from 1912 to 1918 there were more people murdered in this country than there were American soldiers killed in the World War.

Prosecutions in United States Courts increased from 9500 in 1912 to 70,000 in 1921, and in 1921 the property loss by reason of thefts from public transportation companies reached the immense sum of \$100,000,000.

Now the question is what is the remedy, what is the correction for those conditions—because our profession cannot escape responsibility for the administration of justice in our courts. Men who preside over the courts of this country are taken exclusively from the members of our profession. The active agencies who present the questions of law and of fact for adjudication by the courts are members of our profession. And, in the final analysis, we must answer and accept responsibility.

I do not mean to say, in suggesting that education is the remedy, that an educated man is always a good man or an able one, because I have known many men who spent a number of

years at Harvard and never acquired anything except an accent, and I have known many men who attended Yale and Princeton without any result except to be able to smoke a pipe with distinction. And yet unless the whole theory of our government, unless the whole theory of our system of public education is wrong, the solution, and the only solution of this problem, is education and more education.

There is even yet a broader view than I have stated in reference to this question of higher educational standards for our profession. The theory of democracy, as James Bryce says in his very able discussion of the subject, "is that the right to vote will carry with it the will to vote, and that the will to vote should go hand in hand with the ability to understand the questions to be decided."

When Great Britain took her first step towards universal suffrage, Robert Lowe, one of the leaders in opposition, declared in Parliament, "Educate your masters." The justification of the expenditures in this country of more money by the state and local governments upon the support of education than in the support of any other, and in many cases than of all the other departments, of government, is that we must have an educated electorate; and to be educated, it is not sufficient, as Mark Twain said, to be able to sign your name without sticking out your tongue. An educated voter does not mean one with merely the ability to read and write. It means one with a mental development, capable of understanding and deciding public questions and voting upon them understandingly, and particularly is it necessary for the welfare of our country that the lawyers should be educated men in the broadest and the best meaning of that term. All the members of one department of our government come from our profession; two-thirds of the executives of the states of the union, I believe, come from our profession, and if we have not furnished the majority of the members of the legislative bodies, both the National Legislative Body and the legislative bodies in the states, we have certainly furnished a larger number to such bodies than any other single profession or trade or occupation. In one sense the majority of the members of our profession constitute a governing class, and as De Tocqueville said, we constitute a counterpoise for democracy. If our system of jurispru-

dence was a set of arbitrary rules, if it was founded only on logic or philosophy, it might be properly mastered and practiced by uneducated men. But it is not. It is the product of the lives and hopes, the struggles and aspirations of those who have lived and wrought since civilization began. And what is true of the problems of the law is true of problems of government.

And therefore unless our very theory of government is wrong, unless our theory of public education is wrong, the need of higher standards for admission to the practice of the law is clearly evident.

Mr. Chairman, if I may trespass a moment, I want to say a word in conclusion in reference to the practical side of this question—and I trust in dealing with this problem we are all practical men.

This work of bringing about the raising of the standards for admission to the study of law and for admission to the practice of law I believe is peculiarly the work of the American Bar Association. I do not believe the members of this Association underestimate the difficulties that confront them. We will find in the Supreme Courts, where they deal with the question, mostly men who were educated under the old system of the inadequate law school or the law office. We will find in the legislatures the country lawyer whose legal and general education has not been extensive, and it will be a difficult proposition to secure the rules necessary for the accomplishment of the result. But the work of the medical profession in what they have accomplished in the correction of their conditions, the history of the last four amendments to the Federal Constitution, and particularly the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, show what can be accomplished and how quickly by men who know what they want and are determined to secure it. In this work in my judgment we should heed the Scriptural admonition that no man having put his hand to the plow and turning back is fit for the Kingdom of God.

Chairman Taft:

The second topic is the effect of college experience and training in developing the desire and ability to understand and maintain high ideals of professional conduct. This is a topic to be introduced by Mr. Silas Strawn, of Illinois.

Silas H. Strawn, of Illinois:

For more than 30 years I have been actively engaged in the general practice of the law in the City of Chicago. During that entire period it has been a part of my duty, as well as my pleasure and privilege, to direct the work of an average number of 25 lawyers born and educated in different parts of the United States. They have had all of the different degrees of education, both preliminary and legal. There have been graduates from the great universities of this country and of England who have subsequently taken degrees from our principal law schools. There have been graduates of part-time law schools and of evening law schools, with and without the advantage of a preliminary training either in a college or a high school. There have been others who have graduated from part-time or night law schools after having had preliminary college experience. And there have been still others who have acquired their legal training in an office, without ever having attended a law school or a college.

That a college experience and training develops the desire and ability to maintain high ideals of professional conduct seems to me incontrovertible. If this conclusion is not sound, then it necessarily follows that all education and all systematic training and discipline is a failure.

A college education presupposes:

1. Advantageous environment.
2. Opportunity for systematic mental discipline.

Can there be any argument upon the proposition that a student in almost *any* college or university has not a tremendous advantage in the development of habits of application, concentration, industry, manliness, courage, frankness and, indeed, everything that goes to make for general culture, influence and power over him who is not surrounded by the daily atmosphere of college life? The college age is when the youthful mind is most formative and receptive.

Cardinal Newman well said:

“The practical business of a university is training good members of society. . . . College honor is the keenest in the community and no higher ideals can be found on earth than in the best thought of our best universities.”

Therefore, it seems unnecessary to argue that a college affords an advantageous moral environment. Every one must admit that fact.

That the college or university affords an opportunity for better mental discipline is also an undeniable truth. However naturally able or industrious the student's mind may be, it must inevitably follow that the application of that mind in an orderly, systematic way *all* of the time will produce infinitely better results than will its application at *will* or but *part* of the time.

It has been my invariable experience that, given two minds of approximately equal inherent capacity, the college trained mind when brought to bear upon the solution of any problem requiring concentration and orderly thought will demonstrate greater efficiency than the mind without that training. It is also true that in the practice of the law the college trained mind manifests higher moral conceptions and a keener appreciation of the ideals of the profession.

Although to say it is trite, nevertheless too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the fact that the law is a learned profession.

Never in the history of the world have the requirements for the successful practice of the law been so exacting. With the constantly increasing complexity of our governmental machinery and the creation of bureaus and commissions to perform the various functions of the nation and the several states, the preparation of the lawyer of today to do the work required of him never ends.

To meet the requirements of the modern captain of industry (whom we lawyers must admit to be our source of supply), the lawyer must not only be more familiar with the general principles applicable to the business of the client than is the client himself, but, in addition, he must bring to the solution of the many problems with which he is daily confronted a broad, general knowledge of what is going on in business, political and financial affairs not only in our own country, but throughout the world.

The lawyer is frequently referred to by his client as the one who "keeps him out of jail." This does not necessarily mean the client is morally oblique and that the lawyer enables him to evade the letter of the law. It is because the lawyer has a broader

vision and a better knowledge of the essential difference between right and wrong. It sometimes becomes his duty to impress upon the client that "honesty is the best commercial policy." I say *commercial* policy and thereby avoid the realm of controversy into which he might be precipitated if he dealt with relative morals.

No lawyer can expect to attain any considerable degree of success unless he commences his professional studies with the background of a faithfully pursued college course.

We hear the argument that the poor cannot afford to engage an expensive lawyer and that to supply this demand there must come to the Bar practitioners who have so small an amount invested in education that they can afford to sell their services cheaply. I submit this is a mistaken idea of helpfulness. Can any one deny that a cheap lawyer is an expensive luxury? Is it not frequently true that the so-called cheap lawyer charges more for his services than the capable one? There are two reasons for this: (a) His experience and practice are so limited that he has no opportunity to acquire any sense of proportion as to the relative importance of the services performed by him, and (b) he has not developed the requisite moral conscience or ideal of professional conduct to overcome his inherent predatory desire to follow the advice of Mr. Means in the Hoosier School Master, "Git a plenty while you're gittin, I say to Mirandy."

The deplorable truth is that the poor generally pay more for less efficient legal service, rendered by incompetent lawyers, than the well-to-do pay for similar services rendered by lawyers of recognized ability and standing at the Bar.

The major portion of the vast amount of corrective work performed by the Chicago Bar Association consists in the restoration to unfortunates of money and property of which they have been robbed by unscrupulous lawyers who regard their license to practice their profession as a license to loot.

For two years it was my privilege to serve as a member of the Committee on Character and Fitness of candidates for admission to the Bar of the State of Illinois. During that time there came before our committee more than 400 applicants. Speaking generally, the weakness of the character and fitness of these applicants did not consist in their lack of technical knowledge



requisite to pass their examinations. It was because they were lacking in the appreciation of the ethics of the profession and of the moral obligations which rests upon a member of the Bar. Many of them were imbued by a desire to take a short cut to a license because they craved the opportunity to prey upon clients. Others regarded admission to the Bar as a badge of honor without any appreciation of its attendant responsibilities.

It was our unvarying experience that the lack of ability to distinguish between right and wrong and the failure to realize the ideals of the profession were most prevalent among those who did not have a college training.

Therefore, while it may be admitted that there are exceptions to the rule, and that a college education with its advantageous environment and disciplinary opportunities does not always overcome an inherent moral obliquity, I submit there can be no supportable argument against the proposition that a college experience and training necessarily develops "the desire and the ability to understand and maintain high ideals of professional conduct."

Chairman Taft:

The next subject for discussion is that of the economic conditions and educational opportunities in the United States which enable the ambitious boy of small means to obtain at least two years of college training. The topic will be introduced by James B. Angell, President of Yale University.

James B. Angell, of Connecticut:

The cost of professional education in the United States has in recent years been rapidly advancing. This fact reflects in part the general rise in the cost of commodities and of services of all kinds and in part the raising of standards for entrance into the professions. We have not as yet reached a state of equilibrium in either of these factors, and any statements which are made today will presumably be subject to substantial revision a decade hence. Nevertheless there are certain general tendencies discernible whose fiscal aspects can be evaluated with measurable certainty; and in response to the invitation of the officers of this Association, I shall attempt with some misgivings to discuss briefly the subject indicated by the title of my paper.

I understand the premise upon which the discussions of this paper are predicated is that applicants for admission to the Bar shall be graduates from a reputable law school, entrance to which requires at least two years of college training. Assuming that the average boy at present enters college at about 18, it would follow that under this program he would be 20 years of age before beginning the explicit study of the law, would be at least 23 upon graduation from the law school, which it is assumed would comply with the present three-year curriculum of the better schools. Men possessing real capacity and enjoying reasonable fortune in the securing of openings for practice might then perhaps expect within another two years to be fairly on their feet financially and to be no longer a charge upon their parents or guardians, nor under further obligation to support themselves by other than their professional work. How soon they can afford to marry and assume the costs of rearing a family is another matter, but one whose social aspects are assuredly of prime consequence in this entire problem. It may be that, quite apart from the cost of the two additional years required for collegiate training under the program we are discussing, the mere extension of the time demanded would prove a critical element in the minds of many young men. Evidently scholarships and the like would have no bearing whatever upon this consideration. Possibly this factor may preserve to a useful trade some men who otherwise might attempt to adorn the Bar. It is a common saying at the present time that no intellectually competent lad, who enjoys moderate physical health, need be debarred from a collegiate education, if he is really eager to secure it. I think this statement is wholly inside the facts, although it perhaps suggests a smoother path than often lies before the impecunious boy, particularly if he does not enjoy the gift for making friendships and in general gaining the confidence and regard of these among whom he is thrown. All of us who have had extended experience in collegiate affairs can recall occasional boys who, coming to college literally without a cent, have managed not only to support themselves while in college, but to lay up something for the future and in the course of the process have given no external indication of lack of money, have apparently had their college work disturbed in the least possible measure by their money earning, and still less have ex-

hibited any inability to share in the ordinary social and extra-curriculum activities which constitute those characteristic features of American college life most cherished by the undergraduate. On the other hand, we have seen many a lad struggling against adversity, often at considerable cost to his health, and still more often at the cost of certain of the real values of the education which he is attempting to secure, sometimes being obliged very greatly to extend the period of his training, to say nothing of the sacrifice of social relationships which he has been compelled to make in the process. On the other hand students who have to fight for an education gain certain moral and intellectual advantages whose value can hardly be over-estimated. I call attention to these considerations because, in the citation which I am about to enter upon of estimated costs for college training, it is quite essential that due allowance be made for the very wide difference in the capacities of students to carry on academic study while engaged in gainful occupations.

It is doubtless well recognized that collegiate conditions vary at present very widely in different parts of the country, especially as regards these matters of cost. Throughout the east, in the older educational foundations, tuition fees are relatively high, as are also law school fees. On the other hand, throughout the regions where the state universities have been developed most extensively, collegiate tuition for residents of the state is often nominal and generally relatively low, although non-residents are almost invariably charged at a materially higher rate. Generally speaking also, the fees at part-time and evening law schools average probably somewhat less than at the full-time institutions. In considering the element of cost therefore, one must have due regard to these local and institutional differences.

I judge that one question in the minds of those who are advocating the general policy under discussion concerns the extent to which scholarships and loan funds may now be available for students who, desiring to enter upon the study of law, would find the cost of the training under the program suggested prohibitive. I shall in a moment present certain figures regarding tuition charges and scholarship funds, but I wish to make it clear at once that, despite the necessary incompleteness of these figures, there can be little question at all that the scholarships and financial

aids at present available to law students are wholly insufficient substantially to affect the situation. In 1920, for example, of the six largest law schools, only one required more than high school preparation. Approximately 4000 students were in these five largest schools requiring no collegiate training, while less than 900 were in the institution which did make such demand. I have every reason to believe that, if the sum total of the students in these lower grade institutions be compared with those in institutions requiring at present two years of college discipline, the above ratio would not be greatly modified. The existing scholarships are in most of the colleges regarded as insufficient to meet the present needs and if there were added to the college population the thousands of law students now in schools requiring no collegiate work for entrance, those resources would be hopelessly inadequate; nor is there any assurance that under competition the prospective law students would secure a share at all proportionate to their numbers. The complete insufficiency of present scholarship aid to care for any considerable part of these students now in the lower grade law schools is therefore certain.

There are some institutions in which men can secure two years of academic collegiate training by evening or late afternoon work, thus permitting them to use the larger part of the day for financially profitable occupation; these institutions are not many in number and are not widely distributed. Moreover, the added cost of the tuition for such additional years must in any case be counted in. Although any such prediction is precarious, I think it is highly probable that a considerable proportion of the men now in the lower grade schools would be excluded altogether from the study of the law, by discouragement, if by no other more compelling cause, were the two years of collegiate training made prerequisite. Whether from the social point of view, or from the professional point of view, such a result should be regarded as an unmitigated disaster, I do not venture to allege, though I suspect it would be mainly the weaklings who would be deterred and the Bar can perhaps do without such; but I am quite aware that to a large body of opinion it would be most unwholesome and at variance with our supposed traditions,

Doubtless had the writer of this paper found time for a more careful assembly of statistics, his figures regarding tuition charges and scholarship and loan funds could have been made substantially accurate. As it is these figures, taken from the college and university official publications, are believed to be entirely trustworthy as regards the general trends which they reflect, although they may well in particular instances be slightly inexact. On the other hand, it is extremely difficult to secure figures regarding the significant costs apart from tuition, for these rest upon all kinds of shifting and inaccessible conditions, not the least of the difficulties being the wide variations in individual adaptability and willingness to incur discomfort. Nevertheless it is at precisely this point that the larger part of the cost for the boy thrown on his own resources is inevitably located. Even in the case of the institutions with high tuition these "cost of life" charges are sure to be considerably in excess of the other items.

Collegiate tuition for a normal amount of work costs per year: \$200 at Amherst, Cornell, Lehigh and Williams; \$240 at New York University; \$250 at Dartmouth, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Princeton and approximately this amount at Columbia; \$300 at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Yale. Generally speaking tuition at the smaller New England and similar colleges averages somewhat less than these figures, but \$150 is about the lowest charge for institutions which would be generally regarded as belonging to the same academic group and some run above these figures. In the extreme west, Stanford University has a tuition charge of \$225; in the middle west, the University of Chicago a charge of \$180, and Washington University, St. Louis, \$200; in the south, Tulane University a charge of \$125; in the District of Columbia, Georgetown University \$150, and the Catholic University of America, \$200. These are all examples of institutions on private foundations and it must be understood that in many of them there are substantial accessory charges for library, gymnasium, laboratory, athletic and health department fees which cannot be conveniently summarized, but which aggregate in certain instances considerable sums.

Among the state universities, tuition charges vary very widely. At the University of Wisconsin, University of Missouri, Uni-

versity of Tennessee, University of Ohio, and a few others, tuition for residents of the state is free, although there are in sundry instances incidental fees of one kind and another which amount to something. For non-residents of the state there is in Wisconsin a charge of \$50 a semester, at Missouri \$10 a term, at Tennessee \$40 a term, and at Ohio State \$50 a semester. At Michigan the charge for residents of the state in the Department of Literature, Science and the Arts is \$80, for non-residents \$105. In Indiana the resident pays \$50 a year, the non-resident \$85. In the University of Washington the resident pays \$45 a year, the non-resident \$150. In the University of Illinois in the Arts Department students pay an incidental fee of \$15; University of Colorado, \$15 for residents, \$30 for non-residents; North Carolina \$20 a quarter; University of Virginia, residents no tuition, a University fee of \$10, non-resident \$135 tuition, and \$40 University fee.

Summarizing certain of the outstanding features of the situation then, we may say that for the student who is a citizen in one of a few states where state universities are conducted with practically free tuition, the two-year collegiate preparation for law would involve little more than living expenses for this period. For students elsewhere the tuition charges will run from a little less than \$50 a year to \$300 a year, depending on the institution. How small are the chances for any given individual to secure scholarships to meet these charges has already been indicated and the cost of living has naturally to be added in.

In considering law school fees for the present purpose, it will be convenient to disregard the amount of collegiate work required for entrance, although no schools are here mentioned which do not demand at least two years of such work. But evidently the total cost to the student who goes to a law school like Harvard, where he must have completed a full collegiate course before entrance, will ordinarily involve two additional years of college fees over and above those required in schools, which like some of the state university law schools, require but the two years of college work. An analysis of the economic status of such a group of students as those in the Harvard Law School might well throw valuable light upon our problem, but the writer has had

no access to such data and does not know how fully they may have been collected.

At the University of Pennsylvania the fee is \$250 a year; at Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Catholic University, \$200; at Chicago, \$195; at New York University, \$180; at Emory, \$160; at Cornell, Washington University, St. Louis, University of Cincinnati, \$150; Georgetown University, \$140; University of Virginia, \$135 plus \$40 incidental fee for both residents and non-residents, at Tulane, \$115; at Michigan, for residents \$105, for non-residents \$125; at the University of Tennessee \$100; University of Indiana, for residents \$65 a year, non-residents \$100 a year; Ohio State University, \$60; University of Colorado, \$60 for residents, \$90 for non-residents; University of Washington, \$45 for residents, \$150 for non-residents; University of Wisconsin free to residents, for non-residents \$100 a year; University of California, \$75 to residents, non-resident \$200 a year.

Living expenses beyond tuition are estimated by college authorities at figures which vary somewhat, but on the whole show a disposition to average about three times the cost of tuition, running above this ratio where the tuitions are less than \$100 and running slightly below it where they are \$200 or more. As is well understood by all persons familiar with college conditions, such estimates are inevitably arbitrary and they probably tend to be scaled considerably below the median. Taken as a whole, the variation in tuition charges is probably no greater than the variation in the actual "cost of life" in the several communities involved, so that, measured in dollars and cents, the institutions with higher tuition charges carry with them for the average student correspondingly higher general living charges. This is, of course, in no literal sense true for every student, for in the great cities where living expenses are generally high a man can, if he will, live very economically. In no case do these estimates of necessary expenses run above \$1000 a year; but the average is undoubtedly well above \$500, and many students spend much more than the higher figure.

Taking law schools as a whole, the scholarships available, which carry either full tuition or a large part of this tuition, are relatively few in number. At one institution at which there is an average attendance of about 500, there are at present 13 scholar-



ships averaging about \$240 apiece and the tuition charge is \$200. Some of the scholarships there pay less than tuition. At another institution where the average attendance is 450, there are at present some 30 scholarships carrying full tuition and half a dozen others carrying smaller amounts. For the other schools from which I have been able to secure information, the number and value of the scholarships is very much less and quite a number have no such facilities at all.

It is difficult to compile statistics of an expensive or precise character in connection with scholarships available for the two required years of college work postulated in this entire discussion, because there is nothing to prevent a student from completing this collegiate work in an institution other than that whose law school he proposes to attend. Indeed this situation is very frequently represented. To gather the relevant data for all the American colleges is possible, but the task is tedious and the present writer felt no obligation to undertake it. The institutions which report the largest percentage of scholarships available to undergraduate students in no case reach one-fourth of the total student body and in most instances fall far below this. The money value in terms of full tuition probably in no case exceeds 10 per cent of the entire tuition charges for the student body. Accordingly while it is true that in some institutions there are considerable numbers of scholarships available for undergraduate students, and in three or four law schools an appreciable but much smaller number, the total of these forms of outright financial assistance is not very large considered either relatively or absolutely.

A few institutions have in recent years gone far to develop loan fund systems. The growth of these funds is in many institutions going on very rapidly and the system bids fair to do much to solve the problem of the impecunious student who is willing to obligate himself in this way, for many of the funds are so conducted as to bear interest and more than maintain themselves. It also goes without saying that every educational institution nowadays attempts to assist its students to find means for profitable employment, if they so desire. But the demands of the better professional schools are now so severe that it is very difficult for a student to carry the normal work of a full-time law

school or medical school and still find either time or strength to earn money. Moreover the local opportunities for work are in many cases quite limited.

In connection with this entire problem, I think it would be a fatal mistake to fail to take cognizance of tendencies now rapidly developing which, if they be successful in reaching their goal, will result in the reduction by at least two full years of the time now required for the average student to secure the bachelor's degree. Although the practice varies somewhat in different parts of the country, the standard educational procedure of the present time may be fairly regarded as involving eight years of grammar school training, four years of high school or academy, and four years of college. The distribution of the first 12 years is now undergoing some change in certain regions, where the junior high school movement is being developed, but the formulation offered is substantially correct for a large part of the country. Careful studies of the situation backed by experimental demonstration make it clear that one full year can, with no great difficulty at all, be gained in the grammar school and high school combined, and there is every reason to believe that another year can be gained between the high school and the college. It must not be supposed that such shortening of the period of work implies a cheapening of the quality of the product. Quite the contrary is, in point of fact, likely to be the case. The savings represent a reorganization of the curriculum designed to cut out needless duplication, to eliminate topics which contribute nothing essential to intellectual discipline or breadth of information, and, through the utilization of improved methods, to secure better results in less time. If these improvements be adopted, together with a practical revision of educational methods such as will permit students to travel at rates adjusted to their several capacities, there will certainly be no difficulty at all in the case of the abler half of the school classes in achieving such savings of time as I have mentioned. Indeed there is probably no reason why unusually able boys should not make much more rapid progress than even this program provides.

There is very considerable inertia to be overcome before this type of plan can be put in operation and there are appreciable influences, especially in the private preparatory schools, which

are positively antagonistic, but it seems hardly conceivable that in the long run our people will be willing to allow American youth who are the beneficiaries of the most ambitious program of public education ever attempted, to fall behind the better trained students in England and the Continent by two full years or thereabouts as is now in general the case. In our older communities, and in our more venerable educational institutions, changes of this kind may be expected to come about somewhat slowly, for the whole social life of these institutions and particularly their frequently hypertrophied athletics are set up to cater to young men of the present average age or older, rather than to younger boys. So much in this the case, that parents frequently withdraw precocious boys for a year or two in order that they may not, as the phrase goes, "enter college too young." All the statistical evidence, from the point of view of sheer intellectual accomplishment, indicates that the younger boys on the average do distinctly better work than their older mates, so that except from the point of view of these social and athletic interests, there could hardly be made out a good case for the present late entrance upon collegiate and professional work. In those strata of the community from which come the students now in the short-time law schools, in those which require only high school preparation and in those which give their work in the late afternoon and evening, there will undoubtedly be a warm welcome extended to any additional developments which, while improving the quality of the training given, succeed in cutting down by one or two years the time consumed in securing it. In the long run, therefore, it seems highly probable that students who desire thus to expedite their professional education may look forward to a curtailment of both the time and expense connected with at least two years of their general training. In the measure in which this may prove to be the case, the question of scholarships and financial aids will naturally assume a somewhat smaller importance. At present, however, it must be admitted that this movement at once to improve and abbreviate the pre-professional training has not proceeded so far as essentially to affect the general situation throughout the country.

In conclusion it should be repeated that all college and universities are earnestly striving to make it possible for the man

of fine character and substantial ability to secure collegiate training no matter what his economic circumstances. But it would be fatuous to assume that they have as yet at all fully succeeded in solving this problem. At the moment they are certainly not in a position to assure material assistance either in the form of loans, scholarships or even opportunities to earn money, to any largely increased number of students. The strong, earnest student can always pull through, but the task is often far from easy.

The subject was then discussed by Harlan F. Stone, of New York; William B. Hale, of Illinois; Julius Henry Cohen, of New York; Hampton L. Carson, of Pennsylvania; John Lowell, of Massachusetts; Thomas J. O'Donnell, of Colorado; John Bell Keeble, of Tennessee; I. Maurice Wormser, of New York; Thomas Dawson, of Maryland; J. Nelson Frierson, of South Carolina; Rowland Taylor, of Idaho; John B. Sanborn, of Wisconsin; W. A. Hayes, of Wisconsin; and J. Zach Spearing, of Louisiana.

At the evening session of February 23, 1922, the meeting was called to order by Hampton L. Carson, of Pennsylvania, who introduced the speaker of the evening, Dr. William H. Welch, Director of the Department of Hygiene and Public Health of The Johns Hopkins University.

Dr. William H. Welch, of Maryland:

*Mr. Chairman and members of the Conference:* I have assumed that the only occasion for my presence here tonight is to play the part of a consultant, on the assumption that you believe there are sufficient analogies between the problems of medical education and of legal education to raise at least a presumption that the experience of the medical profession in bringing about a very marked and very rapid improvement in medical education may have some helpful suggestions, if not really furnish an example to you in the solution of the problems which you face in legal education. And this belief I find not only expressed by you tonight, Mr. Chairman, but repeatedly implied and expressed in the writings in law journals and elsewhere on this general subject of improvement of education in the law.

Now I must leave it to you to see the bearing, if any, between what has been brought about in the way of improvement in medical education and the qualifications required to practice medicine and the advance in the standards of legal education and admission to the Bar. While the contents of the two subjects of law and medicine are very different and the methods of training for the practice of each are equally diverse, the two professions have certain fundamental subjects in common which bear upon the questions just raised.

Law and medicine are two of the three traditional learned professions with existing and continuous traditions and history from antiquity to the present day, each having an important relation to the foundation of universities in the middle ages. Each profession stands in such a relation of responsibility and of service to the community that the public recognizes, however inadequately, that the proper fulfillment of these functions requires some principles of conduct and the possession of specialized, often highly technical knowledge, and as a rule endeavors, however imperfectly, by legislative enactment or judicial procedure to secure corresponding qualifications for professional practice. Leaving aside for a moment the contention to which I shall have occasion to refer later, that there is a political aspect to the government and administration of law and justice which affects fundamentally the consideration of problems of medical education, it would appear that in spite of all diversities of subject-matter, of methods, of functions and of aim, there remains enough in common between the two professions in their historical background, in their cherished traditions of character and learning, in their foundation of learned professions upon adequate standards of education, both local, general and special, in their organization and in the vital interest to the community in safeguarding entrance to the profession by the establishment and enforcement of proper standards of qualifications for practice, to justify the expectation, confirmed indeed by experience, that each may find helpful suggestions in the methods, accomplishments and experiences of the other in their efforts to attain their respective aim in the field of education and of admission to practice.

It would lead altogether too far afield to attempt even a brief survey of the historical development of medical education in this

country; but there are certain points in this development which it is necessary for our purposes to touch upon. The first of these is the extraordinary fact that the apprenticeship system—which in colonial days was the only available method of medical training in this country, until the establishment of the medical department of the college of Philadelphia, now the University of Pennsylvania, in 1765, and that of Kings College, now Columbia University, three years later—has lingered on in legal training up to the present day, although with diminishing emphasis, in the form of the clerkship or pupilship in an attorney's office as a substitute for, or required supplement of, a systematic study in a law school.

With the provision of an over-abundance of medical schools after the first third of the last century, no one entertained the idea that an adequate undergraduate medical education could be obtained outside of a medical school. The reason for this difference between law and medicine is, of course, due not to the lack of law students, of which there is a superfluity, but to the absence in a law school of opportunity for practical training comparable to that furnished the medical students by laboratories, dispensaries and hospitals.

The greatest of the recent improvements in medical education has been in the increase and better utilization of the opportunities for clinical training.

Law and medicine have suffered almost equally in this country from the severance of their schools from intimate integral connection with universities, their historic hope; but this defect has now been remedied almost, though not quite completely, so far as medical schools are concerned.

Most of the medical schools, and all of the better ones, are departments of universities coordinate with the other faculties and completely under university control. This has been an incalculable gain both for medicine and for the universities, and I doubt not would be as great for law, if it could be secured in equal measure.

The great achievements in the last two decades in the improvement of medical education have been the extinction of most of the independent proprietary medical schools conducted for gain, which were the great evil of American medicine, and brought our medical schools to the low estate to which they sank during most

of the 19th century and at the same time an equally remarkable advancement in the educational standards and facilities of most of the remaining schools.

The result has been fewer schools, more numerous and better opportunities for obtaining a good medical education, a great reduction in the total number of students of medicine, followed in the last three years by a decided upward trend and a marked preference of these students for the better schools. How great and how rapid these changes have been may be illustrated by the following startling figures taken from reports of the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association.

In 1904, when the council began its work, the United States had 162 medical schools, or over half the world's supply, with 28,142 students, and with only 3 per cent requiring any college work for admission.

In 1921 there were 83 medical schools (as contrasted with 162) with 14,872 students and with 92.8 per cent requiring two years of college work for admission.

During the same last 15 years the proportion of medical students in well or fairly equipped medical colleges has increased from 3.9 per cent to 96.1 per cent.

It is interesting to contrast with these figures those for law schools. In Mr. Reed's valuable studies for Carnegie Foundation, we find that in 1900 there were 102 law schools, with 12,516 students and in 1921, 147 law schools with presumably not far from double the number of students, if one may judge from the average increase up to 1917, the last year for which I find a statement. Of these law schools, over one-half are part-time schools and 89 require no college work whatever for admission. It is evident that the development of law schools during this period has been the reverse of that of medical schools as regards the increase in number both of schools and of students, and that the requirements for admission are much lower for the majority of law schools.

How to secure a better distribution of physicians is an important subject, but this is not the occasion for its consideration. It may be said, however, that there is general agreement that the reduction in the number of medical schools has gone as far as is desirable. I judge that the time is remote, if it ever



arrives, when it will be necessary to provide against shortage of either law schools or of lawyers, whatever may be the need of better ones. It is not surprising that such remarkable changes, which are certainly in the direction of reform, as have been brought about in so short a period of time in medical education, should have arrested attention even outside of the medical profession. Your interest in this matter relates mainly to the influences and agencies through which these great improvements have been effected. Insofar as these may have a bearing upon the legal education I may say at once that by far the greatest single agency in effecting the elimination of inferior medical schools and in elevating the general standard of medical education in the United States has been the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association.

The American Medical Association was founded in 1847, with the express purpose of bringing about an improvement in the education of medical students. It never lost sight of this purpose; but not until a reorganization of the Association, which took place before the beginning of this century, were the efforts of the American Association which were directed to this need accompanied with any decided degree of success. The Association at all of its meetings passed resolutions, made recommendations, created committees, and had sections on education; but it exerted practically no influence upon an elevation of the standards of education. Now this reorganization of the American Medical Association, which began in 1898, and which has been described and set forth pretty adequately in several legal articles that I have seen, and quite concisely but very accurately by Mr. Reed in his valuable report to the Carnegie Foundation, had this important result, that the American Medical Association was so reorganized that practically the whole body of the profession became members of the Association, the unit being the county medical society, leading up to the state medical society, and membership in the state medical society is *ipso facto* membership in the American Medical Association. It is therefore in every sense of the word the representative of the entire profession; and it is important to bear in mind that these great reforms of medical education have originated in the body of the profession, among the practitioners of medicine, not as a result of pressure from the outside by the gen-

eral public, and not from a stimulus derived from our medical schools.

I shall not comment upon the differences in the organization of your American Bar Association, the National Association, and the state and local bar associations, save to remark that they hardly can be said to represent the entire body of the legal profession in quite the same way, with the same steps socially, as does the American Association represent the body of the medical profession.

Soon after this reorganization a council on medical education was created, and it is the work of the council which has been so significant in bringing about the improvement to which I call attention. It is hardly necessary to describe in detail the organization of the council. It will suffice, I think, to point out certain of the salient features. It is an organization with executive officers who are paid, and some of whom give their entire time to the work. Its first activity was in securing active cooperation with two very important bodies, namely, the Association of American Medical Colleges and the state licensing boards. It was obviously a primary essential to secure the cooperation of the medical schools on the one hand and of the examining and licensing bodies on the other.

Now a feature of the work has been, not through any legal action, but solely by moral pressure, to induce the state licensing and examining boards to raise their standards for admission to the practice of medicine to a point more nearly in conformity with the demands of modern medical education and medical practice than those which existed previously. That, as I have intimated, is the crucial matter, of course, to secure the establishment of these standards. That has been brought about, so far as medicine is concerned, over a very large part of this country. Medical schools are necessarily forced to the wall and out of existence if their graduates are not eligible for admission to the examination of these licensing boards. At present 33 of the licensing boards of the various states of the union require that the candidate shall have graduated from a medical school which requires at least two years of college work preliminary to entrance upon the medical studies. This, you see, automatically secures that very important improvement.

A very important feature of the work has been publicity and classification of the medical schools. This publicity has been based upon actual study, observation and inspection of the different schools. Standards which are easily applied, and which I have every confidence are justly applied for the classification of the medical schools, are based upon their facilities for training medical students, upon the number of full sized teachers in the faculty, and the clinical and laboratory facilities, and to some extent also upon experience with the graduates, and to what extent they are able to pass the examining boards. In this way medical schools, if unable to meet these requirements, have been forced to the wall and practically out of existence.

Very soon after the work of the Council on Medical Education was initiated there appeared one of the most epochal reports in all educational literature, that of Mr. Abraham Flexner to the Carnegie Foundation on the conditions of medical education in this country. That report had a very great influence not only inside of the medical profession, but possibly to an even larger extent on the general public, and particularly in college and university circles. It is one of the most important, influential, persuasive documents in this story of the improvement of medical education in this country. Universities that knew little about the character of the medical schools with which their names were connected were aroused to a situation which demanded their attention and secured their attention to a very large extent.

It is therefore by this publicity and this system of classification of medical schools, and through the influence of the Flexner report, that, more than in any other way, these very important reforms in medical education have been secured. I have brought with me samples of the reports and documents which show how the Council on Medical Education proceeds. This one which I hold in my hand, for example, is an extremely important one, widely distributed. It is entitled "The Choice of a Medical School." That goes to students in our colleges. It contains the essential information to enable a student to determine whether or not a school which he may contemplate entering meets the requirements, whether it is in Class A or Class B or Class C. The table will show whether graduation from that school entitles the graduate to be eligible for examination by the state licensing

board in New York, in Pennsylvania, in Maryland or in Illinois. All that information is contained in this pamphlet.

This is published by the American Medical Association, the council being entirely supported from the funds of the American Medical Association. And as you can imagine, such publications as this illustrate why it is that now the great majority of medical students are seeking to enter the better medical schools. The information formerly not procurable or difficult to get is in this handy shape and contains all of the essential facts.

These annual reports of the Council on Medical Education are very important examples of the sort of work which this admirable council has done. These annual conferences, such as you are initiating here today and tomorrow, conferences of the Council on Medical Education, bring together the representatives of various medical schools, the Federated Board of the State Licensing Board, invited delegates, representatives of the universities and colleges. These conferences have become very significant and very important. Valuable discussions take place and an interchange of opinion is had, and while, as I have already stated, the conclusions reached have no legal force or effect, they exert an influence upon opinion, and upon the activities of these institutions, which is simply of incalculable value.

There have been certain criticisms and objections raised which I may perhaps for a moment touch upon. I should like to say just one word about the contention of Mr. Reed in that very helpful and important report of an essential and fundamental difference between the medical profession and the legal profession in the fact that the lawyer has political and public functions, or is likely to have, and that it would be most undemocratic and most undesirable to fix standards for entrance into the profession of the law such that all economic classes should not be represented.

I would simply remark that it seems to me as if the performance of these functions, additional, as I conceive it, to those of his relations to his client, functions which he describes as public and political in relation to the government, the administration, the development and the administration of justice and of law, would require better education, would be an argument for better education rather than for a lowering of the standards. Nor am

I quite willing to concede that the difference is so great between the two professions in this regard. The preservation of health is of extreme importance to the community. It requires the activities of administrators who are governmental appointees. It stands then in a public relationship which, while of course not exactly comparable to that of a lawyer, is still a public function. And we consider that these activities of the physician require conditionally a specialized training, preventive medicine as contrasted with curative medicine, requires training in addition to that which is furnished to the practitioner of medicine.

We are very, very familiar in discussions of this matter in medicine with the cry that we are closing the door of opportunity to the poor boy, or the cry that there have been great doctors who never had anything comparable to this elaborate education. They say, "These men never went to college, and we can point to them as shining examples whom we honor." Now a selection of some sort is implied when you make demands such as are embodied in the recommendations of the Bar Association requiring that the candidate for admission to the Bar shall have been graduated from a legal school requiring two years of college work preliminary to entrance upon legal studies, just as is done in medicine. But the selection is really not on the ground of the pocketbook, it is rather on the ground of mental capacity of certain general character. It is not so easy to pass along the path if there are obstacles in the way. But is it to be supposed that a man like Abraham Lincoln in your profession, or Ephraim McDowell or Nathan Smith in ours, would not have overcome handicaps and obstacles, and in overcoming them that they would not have become even more alert, even more resourceful, and have derived distinct advantage from the very fact that they had to overcome certain obstacles? The requirement of two years of college work has not eliminated the poor boy who has to work his way through college and through the medical school. I thought I would inquire about that very question this morning from our dean. He tells me that over one-half of the students in The Johns Hopkins Medical School—and we require a completed liberal education, a college degree—over one-half were working their way through in part or in whole or have borrowed money to accomplish their education. Money can be

secured very often because of the very fact that the young man possessed (and now-a-days young women, too, in medicine) certain qualities which make a public-spirited man glad to lend aid, making him willing to make the investment in that young man, and he expects a return from it. It does not result in the elimination of the poor boy when you require a better standard of preliminary education. But it is to be desired that in all classes there should be some method by which we are able to lessen at least, if not to exclude, those who are unfitted for the study of the law or medicine. They have not the mental capacity, they have not the industry, the energy, the character, the intelligence. If you are familiar with the discussions as to the situation in our colleges and universities today, you will know that that is just one of the points, how is it possible to make the selection based upon securing those who are really fitted for a higher education. I think that one of the methods is not so much a selection on an economic basis, but this is more likely to secure those with a desire, with the ability and strength of character and persistence of effort and industry than otherwise would be possible. So I think the selection is along the lines of the community, resourcefulness, and ability and enthusiasm of the young men. Anyhow, we encounter precisely the same criticism which I see is urged against these higher standards in the law. As regards the requirement of two years of college work, it is of course a pity that we have to either truncate the college course or telescope it into the professional education. There seems to be no other way.

As I have said, at Johns Hopkins we do make it straight on to the college, and curiously enough, the average age of graduation of our students is not far from the average age of graduation of students throughout the whole country.

Still, I do not urge that as a national standard, although it is to be hoped that if two years' college work are required there will be a considerable number who will go on to the completion of the college course.

But our colleges have developed as enormous institutions, as you know, and without regard to the needs of the professional education, except possibly that of theology in the past, and the efforts now to adjust the requirements of training in the pro-

fession to conditions in our colleges, these efforts encounter very great obstacles. I do not consider that this solution is the final one, this truncating the college course, dividing it in two; but it seems to me that for the present it is the most that can be attained and is to be regarded as our national American standard. It is so for medicine, and I doubt not that it will eventually be so for law.

So it seems to me that in many ways your problems for legal education are easier than ours. In that respect I may be mistaken. But you have not in the first instance to encounter the difficulties which we have in consequence of the existence of so many different sects and nondescript practitioners of all sorts of dogmas and doctrines in medicine.

I need hardly say that I am speaking in behalf of scientific, non-sectarian medicine, belonging to no school whatever, any more than chemistry does, or physics, in which the guiding principles are the advancement of knowledge through the well-known scientific methods of observation and experiment, tested by experience, hoping that eventually we shall be able to base more and more of medical practice upon ascertained scientific discoveries as we are able to do in increasing measure every day, not committed to any dogma or doctrine which is regarded as a universal explanation of all diseases, and affords a guiding principle of all means of treatment, at the same time enabling the doctor to practice anything whatever that he considers to be of possible value in the relief of human suffering and the treatment of disease.

Now you have not to contend with all of these sects in law. The principle is of course only that we desire for the benefit of the community that there shall be adequate educational professional training for those who are called upon to administer to the sick and injured, that is all, without any reference to systems of practice—that is for the benefit of the community. And, again, you have not, I think, to consider to the extent that we have the credulity of the public in all of these matters. It has always been so. Doctors are very much too sensitive about these matters. Anything new, these various sects in medicine, have always arisen. They always have something in them. As Dr. Osler once told me, "The worst thing I know about the quacks is that they cure people." You have not in the same way, I think, to contend with



all of these sects and fads and so on that we meet with in medicine. So I think in those respects, at least, you have a very decided advantage.

On the other hand, it is barely possible that the public is more interested that there should be a higher technical training, more certainty of the possession of adequate skill, on the part of the physician, than as to the technical attainments of the lawyer. I am not prepared to say that may not be the case. But, however it may be, we are both involved upon the same undertaking, to elevate for the benefit of the public, and not for the benefit of our respective professions, the standards of education, the qualifications for admission to the Bar and to the practice of medicine. Our motives are entirely—I think I am justified in saying—altruistic. I am sure we have nothing more in mind than what is best for the good of the public.

Now, if in what I have said as to the experience in bringing about these great reforms in medical education and in the license to practice you find any hints, any suggestions, which may aid you in your efforts to secure similar results in legal education and admission to the Bar, I shall feel very proud and very abundantly justified in coming here and having this opportunity, which I appreciate most highly, of addressing you; and I beg in closing to reciprocate the very kind remarks that have been made as to the intellectual and sympathetic relations between our two professions and the hope I may venture in behalf of all my colleagues in the medical profession, some of whom I see here in this room, to bring to you, the legal profession, our most cordial greetings and to wish you the greatest success in the undertaking which you are facing by this conference tonight.

At the morning session, February 24, 1922, William G. McAdoo, of New York, presided, and said:

A Conference of delegates representing the American, state and local bar associations of the country to consider the very vital question of admissions to the Bar, is a significant and dramatic event in the history of the profession. You have assembled for the specific purpose of discussing the recommendations of the American Bar Association that, as a condition of admission to the Bar, the applicant shall have had two years of study in a college, and a course of three years' duration in a

full-time law school, or its equivalent in a longer course in a part-time law school.

One naturally approaches such a question from a point of view influenced in great measure by the course and experience of his own life. For example, a lawyer who has been constantly and exclusively absorbed in the active pursuit of his private practice will instinctively view the question from the standpoint of the good of the profession alone. But the lawyer whose career has taken him away at times from active practice and immersed him in great enterprises or involved him in large responsibilities of public life, is inclined to view the problem not alone from the standpoint of the profession, but also in its wider aspects—its relation to the public good as well as its effects upon the profession itself.

Then, again, the lawyer who has had the good fortune of a college education and of a thorough course in a law school will naturally regard the more exacting requirements in the way of a collegiate and legal education as essential to the welfare of the profession and to the public good, whereas that great body of lawyers who have had to make their own way in the world, who have never been able to go to college and who have secured a legal education through hard work and struggle in the old-fashioned way—in somebody's law office—with the unsystematic training and the less efficient legal education which necessarily comes from an unthorough school of that character, but who, by their ability and industry, have gained a deservedly high place at the Bar, may naturally hesitate to approve the exacting standard which the American Bar Association seeks to impose.

Unfortunately for myself, I was unable to go to a law school. At the age of 18 I had to leave college and face the world. My only opportunity to gain a legal education was through night studies under the tutelage of the late Honorable William Henry DeWitt, of the Chattanooga Bar. And may I digress for a moment to pay a tribute to this noble man and lawyer, jurist and gentleman, scholar and patriot, whose generous friendship and constant helpfulness toward every young and struggling lawyer endeared him, not alone to them, but to the community in which he lived, and gained for him the unqualified esteem and admiration of his professional brethren. Painstaking, unselfish

and thorough as this splendid friend and preceptor was, nevertheless it was impossible for his pupil to receive the systematic, orderly and logical education that a properly conducted law school provides. And so, in my own case, I approach the subject from the standpoint of one who knows by contrast rather than by experience the value of the law school education; but that very fact gives me a keener realization of the importance of the educational standard now proposed.

The responsibilities of the lawyer are so grave and the function he performs is so vital that the value of the highest moral and ethical standards cannot be exaggerated. And those same responsibilities make it imperative that his professional education shall be so thorough that he will be equipped in the highest degree to discharge those responsibilities when he comes to the Bar.

But it is not alone as a member of the Bar that a lawyer is an important citizen and owes great responsibilities to the community. He is a vital and necessary factor in the success of every extensive business enterprise. He exerts a large influence on public opinion and in the main is entrusted with political leadership in the community, the state and the nation.

It is his function not to create strife, but through the processes of the law or through counsel and conciliation, to compose and eliminate it. It is his function not to impede the processes of business, but through clarity of advice and counsel, to facilitate them. Here is this multitude of men, entrusted by the state with the special prerogative of giving counsel and representing in litigation the public at large, and who exercise a great influence over the economic, social and political life of the country.

The American Bar Association's proposal is to create conditions of such a character that in the course of time every member of the profession shall have had at least two years in a university or college, which are, after all, one of the bulwarks of democracy and progress, and shall have devoted himself intensively, at least three years, to the study of his profession. Can there be any reasonable doubt that the success of such proposals will result in the material and moral betterment of the legal profession and of the nation as a whole?

I have in mind, of course, what has been said about the necessity of keeping the profession open to all classes of our citizens and to all ranks of society; but having in view the facilities for education presented by the colleges and the universities of the country and the opportunities offered to industrious and ambitious men to work their way through college, there can be no doubt that the privileges of the Bar would continue to be open to men from every walk of life, regardless of their financial means.

You cannot, of course, under any restricted conditions, have a situation where admission to the Bar is open to every man. The imposition of any requirements at all necessarily means restriction and limitation.

The essential thing is not that every follower of the plough, every worker in the machine shop, every man at the forge, shall have an opportunity to enter the legal profession, but rather that the way shall be open from the plough, from the work shop, and from the forge to the profession of the law, so that men in those callings and similar callings, and their sons, may reach the goal if they have the capacity, the ambition and the willingness to make the sacrifices which proper preparation reasonably requires.

We will proceed with the order of the day, the general subject for discussion being the general character of a legal education which should be given to those coming to the practice of the law. This subject is divided into four topics, the technical education necessary to enable the lawyer to serve the public is the first part of it. This topic will be introduced by James Byrne, President of the Bar Association of the City of New York.

James Byrne, of New York:

The gentlemen who have preceded me have not only each taken something for himself, but they have left nothing for those that were to follow. Not merely have they left nothing for me, but they took what I had. I had the argument, in the very words in which it was uttered, that if the Bar was not to have a college education, then we were to reverse the whole system of American education so far as lawyers were concerned. The very words that we were a governing class, those were mine, and all the inferences that were to follow from it. After yesterday's

proceedings all that was left me last night was to point out the argument that because we were a public profession, it could not be logically said that we should have a less education than if we were a private profession; but Dr. Welch, not even a lawyer, took those words from my mouth.

And so I have been in doubt just how I should act, just how I should deal with this question. Should I say that all of these arguments were great discoveries, which in modern times particularly we know are simultaneously made by investigators in various portions of the world; these rare fruits, did they flash upon minds in New York and Baltimore and Denver and St. Louis at the same moment; or should I say they were like the words of an old song that it does no harm to sing a good song twice, especially if you are to join in the chorus. I finally decided that the fact that we are all repeating ourselves, saying the same things over and over again, shows that those things are true. And if we are to give the lawyer less education, require less of him than of the doctor, and of the American business man who goes to the business school, than of the engineer, than of the individual in the other professions, if we are to say that the lawyer should receive less education than these others, we are proceeding in that direction contrary to the whole theory upon which this country has proceeded as to the value of education from the very beginning. It is also true, true beyond a question, that if we are a governing class, if we are the men by whom the laws are to be made, or at any rate by whom they are to be enforced, that responsibility devolves upon us more than upon any other profession in the country; and it is equally true that in order to fulfill those terrible responsibilities we ought to have the highest education.

Now I think at the very outset we ought to dispose of one thing. There has been a very able investigation that has gone on for years. The result of the investigation will be of permanent value to us. I refer to the investigation made by the Carnegie Foundation. The title of the investigation is the training for the public profession of the law.

We have all got into the habit of saying that a lawyer differs from other people in that his profession is a public one and not a private one. Now suppose that one of us went to a physician

and said "Look here, this is a serious matter, I think. Are you as well educated as the most favored men in your profession?" The doctor replies "Yes, I went to college, I studied four years in a medical college, and then I went to different hospitals." Then we say "Well, on the whole, then, you represent the results of the best education that can be given for your profession?" "Yes."

Very well. Then the patient becomes a client and goes to the lawyer on an important case, and he, in turn, asks the lawyer "have you as good an education as any of the other men in your profession?" The lawyer says "That is an extraordinary inquiry to make of me. No, I didn't go to college, I simply went one year to a law school." Then the client says "But the doctor says he got the best possible education in medicine, he went to college and then afterwards four years in medical school." The lawyer continues "Oh, well, that is all very well for him, but do you know any doctors who are in Congress compared to the lawyers who are there? Can you name a doctor who ever became President of the United States for every dozen lawyers I can tell you who became President of the United States? It is all very well to educate your doctor, who belongs to a private profession, but for my profession you don't have to. You don't think of electing a doctor to Congress. I am the man you are going to send to Congress. It is all very well to give him a college course and then a medical course, but in the interest of democratic institutions, you have no right to ask me to take a college course and then a law course."

Now, what do you think any client would think of the lawyer who answered him that way. Of course he would think he was a lunatic. Of course, when the client asks the lawyer that question, if he had not had the college education and the training for his profession that the doctor had had in his profession, he would say that it was the subject of the deepest regret to him that he had not, and he would say that he had tried in every possible way to continue his education, such as he had had, and would continue it until the end of his life, when perhaps it would be very nearly the same, or as much as the education of the man who had had every advantage of college course in his youth. There it seems to me we really come to the point of it all.

I do not believe there is a man, there is certainly no man in the City of New York, who is not proud of the position that men in the profession occupy there who have not had the same preliminary education as the great bulk of young men coming to New York to enter the practice of the law have today. Why, it does not make any difference what you do with men of the character, the moral qualities, the persistence, the determination to learn all that is necessary to enable them to serve their clients in the community to the very best of the abilities with which they were born. Of course, we do not have to consider those men, they got all the education it was possible for them to get in their time. If men put obstacles in the way of such men, if they say you cannot become a doctor or a lawyer unless you go through this form or that form, they go through it. So whenever we can say every man will do this or no man can do this, of course we are meeting exceptions in extraordinary men. What we have to think of in the way of educational requirements is what shall be the requirements when it comes to good average men, the sort of man who, if he begins with studies which develop a love of learning and interest in philanthropic thoughts, something besides the ordinary things he needs to make his daily living, will have the desire to go on with his education and learn more and more. If he has learned habits of application in the formative years, if he sees men of great intellect close at hand whom he has learned to admire, there is a natural tendency on his part as he grows older to have in his mind the hope that he will occupy in the minds of others in the profession the position that those men of learning have had in his own mind. That is what happens to the ordinary man. The thing is to think what the ordinary man—not the man with the burning ambition, not the man with the strong moral sense of his obligation, but the man who is a good fellow, is a good citizen, and has a good brain, what are we going to do to get the very best out of him for himself and for his country. That is the problem before us when we are talking of the education of lawyers.

Now, then, again, we come back to the truism that if we ask that lawyers should be taught any other way than people in other professions are taught in this country, we are flinging away in



the case of lawyers all the experience we have acquired with the rest of mankind in this country.

One point that has been constantly in my mind for the last 40 years is not how unfair it was to someone not to let him become a lawyer in some easy way, but how terribly unfair it was to him to permit him to become a lawyer in some easy way.

Why should we let a man who may have a really remarkable intelligence enter into a profession with a feeling of inferiority, thinking from the outset that there is no use of his trying to deal with great constitutional questions, that the police court is the place for him to go to practice. Why should we allow men who may be quite as competent as the great majority of the men in our cities or land who are dealing with important problems of the law, why should we allow such men simply because they do not have a chance, because we did not force them into taking a chance of getting an education and seeing what could be developed from it, why should we be so unfair to those men as to allow them to become lawyers without the proper preliminary education?

I have seen it in my office there, as in most of the larger offices in New York, for 30 or 40 or 50 years, at any rate, that men have been taken from practically a very limited number of law schools. Whether the members of those firms are right or wrong, they thought it made it easier for them to have as their young assistants the men who came from a very small number of law schools. Men grow up in their offices. You may be sure today that there is not one such office where, if an office boy shows he has very unusual abilities and industry and character, they would not see that the boy learns all about the opportunities for an education, for a scholarship, and the ease with which men can go through the greatest universities after having been provided with a very little money. I say there is not such an office that would not insist on that boy getting as good an education as the most educated man in that firm had for himself. If the boy, however, has abilities which they see might very well be as good as the abilities of most men at the Bar, and nothing further, I doubt whether they would take any very great interest in him. They would hear that he was going to school and studying law somewhere, and they would tell their friends about him, and they would help him to become a lawyer that way, but he would

not be taken into that office. He would go into an entirely different branch of the law. They would follow him with interest, and they might send him cases and all that, but that boy would be debarred from the larger character of business that is conducted in those offices. And the reason is that we want men who from the beginning know how to deal with things that are being done on a large scale.

Then you hear today these men from the great law schools talking about other subjects, the future of the profession, the improvement of the law. I do not believe there is a large office but will expect the young men who come into it to do some public work. They will not let them work as we have worked for the last 40 years. They say you have a public service to perform. Dean Pound said in his great address at the Centennial of the Law School, we have got to see in the case of these commissions, for instance, that a yoke is put on their neck, as Coke and the other lawyers in the days of the Stuarts put a yoke upon the bodies who tended to give an oriental judgment instead of one according to the common law.

Then we have to be constantly looking for the future of the law as to what way it is going, and under the leadership of the heads of the law schools, as well as the leadership of the heads of Bar associations and of the profession, these young men, before they have lost the habits of study which they gained in the law school, will be the tools with which this great work of improving the law will be carried on.

Chairman McAdoo:

Mr. Byrne will now be followed by Charles A. Boston, of New York.

Charles A. Boston, of New York:

When I thought of what I was going to say it seemed to me that it should emphasize two aspects of the specific topic which was assigned to Mr. Byrne—the interest of the public in technical education. That indicated a discussion of a technical education, and of a public interest. And then I was invited, as you all were, to read this report of the Carnegie Foundation, and a number of other books, before we arrived at a conclusion, and I confess that I am a little surprised that we have not heard more about this

report. It seems to me that the first duty of the Bar to the public with respect to technical education is to educate the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

I read the annual report of the head of that institution, his report to the board of trustees, in which he transmitted this report to the institution, and it contained data with respect to the medical profession as well as data with respect to the profession of the law. I confess that I was impressed with what struck me individually as an inconsistency between the attitude of that institution toward the profession of medicine and its attitude toward the profession of the law. I think that this difference was based upon the conclusion, which is stated as a conclusion of the compiler of this report, who confesses that he is a layman and does not look upon this professional question from a professional standpoint. It seems to me that therein the compiler has been led into a most unfortunate conclusion, but fortunately he states that some of his deductions are mere guess work. My own impression was that more than he confessed was mere guess work.

Now, one thing that struck me about his report is the fact that as you read through the headlines—and let me say that it is a magnificent contribution to information respecting education of the profession, it lays the foundation for some very enlightening conclusions, but in my judgment those conclusions are not appended to the report. In reading the headlines before I got to the conclusion I found one chapter or part of a chapter headed “Failure of the differentiation of the Bar” and the next part was “Failure of the unitary Bar,” so that the writer himself has concluded apparently that there has been already in the experience of the United States a failure of a differentiated Bar, and he thinks a failure of a unitary Bar; and yet, as I read his conclusion, he advocates a differentiated Bar, by a differentiation not of function but a differentiation of education. Though in answer to one of the critics he has said that he has been misunderstood, I think if you will all carefully read that conclusion you will share with me the view that he misunderstands.

Now, as I take it, he advocates a differentiation of the Bar not through differentiation of function, but through differentiation of education, and then he thinks that the function will graduate

according to the education. But what does he do in the interest of democracy?—and democracy, as I understand, lies at the foundation of his conclusion. He advocates a distribution of education according to what he conceives to be a class in the community, so that it will tend to the perpetuation of class instead of the distribution of democracy, and he says “We have it now,” because the rich get the good lawyers and the poor get the remnant. And what is the remedy that he suggests? He suggests two,—one, that you should distribute your requirements according to the various institutions, trying apparently to elevate slightly the standards of both, but not invading the province of one by elevating it to the standard of the other. And then, most curiously of all, he advocates what seems to me the least democratic and the most snobbish proposition that could possibly be advanced, that there should be the cultivation of snobbishness—although he does not use the word—in the profession by having bar associations confine their membership to those who are educated according to the highest standards.

I do not know anything which in my judgment would be more destructive of the influence of bar associations and more destructive at the same time of the democratic principle upon which he bases his conclusions. There was a statement made here yesterday which it seems to me unfortunately used the word aristocracy, because aristocracy has an unfortunate connotation. Recently I came across, in reading an edition of a book of the Second Century, the phrase “tyranny of names.” It seemed to me one of the happiest phrases to crystallize an idea. We are under the tyranny of names when we use the term “aristocracy” in reference to intellect. But we are not under the tyranny of names when we use the other, and it seems to me better-chosen phrase, that I heard two or three days ago, that indicated the real danger of this republic in the face of this democracy, and that is the submergence of the few in the interest of the many. And what few? The submergence of the intellectual and the educated few before that tyranny of the word, misunderstood, democracy. It is to the interest of democracy that it cultivate and maintain an educated few that they may be guides and leaders.

One or two things have come into my hands in the last few days, and one of them I think forcibly illustrates the opposition move-

ment to that which we are undertaking. It is an advertisement of a school in New York. It starts out with this false statement of fact. It indicates that the first thing you have to combat in the public interest is a misconception of what you are after, because it says, in holding out a bait to those whom it wishes to enter in this preparatory school, "Recently the American Bar Association passed a resolution requiring the law schools to admit only such students who have completed four years at high school and who have also graduated at college." So this misrepresentation has already begun to operate as a bait to deceive the boys who cannot understand and cannot get information from the proper sources.

Now I have listened to what has been said here, and for the purpose of conciseness of expression and not to wander from the subject, I have reduced to writing two thoughts that I will present to you:

The first has to do with an attempt to analyze the views that have been expressed and are continually being expressed from different sources, and I find that those views fall into four categories, and the first category looks at it from the standpoint of the individual. I say four. Two great categories. The first great category looks at it from the standpoint of the individual, in my judgment, an entirely mistaken category. The second looks at it from the standpoint of the public, in my judgment the proper method of view.

Each of those two is subdivided, and of those subdivisions and an attempt on my part to characterize them I will now read. But first let me say a word in regard to my own personal experience. I am neither a graduate of a college nor did I take a three years' course at a law school, although I think in both respects I acquired an equivalent education. Whether that is so or not, I have been trying to educate myself from that day to this, and expect to continue the effort after I get down from this platform.

So I do not allow my individual experience to deter me from favoring the recommendations of the wisest heads in the American Bar Association. I was not required, but far more I was not initiated into these prospects or these possibilities, and I lament the fact, because when I came to the Bar no such advice was given to the aspiring student. It is only the developments

of recent years that have indicated that somebody who knows should tell the law student what he ought to do in order to assume the responsibilities thrust upon him.

In relation to the subject before this Conference there are four views which may be advocated. The first emphasizes the interests and the desires of the individual applicant for admission to the Bar. This view moves along the line of opportunity. There are some people who advocate letting men in, whatever their fitness or lack of fitness.

The second group would require men to submit themselves to particular discipline laid down as the result of experience. Some say, and probably erroneously, that this is a division along the line of "Poverty or Wealth," but it is common knowledge that a poor man can get as good an education as a rich man. Of course there are some poor men who are deprived of that opportunity; but there are many poor men who are able to embrace the opportunity. The cleavage can no longer rightly be considered as one between "Poverty and Wealth" or "Democracy and Aristocracy"—it is but a question of whether the applicant is willing to undergo the requisite discipline. There are many well-educated poor boys, and largely for the reason that so many opportunities are given to the poor boy willing to embrace them. The advocacy of the "poor boy" is really advocating the admission to the Bar of the boy who because of his poverty cannot fit himself for the job. It seems such advocates want the bars let down in favor of poverty and not in favor of ability. The question is: Do those seeking to support this contention give the superior place to disciplined, or do they give the superior place to undisciplined poverty?

The next group is one not dominated by the interests of the individual; its proponents rather emphasizing the interest of the public. This class has two general divisions; one group (a) opposes thorough preparation for the Bar because they conceive in their minds that the necessary preparation becomes the privilege of the wealthy. The ultimate outcome of this view is that it is against the public interest to require any higher education for members of the Bar; and the reason they urge is this: It commits the error of assuming that only a rich man can get the necessary education to become a competent member of the Bar. They

look further ahead than do the ones taking the individualist view, and state it would bring about a condition of social exclusiveness. But this group recognizes that the public has need of lawyers, which the group I first mentioned does not recognize. They contend the public has no such need. They think the Bar is simply some occupation by which some people can make a living, and they do not wish to deprive the poor of any opportunity to make a living.

However, the first group in this second category does recognize that the public has an interest in the education, training, character and efficiency of its lawyers; and they say, society cannot effectually be carried on without lawyers; and for that reason they think lawyers should be representative of every class in the community; that is, we should have, not educated lawyers solely—but we should have also poor lawyers, bad lawyers, uneducated lawyers; and they think they support their proposition by the statement “these men can speak for the classes from which they come.” Is not this equivalent to advocating that an ignorant man should have an ignorant man to “represent” him as a lawyer. Their view must take that form if baldly stated. They themselves might not accept this statement of their views. They might urge that well-educated lawyers must of necessity come from what is styled “the aristocratic class”; and they conclude “therefore, the public needs would be warped in their solution by this single class in the community.”

The fourth class recognizes that the public has a vital interest in its legal class. They recognize that the legal class performs two functions; one, that of representing clients; and, two, the function of guiding community growth along proper and rational lines. These think—and quite correctly—that to perform both functions or purposes it is undeniably in the public interest that lawyers should be well educated men. Uneducated men, men of immature minds, men of bitter prejudices and men of class animosities are unsafe guides of a community, as well as unsafe representatives for their clients. Their judgments are warped; their vision is narrow; they are too apt to act along lines of prejudice and in ignorance of historical precedents.

Hence, it seems established rationally, that the community needs the best attainable; but it should not prescribe requirements



that would defeat its own ends by so limiting the number of men admitted to the profession that they could not perform the public function that devolves upon them. Standards should not be placed so high that the number attaining to membership would be limited so they could not perform the functions of the Bar. Anything short of that is, in my judgment, in the very best interests of the community; and it is axiomatic that you cannot have lawyers too well educated.

Chairman McAdoo:

The next topic is the failure of the law office to give an adequate technical education.

The following paper prepared by George E. Price, of West Virginia, was then presented:

The question which I have been requested to discuss is whether an adequate legal education can now be obtained by a student in a practicing lawyer's office. What I have to say upon this question is, of course, largely the result of my own experience and observation; in fact, a man can only discuss matters of which he has had some personal knowledge and experience.

It is well known that many lawyers of the past generation and quite a number who are still living and in practice, obtained all their legal training prior to their admission to the Bar, without having the advantages of a law school. This is so in my own case. My whole training for the Bar was obtained by study under a great uncle of mine, a retired lawyer, a man of culture and learning of the old school. He had little to do except to direct my studies and quiz me upon what I had read, and discuss with me the legal and fundamental principles involved. Whatever success, therefore, I have had at the Bar, has been attained without the advantages of legal training in a regularly constituted law school—and this may be said also of a large number of the most eminent lawyers of the past in this country. Therefore, it cannot be denied that, as applied to the past generations and to those still living who were trained 40 or 50 years ago, it was possible to obtain adequate legal education in a lawyer's office or under private tutelage.

But, times have changed, and the methods of education in all lines have changed with the times. There have been, perhaps

greater changes in the laws and in the methods of acquiring legal knowledge than in almost any other profession or avocation.

I studied law in Frederick City, Maryland. Frederick City was a substantial town of 12,000 or 15,000 inhabitants, located in one of the richest and most beautiful agricultural sections of the eastern part of the United States. It had a strong, well-educated Bar—if I should mention the names of some of the lawyers at that time, they would be recognized as leaders of the Bar of the country. As I recollect it, the legal business at that time consisted mainly of the settlement of estates, preparation and construction of deeds and wills, occasional actions involving land titles, actions of trespass and other torts including a few personal injury suits, suits relating to commercial contracts within what would now be considered narrow limits, and the usual limited criminal practice such as exists in that kind of a community. There were several law students or clerks in the lawyers' offices. It was the habit of all the lawyers to attend the session of the court at least part of the day. They frequented each other's offices, and met each other in the clerk's office or gathered in groups in the court house square in good weather. All took an interest in any important case that was pending and the questions involved, as well as politics and governmental affairs, were discussed. Forensic oratory was cultivated and elaborate arguments were permitted and were indulged in both before the court and the jury. The students in the law offices got the benefit of these free discussions of important questions of law, and of the dominant political issues and constitutional principles by men who were thoroughly competent to discuss them and who had sufficient leisure to enable them to keep abreast of the times. In those days the average lawyer had the time and he made it a part of his practice, so to speak, to supervise the studies of the law student in his office.

In those days there were no stenographers employed in law offices. The typewriter was almost unknown, as I recollect it, and the pleadings and deeds and legal papers were written out in long-hand, either by the lawyer himself or by the clerk in his office. In this way the clerk or student got the benefit of the actual preparation of legal papers.

The lawyer was a man somewhat apart. He was a public man, a servant of the public in a much larger sense than he is today. He was recognized as a leader and adviser of the people not only in legal matters, but in all public matters and he rightly regarded his position as one of great responsibility.

So it will be seen from what I have said, that it was possible for a student in a law office not only to obtain an adequate legal education, but to acquire the spirit of the law and absorb the higher sentiments of the leading men in the profession and in the community. He was educated, not only in the principles of the law, but he could get the spirit of the American lawyer of that day; and this he could get in almost any community in the different states of this union. I, of course, can only speak of Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia; I know this was the situation in those states for the period succeeding the Civil War and up to 1875.

But there have been great changes in this country and in the world since those days. Of course, the courts had before them at that time many questions growing out of the Civil War, the readjustment of the rights of the states, and other great questions. But there was then but little development of corporate organization, such as we know it today. This phase of business developed rapidly, however. Its most important phase was the development of the great railroad corporations, their predominant influence in business, and their attempts at the control of political affairs, their discriminations between individual shippers and between different communities in the matter of rates and shipping facilities. This led to the agitation of the control of the railroads by the state, and the general government. It led to the discussion of questions of Interstate Commerce, of the powers of the general government as compared with the powers of the states in the regulation of railroad traffic. Laws were passed for these purposes and there was great litigation over these questions; and finally the law took the form of providing for railroad commissions, and the Interstate Commerce Commission was created by the federal government, and the different Public Service Commissions were created by the states. These commissions were given control not only of the railroads, but of all other public service corporations. The questions as

to how far the legislature could delegate its powers to a commission of this kind, and what was the scope of the powers of these commissions, and how far their decisions were binding, engaged the attention of the Bar and the courts throughout the country.

Then the great development of the wealth of the country led to the concentration of it by corporate organizations into what were known as the great industrial trusts. The word "trust" took on a new meaning, it really represented a feeling of "distrust" in the eyes of the public representatives in Congress and in the state legislatures. The great combinations were legislated against and the courts were called on to define their limitations and their activities or to dissolve them.

With the combinations of capital came, on the other hand, great combinations of labor often led by radical leaders attempting to enforce their demand not by means of the courts or other agencies of the government but by their own power—by strikes, tying up the great industries in which they had been employed, refusing to work with any one not a member of the union and producing a condition of terrorism by violence and destruction of property. Thus arose an attitude of antagonism on the part of the labor organizations against the organizations of capital. Out of this came what is known as collective bargaining.

The legislatures and the courts have had to deal with this troublesome and dangerous situation. How far can these combinations be controlled by law? Is the organization liable for the acts of its members? What control have the courts over these matters? How can these collective bargains be enforced? Is compulsory arbitration possible?

There has also been established by law what is known as the system of Workmen's Compensation, doing away to a large extent with actions for personal injuries received by men in the course of their employment.

Within the time under discussion the gas engine has been invented, making possible the automobile and the aeroplane, also the great development of electricity, chemistry, the telephone, wireless telegraphy and many other inventions which have almost obliterated space and brought communities and the nations of

the world closer together and making for better living and higher standards of all kinds.

Out of all these and many other things that might be mentioned in the economic world, has grown up an immense body of law unknown 50 years ago. This astounding expansion of the law has made it necessary for lawyers to acquaint themselves with a thousand things that the man of a past generation knew nothing of. The new statutes governing these questions fill many a volume, and the decisions of the courts have accumulated in such a way that it is impossible for anyone to keep in touch with them by anything like original investigation.

I have endeavored in this brief way to indicate something of the scope of the labors and the field of the activities of the modern lawyer.

He is no longer a man apart; in fact, he is merely an integral part of a great moving system. To be effective he must keep in touch with these rapid developments, both in the economic and political world and in the field of the law. He is obliged to keep up some knowledge of the trend of the decisions of the courts. He no longer employs a mere clerk or student to prepare his papers. He dictates his papers to his stenographer and they are reproduced, and manifolded, upon the typewriter. He has but little time for anything else during his office hours except business; that is, if he is a competent lawyer and has attained to any responsible success in his profession. If he has not, then he could not make a very satisfactory tutor or instructor of a law student. He no longer sits in the chair in front of his office and discusses politics and public affairs. He no longer resorts to the court house and listens to the trial of cases in which he is not interested. When his office work is done, he seeks recreation in his automobile; his family demands that he take some part in social activities. There is no chance for his giving any attention to the training of young men in his office for the Bar. Instead of having a young man prepare his legal papers, it is now done by a smart young woman who has no aspirations for the Bar.

Now, what is the result of all this. The result has been the building up of law schools in almost every state in the country, the gathering of the young men who are studying law into the universities where they can give their whole time to the study of

the law under highly educated and trained instructors specializing in the various branches of the law, and giving them the benefit not only of the fundamental principles of the common law as it was 50 years ago, but also of the developments which have taken place since then and of the trend and tendency of modern legislation and constitutional government calling attention to the latest decisions of the courts, and especially developing and analyzing the great fundamental constitutional principles upon which this free government of ours is founded. Thus, by the association with other young men from various parts of the country, by the influence and training of cultivated, patriotic lawyers directing their attention to certain specialized branches of the law, the young man is able to acquire such a legal education as will fit him for the strenuous, exacting duties of a practicing lawyer in these modern days; and in no other way can it be obtained, in my judgment.

The result of what I have said is that the practicing lawyer who amounts to anything has not the time nor the inclination and is not competent to give to a law student in his office, adequate legal training. He is not competent because it is impossible for any lawyer nowadays to acquire and keep in mind a knowledge of the development of the different branches of the law so as to be able to impart it to others. We are obliged to specialize more or less, even where we have a general practice. We have certain classes of clients, and our attention is directed along certain lines. We become proficient in corporation law, in the law relating to railroads, in admiralty; or with us in West Virginia, in that branch of the law relating to the development of our coal mines, our oil and gas territory, and these things constitute almost a branch of the law of themselves. We must study the law of electricity and railroad law. Questions of Interstate Commerce are pressing upon us in our State of West Virginia constantly. Consequently, if the lawyer is engaged in practice along these lines, and he is employed in a case of a different character, he is obliged to go to work and revise his studies upon the new questions and ascertain what have been the more recent decisions governing it. It is not sufficient to go back to Kent, and Blackstone, to Chitty, and Greenleaf on Evidence; and he has not the time to keep up a comprehensive knowledge of all the branches of the law. But,

in the law schools the different professors take different branches of the law, and the students have the benefit of their specialized knowledge. This immensity of the law reminds me of the old incident of the young fellow in Alabama who applied for admission to the Bar. The committee that was appointed to examine him, quizzed him for some time before dinner, and then after dinner when they were about to resume, the young fellow told them that he had made up his mind not to go any further with it. When they asked him if he was going to give it up, he answered, "Yes; the law was very easy, but there's too damned much of it." If that was so in those old days, how much more is it true today?

I have mentioned before the manifest advantages of a student who has had the benefit of training in one of our great law schools, as over one who had the kind of training that one gets in a law office. These young men come back after their three or four years' course in the universities with a comprehensive view of the law and especially with the training that enables them to find out what the law is and go to its sources and analyze, and brief it. They can do their work much more easily and accurately than the lawyers of the old days.

The conclusion, therefore, is inevitable; that it is now almost impossible for a young man to acquire an adequate legal education simply as a student in a law office; but the provisions that are made for education in the law schools in nearly every state in the union, the facilities for travel, and the helping hand that is always held out to the worthy young man, render it possible for almost anyone to obtain the necessary legal training under competent professors in these schools. And very few who have the mental and moral qualities necessary to make real lawyers will be prevented from obtaining admission to the Bar by the requirement of a reasonable course of training in a law school.

Chairman McAdoo:

Attorney General Wickersham will introduce the discussion, and it gives me great pleasure to introduce a former distinguished Attorney General of the United States, George W. Wickersham.

George W. Wickersham, of New York:

I confess I am somewhat at a loss to know how to discuss the subject which has been presented by Mr. Price, "The Failure



of the Law Office to Give Adequate Legal Training." The statement of the topic involves a recognition of the failure of the old system of legal training. The rapid increase in the number of law schools and in the number of students attendant upon them is in itself proof of that failure.

Is not the cause of this fact to be found in those changes referred to by Mr. Root in his address to the American Bar Association at Cincinnati, when he said:

"The vast multiplication of text-books and printed reports of adjudicated cases and of statutes, has been already so great and is proceeding at such a rapid rate, that it is plain that the study of the law and the knowledge of the law and the application of the law today are widely different from anything that existed 50 years ago."

Historically, in England, office instruction was confined to the apprenticeship of solicitors' clerks. Several years drudgery in an attorney's office was necessary before one could become a member of that branch of the profession which dealt with the mechanical or business phases of legal matters. The Bar—that is, those entrusted with the conduct of causes before courts and the giving of legal opinions on questions submitted by solicitors, composed of the members of the Inns of Court was recruited nominally from those reading law in the office of the barrister. The real work of preparation for the Bar came after admission by constant attendance upon the great legal clinics—the courts. As a rule, by force of tradition and class distinction, those who were admitted to the privilege of reading law with barrister were university graduates—gentlemen. Their actual legal training was acquired by service as devil or junior counsel and by observation acquired through attendance upon the courts.

In the early days of our republic prevailing conditions made impracticable the separation of professional work between solicitors and barristers; there wasn't enough work to justify such a partition of effort. And the method of qualifying for the Bar naturally was through the office of a practising lawyer. In general this was unsatisfactory. Joseph Stone has recorded his experience in the office of Samuel Sewall which he entered in 1798. He was thrown on his own resources and attempted to read Coke on Littleton with Butler and Hargraves works. "After

trying it day after day with very little success," he says, "I sat myself down and wept bitterly."

William Wirt, after a perfunctory examination, was admitted to the Bar a "a full-fledged" lawyer, with limited knowledge of the law, no particular resources, and a small but characteristic library, consisting of a set of Blackstone, two volumes of Don Quixote and a copy of Tristram Shandy.

That these men overcame the obstacles of imperfect unsystematic instruction, only demonstrates their extraordinary capacity to grapple with any adverse condition and to compel success at any cost.

The success or failure of a law office training depended upon the lawyer and the character of his practice. If he were a conscientious preceptor and took the time and pains required to guide the student and supervise his studies and if his practice enabled him to use the student in the preparation of his cases and in the incidents of court work, the result might prove fairly adequate. But I think the greatest value a student got from the law office method was the inspiration of association with some great and inspiring personality.

After all, more important even than education in the learning of the law is the formation of character and the development of standards of personal and legal ethics which require no teaching of artificial codes of conduct, but which develop an instinctive knowledge of right and wrong, rendering impossible the toleration of any conduct that is not straightforward and honorable.

Such standards are best acquired through association with honorable and respected men. Such association is as necessary in a law school as in an attorney's office. It was the personal character of Ames and Gray, Thayer and Jeremiah Smith—to speak only of the departed—quite as much as the superior method of instruction, that made the Harvard Law School pre-eminent. It was the character of E. Coppee Mitchell and Judge Thayer, professors at the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, that made a deep impress upon the students of my time who came under their influence.

The law schools became necessary because the growth and complexity of modern law made it impossible for a successful practitioner to give the time and attention to his students necessary

to fit them to enter upon the profession when so much more was required than had been the case in earlier years. But the success of the law school will be determined, not merely by the scope of its courses or the thoroughness of its instruction, but by the character of the teachers. They must be able to inspire their students with the highest professional ideals and the most simple unswerving principles of right living. Mere learning or cleverness will not suffice. The universities must seek men of inspiring character for their professorships, those positions in which great and far-reaching influence may be exerted upon the young men of succeeding generations.

As I have noted, by tradition, the English Bar largely was recruited from graduates of the universities. What tradition effected in England, the influence of the Bar must compel in this country. An increasing number of uneducated men are crowding into the legal profession in our large cities. I cannot speak from knowledge of the rural communities. But the rules in my own state, applicable to all portions of the state, permit entrance to the profession by men with ridiculously slender qualifications. The law would soon cease to be a learned profession were these standards to be maintained. No other country in the world permits men to become lawyers with such a meagre educational foundation as is fixed in the statutes and rules of the greatest commercial state of our union.

It is high time the American Bar organized in defense of its best traditions and moved towards a reassertion and reestablishment of its best ideals.

During the last seven years and a half I have served as a member of the Committee on Character and Fitness appointed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial Department of New York. Our state is divided into four judicial departments and the first embraces the counties of New York and Westchester. That is the division into which, by far, the greater number of the students who apply for admission to the Bar, make their application. I have not the figures here, I wish I had, to tell you how many men have come before that committee. But I can generalize, without speaking accurately, as to figures respecting the problems that we have had to deal with. I listened with interest to Mr. W. B. Hale, of Chicago,

yesterday, as he spoke of the difficulties that the Illinois Committee has to deal with. I presume our problem is worse than that of any other part of the United States because, of course, into New York come streams of immigration from all parts of the world. In the first place the reasons for leading men to endeavor to become lawyers are interesting. In probably 90 per cent of the continental born who apply for admission, the motive is the effort at social advancement or preferment. In the country from which they come the advocate occupied a higher social position than his fellows. Therefore, quite naturally and quite commendably, their parents inspire them with the desire to advance in the social scale, and they catch at the idea quite quickly, and the easy way to get on and become an advocate is to follow the disgracefully easy path open by the statutes and the rules of court in New York to enable men to become lawyers. They are not required to have a college education, they are required to pass an examination in certain subjects, an examination conducted by the state university. The theoretical requirements are ridiculously low, and in the method of carrying them out we have had strong reason to seriously complain. Then they go to some part-time law school. The less education they have the more they seek the law school that offers them the easiest method of qualifying for the Bar. And for a long time the Bar examiners appointed by the Court of Appeals confined themselves largely to requiring the exercise of feats of memory and many of these men have extraordinarily acute and retentive minds and they can learn any arbitrary rule that is laid down for them. I am happy to say that recently the situation of the Bar examiners has been changed and we now have a body of young men fully alive to the needs of the situation and desirous of cooperating to the fullest extent with the local authorities in making the examination for admission to the Bar a test, not merely of memory, but of the reasoning faculties.

Now there are one or two things that very notably impressed themselves upon us. Most of the men who come from the Continent of Europe, and that is largely those who come from Russia and Poland and Austria and Southeastern Europe—very few come from France and comparatively few from Germany, that is, from Germany proper—most of those men, and I speak

now of what we had before us up to perhaps six months ago, and before the new committee of Bar examiners had really got set, taking the examination in two parts, the examinations are divided into examinations in substantive law and examinations in adjective law. Generally those men passed the examination because of the arbitrary rules which they can memorize, such as laws of procedure, laws of evidence, statutory requirements. They pass those examinations the first time. They seldom pass an examination in substantive law the first time. They take one, two and sometimes three examinations in substantive law. My associates and I have been convinced that in a very large percentage of the cases they never get through their heads a conception, an adequate conception, of the spirit and meaning of the English law which underlies our system. They come from a different environment, they are products of a totally different system of thought and training, and they never do come into full realization of the meaning of our law historically, the history of its growth, its development and its significance, and it is an appalling thought to think of some of those men coming, as they do, and getting into political life, coming ultimately to be judges and interpreting the law, becoming legislators, making and altering the law, to think that those men, with their imperfect conception of our institutions, should have an influence upon the development of our Constitution, and upon the growth of American institutions, is something that I shudder when I think of.

This condition, undoubtedly, is worse in New York City than it is in some of the other places. But I have no reason to think it is much better in the rural communities. I have no reason to think that things are materially better there than they are here. Now, how are we going to combat it? The law office instruction has, as has been stated in this topic, proved a failure. We must insist, at all events, upon a basis of general education adequate to our needs upon which to build, fulfilling the requirements of professional instruction, and then we must see that so far as possible the organized law schools model and adapt their courses so as to give the best possible professional education to men coming on to the practice of the law, and I, for one, have no fear of requiring a three years' course in a law school, because these very men that I speak of are the ones who will get that education.

They get through now on the minimum requirement; they will always manage to secure the minimum requirement, but in the process they too will be modified, and they too will be improved in the final hour.

Chairman McAdoo:

I have pleasure in introducing Thomas Patterson, of Pennsylvania.

Thomas Patterson, of Pennsylvania:

I trust I have your sympathy, because I was asked to come here to present certain views against the resolutions of the American Bar Association, and in addition to the unpleasant position of being *advocatus diaboli* I am also limited to seven minutes. Therefore I shall satisfy myself with a statement of my position.

I conceive it the right and the duty of the court and Bar to insist upon certain qualifications before a man shall enter upon the public profession of the law as a practitioner. I deny their right to determine the means by which he shall get those qualifications, unless there is some reason so absolutely persuasive and overpowering as will necessarily lead to that result. Then I say that the man without the means, without the possibility of pursuing a college course or law school course, has the right to prepare himself in his library and his office for admission to the Bar and to practice law and to get not only the professional emoluments that come from such practice, but those positions of public trust to which the profession of the law is the opening door.

Now, just why is it that you believe the law school has this priority over the office lawyer? Certainly not from the history of the past. A Bar that has had a Gibson and a Shaw and a Jeremiah Mason needs no apologies to the Bar of today as to its ability, and today practicing at the Bar are men without these qualifications of as high standards and as much knowledge as any graduate of law schools.

I am going to quote some figures, taken from the records of the State Board of Law Examiners. I may say that I have been a member of this board for 15 years.

One law school—I shall not mention its name—has a most wonderful record. From 1905 until 1915 only 1.5 per cent of rejections occurred, and since 1915 only 7 per cent. Then those

figures drop as we come to the inferior law schools until we find 60 per cent of rejections. In the average law school—this is taken from all sources—42 per cent failed upon the first trial.

Now, of your office men, 33 per cent failed. In other words, those who come from the office are apparently about as well prepared so far as the examination is concerned as the average that come from the law schools. But so far as the very interesting thought Mr. Root gave us of the great moral benefit gained by college training, may I suggest that that is not by any means certain, that there is good reason to believe that in many of the universities radicalism and socialism is very widespread. I know it is so in certain colleges. I have sat on the platform of a large institution where there were 6000 undergraduates and I have looked at their thin faces, their undernourished bodies, their heavy expressions, I have turned and said "How many of these students are studying the classics?", and the reply was about a hundred.

In closing, may I suggest to you that this is a subject in which we are all equally interested. If you have boards of examiners, trust them and insist on their efficiency. If the requirements should be higher, make them higher; but most of all make your preliminary examination include the classics, because my experience, connected as I have been with the profession and as a professional examiner for six years, has been that there is a heavy, persistent urge to take the classics out of the preliminary examination for registration, and although the law school becomes and is becoming, in the natural course of competition, almost an exclusive training school, the student also should be required to register with a reputable practitioner in order that his life may be known. Nothing is less known than a man who attends a foreign law school and comes back with his diploma. But if he is required to be registered with some man of repute and if he is required to pass the examination in this great mental and moral training of the classics, I think the question will answer itself and the improvement will come. I thank you for hearing me.

Chairman McAdoo:

The next topic is "The Part-time Law School and its Place in Legal Education." This topic will be introduced by Mr. Frank H. Sommer, of New Jersey.



Frank H. Sommer, of New Jersey, then read his paper:

Hesitation, due to a keen appreciation of the difficulty of the task, marked my acceptance of the invitation to present in the brief space of 15 minutes "The place of the part-time law school in legal education."

Hesitation was, however, overcome by the manifestation of faith, implicit in the invitation, in the power of intensification in exposition developed through instruction in a part-time law school.

It will be my effort to justify that faith. In doing so I shall refrain from disturbing the peaceful rest of the beloved Lincoln which was so frequently broken in upon yesterday.

At the outset it should be said that the views here expressed are personal, and are not to be taken as representing or reflecting the opinions of my colleagues in the faculty of the school from which I come.

The place of the part-time law school in legal education is that of an institution which affords an opportunity through systematic, supervised study, to acquire that thorough and rounded equipment in knowledge of the principles of technical law and the ability to apply such knowledge, which is essential to, and without which no one should be entrusted with, the discharge of the functions of a lawyer, advising, with the sanction of the state, as to legal duties and rights involving life, liberty and property.

It is an institution which, in offering this opportunity, must, if it properly fills its place, stress not merely the function of logic and of precedent, but lay equal emphasis upon the fact that law is not an end in itself, but a means to an end, and that expediency does and must play a part in its development both through adjudication and legislation; that law is not "inspired dogma" but "an instrument of progressive social engineering."

It is an institution which, in affording this opportunity, must, if it properly fills its place, so conduct its work as to sink deep the roots of conviction that the practice of law is not a trade; not merely a profession, but a public profession.

I readily assent to the natural suggestion that this is the place of any school of law worthy of the name and whose goal is not merely to enable its students to meet the test of examinations for

admission to the Bar, which in general are too low in the standard set.

In so far I recognize no distinction between the place of the whole-time and that of the part-time school in legal education.

The whole-time and the part-time schools recognize, equally, that the law is a social institution; that it governs, and bears alike on all within the community, and that the formulation and development of law is consequently of equal concern to all; that such formulation and development must not be in the interest of any special class; and that in such formulation and development the interest of the whole must steadily be kept in view.

The part-time school because of these considerations, however, insists that conditions for entry into the ranks of those to whom the formulation, application, and development of the law is entrusted shall not be set at a point that, irrespective of capacity, confines admission to the well-to-do.

It is in view of these considerations that the part-time school consciously arranges its classroom hours so as to admit of carrying concurrently the task of providing a livelihood and the systematic study of law.

This course is not inconsistent with the setting and maintenance of high standards.

It is dictated by the considerations stated and by them alone, and is not prompted by considerations basely commercial.

Though there may be those among them who have sinned against the light, the record of the part-time school in general supports these statements.

The part-time school has not been a laggard in the movement to bring about the setting of advanced standards for admission to the Bar by legislatures and courts.

In one state the advance in such standards is attributable almost wholly to the persistent and for a long time highly unpopular efforts of an instructor in a part-time school, whose answer to sentimental and demagogic pleas made to defeat the accomplishment of his purpose, was to point to the existence of the part-time schools and the opportunity afforded by them.

Not infrequently, too, the part-time school has boldly, ignoring financial considerations, advanced requirements for entrance

and graduation beyond those set by the state for admission to the Bar.

In the light of this statement of the purpose of the part-time school and the attitude that it has assumed in the past on the question of advancing the standards of legal education and requirements for admission to the Bar, I confidently anticipate ready acceptance and support in principle, if not in detail, by those who are interested in the part-time schools, of the proposals of the American Bar Association and of the movement now under way to effect these proposals.

The proposed requirement of two years of study in a college in no way contravenes the principle on which the part-time law school rests and upon the maintenance of which it insists.

The inevitableness of this requirement some of the part-time schools have long recognized and have, without awaiting action by the state, provided for putting it into effect.

The effective study of law in the stage it has now reached, replete with the complexities and perplexities which mark a period of transition in which community interest is displacing individual interest in the spot-light of juristic thought, requires a broader and deeper background of fact, knowledge and cultural training than is afforded by a high school course.

That a wider and more definite acquaintance with English and American history, in particular, and of world history in general, the social and political sciences, social ideals and aspirations as expressed in literature, and with the processes of business than can be acquired in a high school course is, in this day, requisite to the effective study of law, one, who has struggled to teach graduates of high schools the principles of constitutional law and the principles of law relating to certain phases of social relations and business transactions, must readily concede.

The proposed requirements raise a necessary barrier to entrance of the unfit and inadequately trained into the profession.

This barrier presents, under present day conditions, no insurmountable obstacle to the man of average capacity unblessed by command of an overplus of this world's goods.

Colleges and junior colleges maintained as a part of the system of free public education increase in number.

A broader base of endowment for colleges not publicly maintained admits of a more liberal attitude in the grant of free and partially free scholarships to men of capacity.

In the great centers of population the part-time college is finding itself, offering an opportunity to carry along, simultaneously, work affording a livelihood and the pursuit of a college program.

The rise of the part-time college does not foreshadow the advent of an era of lowered standards of collegiate training.

It marks the dawn of a day of recognition of the need of adjusting educational programs so as to extend the opportunity to acquire advanced education to all who may be advantaged thereby.

Its rise marks a step forward in the "American experiment of government by the people through enlightenment of the people."

Years of experience have fixed, broadly, the content and limits of the college program; the methods of conducting it; and have established the average time demanded in thorough preparation of required class-room work.

It is upon this basis of experience that the typical college program extending over four academic years is framed.

Its mastery calls upon the student of average capacity to devote to that end substantially the whole of his working time, making reasonable allowance for those activities which are required to cool the warm blood of youth.

It follows then that the program of the part-time college substantially identical with that of the whole-time college must be, as it is, spread over a longer period of time.

The place of the part-time law school in legal education is identical with that of the part-time college in the system of general education.

Unqualified assent cannot, however, be given by the part-time law school to the proposal that every candidate for admission to the Bar should give evidence of graduation from a law school which requires its students to pursue a course of three years duration if they devote substantially all of their working time to their studies, and a longer course, equivalent in number of working hours, if they devote only part of their working time to their studies.

Unqualified assent to this proposal by the part-time law school requires preliminary consideration of certain factors in the law school problem and definite action with respect thereto.

A survey of the programs of instruction of the schools of law classified as whole-time schools in connection with Mr. Reed's admirable study—"Training for the public profession of the law," fails to reveal agreement as to the number of class-room hours per week thorough preparation for which will require substantially the whole of the remainder of the working time of a student of average capacity.

The number of class-room hours required by these schools rises from 12 hours per week. The variance is wide.

Some impose the requirement of prescribed collateral reading and examination based on such reading.

Some permit the taking of hours of class-room work in excess of the required number of hours.

Some permit the simultaneous carrying of other than technical legal subjects.

These considerations, together with my experience at the Bar and as a law instructor and particularly my observation of the results of an experiment in intensifying work in legal training which was made necessary by conditions arising out of the war, raise serious doubt whether the prevailing program of the schools so classified as whole-time schools, in general, requires in its mastery that the student of average capacity devote substantially all of his working time to his studies, unless "working time" is to be measured by a standard which each student may set for himself.

This doubt has not been lessened by observation of the progress of students who, without change in working time conditions, have passed in good standing from schools classified as part-time schools to schools classified as whole-time schools and from the latter to the former.

Nor has it been lessened by observation of numbers of students in the whole-time schools who apparently find no difficulty in mastering the required program and at the same time satisfactorily serving a clerkship or pursuing more gainful occupations.

This doubt has been strengthened by the fact that students in schools classed as part-time schools which maintain a program substantially identical with the prevailing program of the whole-time schools, which set examination papers which compare favorably in searching qualities to those set by the whole-time schools; papers judged by instructors trained, in many instances in whole-time schools; have in great numbers mastered the program without devoting "substantially all of their working time to their studies."

Consideration has resolved the doubt into conviction that the prevailing law school program does not demand in its mastery that the student of average capacity devote substantially all of his working time to his studies during a period of three academic years.

I am, however, also convinced that a program adequate to prepare for efficient practice of the law under the conditions of this day and of the future will require that the man of average capacity devote to its mastery substantially all of his working time through three academic years.

If I am not mistaken in this conclusion as to what is and what should be, it follows that the standards set in examinations for admission to the Bar must be radically advanced and made a test of the successful pursuit of a course of studies which makes this demand upon student effort. It further follows that the prevailing program in whole-time and part-time schools requires revision.

Since, by the admission of all, the house of the law needs setting in order, the readjustment should have that quality of thoroughness which differentiates the spring cleaning of the good housewife from that of the sloven.

With such a revision of the prevailing program the whole-time school will offer opportunity for adequate legal training to those students who are not under the necessity of engaging in other occupations and who are therefore able to devote substantially all of their working time through three academic years to the pursuit of their studies, and will in fact as well as theory uniformly demand of its students that measure of study; while the part-time school will offer a like opportunity to those, who, because of economic conditions, are compelled to engage in other

occupations requiring a substantial part of their working time while engaged in the study of law.

The offer of this opportunity by the part-time school will then of course involve the spreading of the required hours of classroom work over a longer period of time than is covered by three academic years; the extended period being governed by the "free time" for study.

If the suggested revision of the tests for admission to the Bar, and of the prevailing program of instruction in schools of law is made, unqualified assent may be given to the proposed requirement.

The adoption of the suggestions made will, I submit:

(a) Advance the standards for admission to the Bar and measurably guarantee that the holder of the state's license to practice law is adequately trained to deal with legal problems.

(b) Raise the standards of both whole-time and part-time schools of law to a point that assures in greater degree than at present the turning out of lawyers fit to grapple with their problems.

(c) Produce a program of instruction that, shaking off the dead hand of the past, is adapted to present and future needs.

(d) Close the door of admission to the Bar to the unfit and inadequately trained, but throw the door wide open to the fit through the provision of facilities for adequate training adapted to the varying financial conditions of those capable of mastering these facilities.

Out of the conditions which will result from the adoption of these suggestions and through zeal to excel there will grow another and higher type of school of law—a school of law and school of jurisprudence combined—a combination that surely pedagogical vision can effect.

This school setting its admission requirement in advance of the requirement of two years of college work, will offer a program in law that in its mastery will demand substantially all of the working time of the student through four academic years; a program framed to equip for the practice of the law, and definitely for leadership in its formulation and development.

Out of the student body of this school may be expected to come teachers of law; authors of treatises on legal topics, not mere



digests; from its ranks may be expected to be recruited men capable of performing the sadly needed task of simplifying and producing order out of chaos in the statutory law; to its graduates we may look to play an important part in the work of the rapidly multiplying administrative tribunals which are devising and applying a growing body of rules which have the force of law; from those it sends out, advice and counsel may be expected to be increasingly sought in litigation of social and economic import and in framing legislation to meet the social and economic problems of the new order.

To those who complete the work of such a school some distinction should be granted.

May I suggest that the admission to practice in any state of a man so qualified might well without more entitle him to practice in every other state; and that the rules governing admission to practice in the federal courts might well be revised so as to give recognition in tangible form to such a degree of preparation for the practice of law.

Finally, need I say that in my judgment whether a school belongs in the class of whole-time or of part-time schools is not necessarily determined by the hours of the day fixed for class sessions, but by the demand in preparation which its program makes in actual execution upon the time of the student of average capacity.

I venture to hope, though mindful of the fact that I am merely your guest, that this Conference will approve the recommendations made by the American Bar Association in principle, but that it will at the same time insist:

(1) That the committee of the Association shall classify no law school as maintaining the standards prescribed in its recommendations without careful investigation not merely of the published program of instruction, but of the administration of such program as well, nor without requiring a statement as to the outside occupations and employments of its students and of the hours devoted to the same.

(2) That such committee shall not classify a school as not maintaining such standards without careful investigation nor without opportunity to the school to be heard.

(3) That in view of the inaction and lack of agreement upon the subject in the Association such committee permit the academic year 1923 to pass before it places the stamp of disapproval upon the work of any school and so afford a reasonable opportunity for readjustment.

And finally that such committee where the control of requirements for admission to the Bar rests with the courts, and the requirements for admission have been set lower than the standards now recommended, such committees give publicity to its disapproval of these courts like unto that disapproving publicity which it purposes to mete out to schools of law.

Charles M. Mason, of New Jersey:

Gentlemen of the Conference, I am a college graduate and I am also a law school graduate. At the present time I am dean of the New Jersey Law School. The greatest difficulty that we have had in that state has been with the courts. We have tried to have them make the time required in the law school four years. In the first place we have never been able to get them to require a candidate for the Bar to be a law school or a college graduate. He is eligible to examination by obtaining a certain number of counts. He is eligible to take the examination for admission to the Bar by spending three years in a law office. To a certain extent the time spent in a law office is a joke. I mean by that that the candidate for admission to the Bar is used as a runner, he is used for miscellaneous purposes, and largely for the reason that the salary to be paid him is very low. In some cases the old attorney tells the clerk that in his day he had to pay for the privilege of serving in a law office. We of the New Jersey Law School are willing to meet the requirements of two years. We think, however, it is merely a step. We do not feel that two years in a college, as most colleges are conducted and the courses that they offer, is going to cure the errors in the legal system. It is merely a step in the right direction, and that is all. We do feel, as a representative of a part-time law school, that the doors should not be closed to any class of American citizens. We do feel that the standard should be raised, that a high grade of American citizenship should be required of every candidate. We do feel that a high grade of scholarship should be required of every

candidate; we do feel that a high grade of legal learning should be required. But we put the requirements back at the doors of the Supreme Court where it should belong and their requirement should be such that a candidate should show some evidence of being a scholar and a student.

Clarence N. Goodwin then submitted on behalf of the Committee the resolution which appears at the beginning of these proceedings (see page 482 *supra*).

The resolutions were then discussed by Julius Henry Cohen, of New York; and Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado.

At the afternoon session, February 24, 1922, Chairman Goodwin recognized John B. Sanborn, of Wisconsin, who said:

*Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Conference:* From some inquiries which have been made to me personally, and from some things which have been said in the discussion, it has seemed to the Section of Legal Education that it may, perhaps, anticipate some things which might come up, if a brief explanation were made as to what has been done and what is being done in regard to the classification of the law schools. As Mr. Root called to your attention yesterday, the third paragraph of the resolutions adopted by the American Bar Association commands the Section of Legal Education to publish from time to time the names of those law schools which comply with the above standards, and the names of those which do not, and to make such publications available so far as possible to intending law students. Of course, as he indicated, that mandate comes from the American Bar Association and it is the duty of the Section to proceed with that classification and with the publication of that information irrespective of any action of any other body. Of course the Section has no power to amend in any way the standards which are here set forth. The Section, of course, appreciates that there are a great many things in these standards which may require some consideration, and which may require further definition in time. The Section is now endeavoring to obtain from the law schools of the country the necessary information to enable it to make up its mind as far as it can on what are the definitions of many of these terms. I suggested this morning, for instance, the question of what is "devoting substantially all the working time to

the subject." That may be a question to which the Section will have to give careful consideration. Of course that will necessitate a definition of those who do not devote substantially all their working time to the subject. And there are very many other things which will require careful consideration before they are defined. I can say this, however, that the Section is not now prepared to say, and I am sure I could not answer the question, because I do not have the information, as to what definition it will give to any of these terms upon which there may be dispute. We do not know. We have not enough facts to proceed on as yet.

I asked from all the law schools that are here represented, directly and indirectly, that we might receive from those schools information as to which of them have any idea that they ought to come in the first class, or whatever you will call it, of those schools, and which anticipate within the measurably near future that they will come within that class, and asked that we might receive from them hearty cooperation in obtaining the facts on which we must base our action.

I speak of the schools which anticipate that they may come into that classification. It seems to me that these standards for schools have a double purpose. In the first place they are to indicate to intending law students what schools meet the standards that the American Bar Association has approved. In the second place, they set a goal toward which we hope the other law schools, or a great proportion of them, will set their pace. Speaking for myself on behalf of all the members of the Section with whom I have been in communication, I can, I think, assure the law schools who are within measurable distance of that goal that they will receive from the Section every encouragement and every recognition, and I anticipate, although, of course, no formal action has been taken on any of these matters, that when it comes to a final classification, if we have reason to believe that such and such a law school will, in 1923 or 1924, be able to meet those standards, we will so announce, and not leave the impression that that school is entirely in the lower ranks and has no idea of coming up to that goal. While we have no subdivision of the second class, as I say, I think I represent the sentiment of the Section when I say that some method can be devised for the plan of giving recognition to those schools which, in good faith, are

endeavoring to comply with the standards and do not feel, as many of them properly do not feel, that they can take the jump which in most cases has come from no college to two years of college all in one year. Many of them have gone up one year and anticipate going up another year in the near future.

Wm. Draper Lewis, of Pennsylvania:

May I beg your indulgence as a member of the Council of the Section of Legal Education to say that Mr. Sanborn, of course, represents, so far as I know, every member of that Council in his general attitude. I also want to say in regard to Mr. Sommer's address this morning that I am quite certain that I speak for all the members of that Council when I say that our disposition will be to practically sit down with him and others representing part-time law schools, with the object of so arranging the classification and carrying on the records of the American Bar Association as to help those good part-time schools that are desirous, as many of them, I am quite sure, are, of conforming with and helping the Council of the Section of Legal Education of the American Bar Association to carry out, not only the letter, but the spirit of the directions which have been imposed upon us by the American Bar Association.

The Chairman:

I take great pleasure in introducing to you, as your Chairman of the afternoon the Honorable John W. Davis.

Chairman John W. Davis:

Gentlemen of the Conference, you will not, I am sure, if there were no other question than that of time involved, expect the Chairman of your closing session to attempt to gather any flowers of speech in a field that has been so thoroughly garnered as ours. I shall count my duty fully done if, as your presiding officer of this session, I am able within the limitations of that office to help you gather in the fruit of your two-days' discussion. Without saying more, I invite you to turn to the business of your closing session.

Mr. J. Newton Fiero, of New York, then presented for the consideration of this Conference action taken by the New York State Bar Association, recommending that the standard of pre-

liminary study for the Bar be raised to a requirement of one year of college training or its equivalent such equivalent to be formulated by the deans of the law schools and approved by the Educational Department and passed upon by the Court of Appeals.

Mr Cohen (in answer to an inquiry) said:

It is the opinion of the committee, and it was the opinion of the American Bar Association, that just as in the case of the practice of medicine, it is not practicable to secure a legal training except in a law school. While it may be practicable to secure the equivalent of a general education by industry and perseverance, it is not practicable to get the tools of your trade in anything but an adequate law school.

The resolutions were then further discussed by John Lowell, of Massachusetts; W. C. G. Hobbs, of Kentucky; and Michael F. Dee, of New York.

Josiah Marvel, of Delaware:

Mr. Chairman, I desire to move an amendment. I have not a resolution and I cannot submit my resolution in writing, but it is sufficient, perhaps for the committee and for the information of the members if I propose an amendment providing that the courts and the Bar committees may, under proper circumstances, accept the equivalent of three years' work in a standard law school. That will be using the same language that they have used regarding two years in a college. I move that amendment.

George A. Ward, of the District of Columbia:

I second that motion, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Marvel:

In moving this amendment I am largely moved by my very keen desire that this Conference do something that will practically advance the standard of the Bar. We assume, to a degree, to be the leaders of the Bar of this country; we assume, to a degree, to attempt to lead public thought in this country regarding the relations of the Bar to the public. A leader, as you know, is one who is going in the same way with the people but a bit in advance. If they go too far in advance and disappear around the corner they are no longer leaders, they are lost. I

am very fearful that the resolution of the American Bar Association, as modified even by this Conference, is attempting to go too fast. I think it is not practical. I think we cannot rapidly carry it into effect, that is, not so rapidly as we would if we show the bar associations through the country what we propose as a standard and urge them to cause the students at their Bars to reach that standard as rapidly as possible. So that your own committee waives the American Bar Association standard as to two years of college and says under proper circumstances we recommend that that be waived. Now I ask you to go one step further, that the courts and Bar committees throughout the country may be permitted to waive three years at a college law school under proper circumstances. If it were thought that that was impossible, as Mr. Cohen said a while ago, that a proper preparation for the Bar and the making of a good lawyer could only be obtained in a law school, I would stand with the mover of this resolution, but all history refutes that. If you say it cannot be done, then I cite you John Marshall. If you say it cannot be done, I cite you four members of the Supreme Court of the United States sitting today. If you say it cannot be done, I cite you every member of the judiciary of my State of Delaware, not only of our state courts, but of the United States Courts, and our members of the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Third Circuit. It can be done. It is different from a doctor. Turn the right boy into my library, or into yours, with the proper effort and ability and time, and he can come out as good a lawyer as many college graduates and better still. It can be done without the law school and I ask you that the boy who furnishes the proper effort, the proper ability and the proper character and produces to a law committee or a court that which is the equivalent of three years at law school, let him come to the Bar as those of his predecessors have, for the purpose of entering upon a career that may be a benefit not only to himself, but to the community in which he lives.

W. H. Ellis, of Florida:

Mr. Chairman, I will offer as a substitute the following, and with the permission of the Chair I will read what I have prepared. It is not my purpose to offer any word in defense of this



resolution, deeming that it speaks for itself. And regarding the proposition before this body as one largely in the nature of a local question, I offer this resolution:

**WHEREAS**, A reasonably high standard of character and literary and technical training should be required of all persons desiring to practice the profession of law in the United States, and

**WHEREAS**, The subject is one with which the Bar of each state should deal through its own organization as an instrumentality of the State, therefore

*Be it Resolved*, That the State Bar Associations represented in this convention pledge themselves to such activities in their respective states as may lead to the enactment of such legislation as shall vest in the Bar of each state the power to prescribe such qualifications for admission to the Bar as may be deemed suitable.

Mr. Root:

Mr. Chairman, I have to leave in 10 minutes to take a train; may I ask the indulgence of this body to use five minutes of that time? There have been two kinds of suggestions made in opposition to the approval of the action taken by the American Bar Association. One is in recognition of the serious evil with which our Bar ought to deal. The evidence that has been produced from many lips here during the past two days shows that this nation, more than one-half of which has come to live in cities where men know little of each other, can no longer maintain a Bar of the quality and character that has built up this republic in accordance with the customs and usages of earlier and simpler times when men lived in rural communities and knew all about each other. But the recognition of that fact distinctly made, for example, by the gentleman from Florida, who proposed the substitute a few minutes ago, is accompanied by a pious hope, a resolution wholly ineffective to cure anything, just such as we have been having for a quarter of a century before the American Bar Association finally came to a concrete conclusion, which, if adopted, will accomplish something. I think that the proposal of my friend from Delaware, Mr. Marvel, is of the same general character. It is to approve the standard but remove the standard at the same time. Now, for heaven's sake, do not let us stultify ourselves. If there is something wrong, as there certainly is, let us deal with it, and not use weasel words about it.

Another class of objection was illustrated this forenoon by my friend, the former senator from Colorado, Mr. Thomas, for whom I have had for 40 years or more, since we first met in the

Supreme Court of the United States, not only great admiration, but warm friendship. Now my good friend was responding not to a study of this subject, but responding to the natural reaction of a man who rather dislikes to have the old traditions of his life interfered with by somebody else.

I am willing to admit that if you concentrate your attention, as he did, upon Thomas and me, you do not need any cure. We are too old to be anything else. Whenever trouble comes it comes in the fact that this Bar of ours is being filled up to the brim at every term of court by thousands of young men whom nobody knows anything about. And the question is how to get a line on them so that you can keep the fellows out that are merely trying to get an opportunity to blackmail and grind the face of the poor, merely seeking an opportunity for more successful fraud and chicanery by having a law shingle. How can you let in the good fellows, the earnest, sincere fellows, and keep out the black scoundrels of the future? I have not heard any suggestion that takes the place of saying that you shall have a period, in the nature of a period of probation, where two things shall happen to you; where you shall be under the observation of men whose testimony regarding your daily walk and conversation will be accepted as proving whether you are the right stuff or not, and the other that you shall be under such conditions that you will be taking in through the pores of your skin American life and American thought and feeling.

My friend Thomas did not do himself justice in the story about the banker who said, "Damn your religion, show us your collateral." That is not his character. That did not come from Thomas. That did not come from his heart. It came from the nature of the proposition that he was arguing and I am against it. God forbid that that shall be the principle applied to building up the American Bar of the future. Above all the stocks and bonds that can be made into collateral, stands as a guarantee of the future of our great and prosperous country, the character of the men who come to be called to the Bar. I hope sincerely that this Conference of men who hold dear the good name and the prosperity and the moral qualities of the communities and states from which they come, will not here vote to stop the only effort the Bar has ever made to answer the prayers of the good

people who want our country better, and to answer the terrible responsibility that rests upon it to maintain the free institutions which are to perpetuate liberty and order in our dear country.

All that the opposition here comes to is simply to stop, to stop! to do nothing! stop the American Bar Association, disapprove them, tell them they should do nothing! How much better, instead of beating over the prejudices and memories of a past that is gone, it is to take dear old Edward Everett Hale's maxim, "Look forward, not back; look upward, not down, and lend a hand."

Chairman Davis:

The pending motions will be put in order. The first question is on the substitute offered by the gentleman from Florida, Mr. Ellis. As many as are in favor of that substitute will say "Aye." Contrary, "No." The "No's" have it and the substitute is lost.

The motion is now upon the amendment offered by the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Marvel. As many as are in favor of that amendment will say "Aye," contrary, "No." The amendment is lost.

The next motion is the one offered by the committee, moved by Judge Goodwin and seconded by Mr. Cohen. As many as are in favor of the adoption of this resolution will say "Aye." Opposed, "No." The "Aye's" have it and the resolutions are adopted.

Mr. Cohen:

I offer the following resolution, and I ask that, in view of the fact that this calls for action on the part of the delegates and alternates, attention be paid to it. It is the only other resolution that will be offered on behalf of the committee:

*Resolved*, That the delegates and alternates from each state shall nominate one person to represent the State on a committee to be known as "The Advisory Committee on Legal Education of the Conference of Bar Association Delegates." The duty of the Committee shall be to advise and cooperate with the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association to promote the adoption of the standards of legal education and admission to the Bar approved by this Conference, and encourage the improvement of legal education.

W. A. Hayes, of Wisconsin:

Mr. Chairman, I think the brief motion I am about to make is appropriate. There is ill in the city one of the great men of the country and one of its great citizens and one who has been one of its great public servants. I refer to the gentleman who is a great educator and who, 28 years ago, appeared before the Section of Legal Education of the American Bar Association and delivered a most learned and stirring appeal for the broader education of the members of the Bar. I move a rising vote of sympathy for the early and complete recovery of former President Woodrow Wilson.

(A rising vote of sympathy was extended to Ex-President Wilson.)

The Conference thereupon adjourned.

At the dinner following the Conference on February 24, 1922, addresses were made by Cordenio A. Severance, of Minnesota; Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney General of the United States; William L. Frierson, former Solicitor General of the United States and George Wharton Pepper, U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania.

William Draper Lewis, of Pennsylvania, then presented the following paper entitled: "A Method of Bringing Law School Students in Touch With Practicing Lawyers of High Professional Ideals."

We often hear it said that young men coming to the Bar today are ignorant of, or indifferent to, correct standards of professional conduct. But I wonder if those who have not had frequent contact with young lawyers, other than those employed in the best law offices, know how serious conditions really are. All but the first six years of my professional life have been spent as a law teacher in a large city. I therefore know the average young lawyer. I do not say that conditions are worse or better than they were 25 years ago. In my own city of Philadelphia perhaps they are slightly better; but that is only one city, and the facts may justify the very general feeling that moral conditions at the Bar are not improving. Neither do I know whether the average morals of those now being admitted to the

Bar are better or worse than the morals of the older members of the Bar. The young man about to be admitted has not yet had an opportunity to promote needless litigation, swindle his clients or deceive the court. But I do know that present conditions are serious—more serious than most of you realize. Many law students today being admitted to the Bar lack that informed conscience and will to maintain high standards of conduct which are essential if they are ever to become as lawyers what they should be—promoters of justice.

There are three forces which tend to make better the moral character of the law student—hard legal study, a knowledge of legal ethics and personal contact with lawyers of high character.

The mere fact that one man knows more than another does not of necessity make him more sensitive to moral impulse. Mastery of the science of the law, however, comes only with hard study, and the student who acquires the habit of working out a legal difficulty until he solves it usually acquires at the same time moral integrity. The man who as a law student is unwilling to be dishonest with himself, refusing to pretend to know when he knows he does not know, as a lawyer is rarely dishonest in his dealings with court or client. Hard students who acquire a real mastery of the law are occasionally rascals, but not often. It is a frequent experience, and one of the satisfactions of the life of a teacher of law, to see the indifferent young man of the first year, as his interest in his studies increases, grow stronger morally as he grows stronger intellectually.

Again, full knowledge of the ethics of the profession is of course important. The moral impulse to do right is of little avail if the conscience lacks a knowledge of the right. Rules of correct professional conduct are or ought to be the result of practical experience of that conduct which tends to promote the administration of justice. Some of these rules of conduct come to us instinctively, but others and their reasons have to be explained. Bar associations are, therefore, amply justified in insisting that law schools conduct formal courses in legal ethics, even though the experience of most law teachers shows that it is not less important, as occasion arises in the course of class-room instruction on matters of substantive law practice, to drive home an ethical rule by a practical illustration.

Formal instruction in correct professional conduct, however, as well as practical illustrations of the application of ethical rules, will often fall on barren soil, unless the law student is subjected to the third force to which I have referred—personal contact with lawyers of high professional ideals. For good or ill our moral character is affected—in most cases profoundly and permanently affected—by the impressions made on us as boys and young men by parents, teachers and friends. There is no educational substitute for the effect on law students of personal contact with lawyers who themselves jealously maintain the best traditions of the profession. All present systems of legal education fail to provide adequately for this contact.

The office system of legal education always had its serious defects as a method of teaching principles of law. But when the lawyer, even in the cities, usually had his office on the ground floor of his dwelling, when the non-existence of typewriter, stenographer and the title insurance company, made the student who could copy legal forms of some real use to his preceptor, the office system did supply this important element of personal contact between present members of the Bar and those who were seeking admission to the profession. The preceptor came into personal contact with the law student, and the law student not only knew his preceptor well, but in connection with his preceptor's business acquired an acquaintance with other members of the Bar.

Legal education in the past 40 years has made great advances. The graduates of our schools, even of those schools not ordinarily considered of particularly high grade, probably know more law, and have a clearer understanding of legal principles, than most of the students admitted to the Bar from 1825 to 1876. As stated, however, our present systems of legal education lack what the office system in its best days had—the element of personal contact between the Bar and the law student. We are admitting each year hundreds of young men who cannot be said to know a single member of the Bar or the court to which they are admitted; indeed, in our larger cities there are many young members of the Bar who may practice for several years without having any real personal acquaintance with any lawyer whom a judge, mindful of good legal traditions, would think of appointing a

member of a Bar admission committee. And yet, in spite of this fact, some lawyers wonder why so many young practitioners look upon the practice of law as a mere money making trade.

The important task of those who would do something to strengthen the moral character of law students is to restore to our system of legal education this element of personal contact between students and lawyers of high professional ideals, without losing what we have gained on the intellectual side by the establishment of the good law school. There is no reason why this should not be done, provided the Bar recognizes the importance of doing it, and also recognizes two facts; first, that it cannot be done by restoring in whole or in part the system of law student registration in a lawyer's office; and, second, that it cannot be done by throwing the responsibility for doing it entirely on the law schools.

The system by which a young man learned law in a law office has been dead for decades. The illusion that it still exists is one of those things that impede legal educational progress. To sit in a lawyer's office and read a law book, or to act as his typewriter or stenographer, is not to "go through a law office" in the old sense of the word. The so-called office student of today learns his law not in the law office, but in the afternoon or evening law school. The law student has not left the law office, the law office has left the law student. In the modern law office there is a place for a typewriter, a bookkeeper and a clerk; there is a very real place for the law school graduate who is well-grounded in legal principles and knows how to find the law; but there is no place at all for the young man who wants to sit around and pick up the odds and ends of practice while he reads examination cram books or good or bad legal text-books. To attempt to secure some personal contact between the Bar and law students, by requiring that part of the student's time shall be spent in a lawyer's office is worse than useless. In most cases personal contact between preceptor and student will not result, and in many of the few cases in which it will be secured the contact will not be morally stimulating to the student. Most law teachers will testify that the student on whom no moral impression can be made is the student who is having some "experience" in a law office, the reputation of which is not all that can



be desired. Furthermore, the requirement of office registration may be so worded as to prevent, or make it difficult, for the student to obtain adequate legal training in a good law school.

On the other hand, as stated, we cannot throw the responsibility for introducing into our modern legal system the element of personal contact entirely on the faculties of our law schools. True, any teacher of law worthy of the position he holds can count among his students many whose personal friendship he will always retain. The number of students, however, which any law teacher can really know is limited; and what is more to the point, this limit falls far short of the number he can teach with efficiency. Thus a group of six or seven resident law teachers, that is, teachers, who are not in active practice and who devote their time to their work as teachers, can instruct with reasonable efficiency from 300 to 500 law students. On the other hand, they cannot really know that number, neither can any one of them really know one-sixth of that number. What actually takes place in our leading law schools today is that there is in each school a group of 20 to 60 students who have a more or less intimate personal acquaintance with one or more members of the faculty. The remainder, among whom are many of those who need the influence of personal acquaintance the most, do not have it. This is not the fault of our law teachers. \* You cannot expect law teachers to carry on the research and study necessary to teach their subjects effectively and also to have time to come into distinctly personal contact with a large number of their students.

And there is another reason why even the more modern law school cannot of itself fully supply this essential legal educational element of personal contact between law student and lawyer. Grant that the man who devotes himself to teaching law is as a rule a better teacher than the man who has to free his mind from the cares of his practice before he enters the classroom; grant that today among law teachers will be found some of the best known and leading members of the legal profession; the fact remains that the profession, though a learned profession, is primarily a profession composed of practitioners, and the young man coming to the Bar of a particular court should know and be known by some at least of those who already form the

Bar of that court. We must not forget that the old office system at its best not only brought the law student into contact with his preceptor, but gave to the leaders of the Bar some knowledge of the young men studying for admission in the various offices.

The problem of introducing into our legal educational system the element of personal contact between law students and members of the Bar of high professional ideals, while it cannot be solved by attempting to return in whole or in part to the old office system, or by throwing the responsibility for solving it on the schools, can I believe be solved by a united effort on the part of bar associations and law faculties. The definite suggestions I am about to submit may be defective, but I have a firm belief that only by cooperation between interested members of the Bar and law teachers can we surround the modern law student with those influences which will tend to create in him an effective desire to maintain the best traditions of our profession.

My suggestions are these:

1. State or local courts or state or local bar associations, as may best suit particular conditions, to appoint legal educational committees: In large centers of population, the number of the members of the committee to be about one-tenth or one-fifteenth the average number of registered law students in the territory for which the committee is appointed.

2. No person of whose moral character the committee is not reasonably assured to be allowed to register or continue to be registered as a law student, or to be given the right to take a final examination for admission to the Bar.

3. All applications for registration as a law student to be made to the committee, no applicant to be registered until a report has been made to the committee concerning him by a member of the committee especially appointed to become personally acquainted with him.

4. On registration each student to be assigned to a member of the committee; a substantially equal number of students being assigned to each member. The duty of the member to whom a student is assigned being, to keep in touch with him, become acquainted with him, obtain reports concerning him from the faculty of the law school he attends, and make annually a report concerning him to the committee.

5. The committee from time to time to arrange for receptions, dinners, or other joint meetings of the members of the committee, the registered law students and such members of the Bench and Bar as may be invited; such meetings as far as practicable to be arranged at Christmas or other law school vacation period, so that they may be attended by the students without interference with their studies.

6. The committee to take any other steps they may deem advisable to promote a real acquaintance with and a correct professional feeling among those studying for the admission to Bar.

If these suggestions have any value, it is not that in practice their operation will keep all undesirables from the Bar, but rather that their operation will tend to make those who are admitted aware of the tone and spirit which should guide a member of our profession in his relations with courts, with other members of the Bar, and with the public.

The moral educational importance of personal contact between the best now at the Bar and the law student can hardly be exaggerated. Do you wish to maintain the law as a profession? Then realize: You cannot maintain the practice of the law as a profession unless you have among the members of the Bar ideals of service and of courtesy. You cannot maintain these ideals unless those lawyers who now have them are willing to take of their time to see that the young men who seek admission to the profession are thrown under influences which will tend to produce them. The responsibility for the morals of law students should not be thrown entirely on the law schools. As a law teacher, I tell those of you who are on the Bench or in active practice that in our work of teaching law we need your friendly counsel and advice; but that in creating about our law students the proper moral professional atmosphere we need more than that—we need your intelligent cooperation and help. The suggestions here made may be faulty. If so, modify them. But let us start here in this Conference to get together to do something to strengthen the moral character of the future members of our profession.

# PROCEEDINGS

## OF THE

### SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF BAR ASSOCIATION DELEGATES\*

Attendance at the meeting of the Conference of Bar Association Delegates held in San Francisco, Aug. 8, 1922, was larger than ever before, except when the Conference held its special meeting to discuss legal education in Washington, D. C., in February, 1922, and a larger number of associations were represented.

The number of delegates who registered was 297. The Associations represented included the American Bar Association, the Bar Associations of Hawaii, the District of Columbia and forty-four states; ninety-two local associations were represented. The British Columbia and the Vancouver Bar Associations were also represented by guests of the Conference. In 1921 there were a total of 210 delegates representing forty state and seventy-six local associations within the United States.

Chairman Clarence N. Goodwin presided over the Conference.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Chairman, Charles A. Boston of New York City; Vice-Chairman, W. H. H. Piatt of Kansas City, Mo.; members of the Council, Clarence N. Goodwin of Chicago and Jefferson P. Chandler of Los Angeles; Secretary, Herbert Harley of Chicago; Treasurer, Nathan William MacChesney of Chicago. The members of the Council who continue in office are: Elihu Root, Thomas W. Shelton, Julius Henry Cohen, Stiles W. Burr, William V. Rooker and Thomas J. O'Donnell.

In his opening address Chairman Goodwin paid a deserved tribute to Mr. Elihu Root, to whose foresight the creation of the Conference was due. This was the first time that the Con-

\* The list of delegates from State and Local Bar Associations, registered at the seventh annual Conference of Bar Association Delegates follows these proceedings. See page 600.

ference had ever met without the attendance and active support of its founder. Judge Goodwin said, in part:

It was not in his opinion sufficient that the American Bar Association should meet, discuss in an academic way great problems of judicial administration, enjoy the pleasure of meeting old friends and congenial associates and depart inspired with the spirit of the meeting. To his active, energetic and dominant mind, these things meant nothing unless they resulted in action. He had and has the clearest vision of the defects in our administration of justice and the shortcomings in the Bar itself, and his mind eagerly sought and seeks a means by which these defects and shortcomings may be speedily remedied. It was quite characteristic of the man that he should see that they could never be remedied by the annual meetings of the distinguished members of the American Bar Association, unless those meetings could result in the active efforts on the part of state and local bar associations everywhere to bring about better conditions in the courts and at the Bar. . . .

Elihu Root has through his untiring zeal created in this Conference a great national institution which has become the very right arm of the American Bar Association of which he is so loyally a son. We regret his absence but I seize upon this present opportunity which his absence gives to pay this small tribute to his great genius and self-sacrificing zeal.

I have referred to the Washington Conference particularly because it is a milestone along the path of the American Bar Association in its efforts to bring about unity of action on the part of the bar associations of the country.

Lack of progress in securing better conditions in judicial administration and Bar conditions has not been for want of persistent efforts on the part of the Bar associations of the country. It has been rather because those efforts were not co-ordinated, were spasmodic and lacked that unity of action necessary to success.

The American Bar Association, however, when it had reached definite conclusions in regard to the matter of higher standards of legal education had the vision to see that nothing definite could be accomplished without the co-operation of the state and local bar associations.

#### ADDRESS BY M. AUBEPIN.

The morning session of the Conference was addressed by the distinguished representative of the Bar of Paris, M. Aubepin, whose description of his own Bar and the requirements for admission to practice was especially pertinent.

The Bar of Paris, the speaker said, is governed by a council of twenty-four who must have been at least ten years in practice, but who usually have been in practice for twice as long. The council and its presiding officer, the bâtonnier, exercise entire control over admission and discipline. Applicants must pursue legal studies for three years after obtaining college degrees. An inquiry into their moral qualifications is conducted by a committee of the Bar. They are admitted to practice in the courts because they have been received first by the Bar.

Members are subject naturally to continuing discipline and it is a duty of the bâtonnier to take cognizance of any reported delinquency. He will cause an investigation to be conducted, and the report may lead to trial before the council or a committee. If found guilty there will be admonition, suspension or expulsion, depending upon the gravity of the offense.

While an ancient body and one controlled largely by tradition, the Paris Bar, said M. Aubepin, is entirely democratic. Its members elect their governing board, and no person can presume to practice law who is not a member of their body.

#### REPORT ON BAR ORGANIZATION.

On behalf of the Committee on Bar Organization, Chairman Goodwin presented a report of unusual interest, since it introduced a most fruitful idea and also told of encouraging progress. The new proposal is to create, in any integrated state Bar, a legislative council, not to take any part in the government of the Bar, but to take the initiative in formulating legislative programmes. It is proposed that this Council be made up of the Bar Governors, the lawyer members of the legislature, the Attorney General, and, if he be a lawyer, the Governor of the state.

The reasons for the proposal are best shown by quoting from the report:

Justice is obviously the foundation of social order; without it nothing is permanent—nothing is stable. Clearly the integrity of the lawyer is as essential to successful judicial administration as the integrity of the judge.

The lawyer's position as a public official requires immunity from inquisition on account of the confidential character of his relation to his client, and freedom from espionage. The position thus assured him puts it in his power, so long as he holds his office, to do evil with practical impunity if he is so disposed, and to defeat the ends of justice, particularly in criminal cases. Subornation of perjury, spiriting away witnesses, and similar crimes may be easily detected, but are almost impossible of proof in criminal prosecutions. We, therefore, emphasize the point that the possession of the office of lawyer gives the power to do wrongs against society which threaten its very foundations.

We cannot, however, lessen the privileges of the office, or take away from the safeguards which protect communications between lawyer and client without giving judicial administration a tyrannical aspect inimical to civil liberty. The lawyer must remain free and independent in the exercise of his sacred office and it is, therefore, of paramount importance, that the character of those who exercise its functions be free from suspicion. . . .

The fact that the lawyer holds a public office by commission from the state, makes it essential that there be lodged in the entire body power to see that the functions of the office are properly performed, and that in case of obdurate misconduct, the commission be speedily withdrawn.

We do not, in this country, believe in the divine right of even a President or Chief Justice to retain his office if he be guilty of misconduct, but we are confronted with the fact that the office of lawyer is retained by many whose misconduct is notorious.

The experiment tried here for a hundred and fifty years has shown that the Bar cannot be governed effectively through the Bench; the experience of centuries elsewhere shows that the Bar can, when given power, govern itself and make the word "lawyer" a badge of honor.

The Conference has recommended a Board of Bar Governors preferably chosen by districts, given full powers of Bar government, and, through control over funds paid into the state treasury as license fees, the means to carry on activities essential to the welfare of the Bar.

To this program your committee respectively suggests the addition of a Council of the Bar to be composed of the Bar Governors, the lawyer members of the legislature, the Attorney General of the state, and the Governor of the state if he be a lawyer, and that the function of this council be to consider suggestions for the improvement of the administration of justice and changes in methods of Bar government.

The thought is inspired by the fact that the lawyers of the legislative and executive branches of the government have through actual experience, in some cases extending over decades, an intimate knowledge of the history of judicial legislation which would make their counsel invaluable in the consideration of any proposal for better judicial administration.

In the past we have in our bar associations taken up such proposals, referred them to committees, discussed them at annual meetings, and finally, sometimes after years of consideration formulated them as bills for legislative enactment, but have been shocked and grieved when the legislature which, of course, has the legal responsibility in the matter, has declined to accept our recommendations without investigation and has been unable to find the time necessary for an independent investigation of its own.

When we have urged that our recommendations be accepted as the representatives of the Bar, the legislators have replied by inconsiderately pointing out the fact that we represent only a part of it and when we have at times somewhat tactlessly suggested that we represented the best elements in the Bar, the fact has been unpleasantly brought to our consciousness that the majority of the lawyer legislators were not included in our organization. . . .

Your committee, therefore, recommend that in any proposal for a self-governing Bar, there be included a provision for a council of the Bar made up in the manner suggested above, but it does not suggest that such council should have any part in the government of the Bar—a function which ought, in its judgment, to be left entirely in the hands of its chosen representatives."

The report concludes with a report of progress in drafting or introducing Bar organization bills in Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Tennessee. The proposal for a legislative Council in addition to a Board of Governors comes at the right time to be included in bills to be introduced in legislatures in 1923.



### CO-OPERATION BETWEEN BAR ASSOCIATIONS.

The afternoon session was devoted to consideration of the opportunity for a closer co-operation between the American Bar Association and the state and local associations. President Severance, having expressed the opinion that the American Bar Association should ideally embrace the entire membership of all the state associations, was appropriately chosen to lead the discussion.

While holding that the time is not yet ripe for a complete federation of the state associations with the American Bar Association, the speaker referred to federation as an ultimate goal and recommended study of steps appropriate for the present time. At the completion of President Severance's address there were brief expressions of opinion from several delegates, one of whom explained how the Washington State Bar Association had effected a unitary membership with practically all of the county associations in the state. The local associations had, by vote, accepted a proposal from the State Bar and joined in a body.

The idea was expressed by several speakers that a lawyer should pay his Bar dues but once a year and thus keep in good standing in the American Bar Association, and his state and local association as well. It was also said that competitive solicitation of membership should be rendered impossible, and that the local association could best be trusted to exercise caution in passing upon applications for membership.

The result of the discussion was adoption of a motion which provided for a committee of five to "investigate and report on means for better co-ordination of the efforts of bar associations and its opinion on the practicability of federating the bar associations of the country." The retiring Chairman, Clarence N. Goodwin, has been made chairman of this committee.

### DELEGATES' ROLL-CALL.

While the roll-call this year brought out no new phases of association activity, it was exceptionally interesting in showing a widening influence on the part of the Conference. It became manifest that the Conference sessions on legal education (February, 1922) were bearing abundant fruit already. Though less

than half of the states had held association meetings between February and August, there were a number in which favorable action had been taken in respect to recommendations for admission requirements. In other states, though outright endorsement was withheld, there was a far greater promise than could have been predicted only a year ago.

From various states came reports of progress in building up sentiment favorable to Bar integration.

It was reported that in California the act recommended by the Conference to prevent unlawful practice had been enacted, but would not take effect until approved on referendum. The banks and trust companies of the state are making an open campaign against the measure. A resolution, drafted by Nathan W. MacChesney, was passed to give the moral support of the Conference to the California State Bar Association in its campaign on behalf of the law.

#### EXTENSION OF CONFERENCE WORK.

The scope of the Conference's activities is extended by two resolutions. One, presented by Irvin V. Barth, of St. Louis, provides for a committee of five to assemble data in regard to ways and means for securing the election of fit judges, to serve as a clearing house of experience and ideas and to report approved methods to the Conference. Thus opens a great field of effort which was first brought to the attention of the Conference in 1921.

The other resolution was offered by William C. Sullivan of Washington, D. C. It authorizes a committee to report plans for more thorough examination into the character and qualifications of applicants for admission to the Bar. The discussion indicated a feeling on the part of some delegates that the Washington meeting had dwelt too strongly on the need for intellectual training, to the slighting of even more important qualifications of a moral sort. While study of means for determining moral fitness is warranted, it is but proper to say that the Washington meeting did not slight the problem of moral fitness as will be proved by reference to the proceedings. Mr. Root and several other speakers dwelt insistently upon the need for moral qualifications on the part of applicants, and that was

a main reason for demanding two years of resident college life. Their theory was that this would promote moral discernment in two ways: (1) By doing all that can be done environmentally; and (2) by discouraging that common and pernicious type of applicant who looks upon the practice of law as the shortest route to a competence. The instinct for money making, when it is dominant, should direct a young man into some branch of business if the practice of law is reserved to those who devote five years to study.

#### CHIEF JUSTICE TAFT'S ADDRESS.

The Chief Justice, in addressing the Conference, made a powerful plea for Bar integration to the end that the responsibility for reforms in the administration of justice may be discharged. Nor did he overlook the duty of the Bench in this respect. The following quotations will disclose the argument:

The Bar if organized, is an enormous instrument for the cultivation of proper public opinion with reference to subjects which are normally within the field of the Bar and the Bench, and it should be a part of the duty of every lawyer to see to it that he makes that influence as strong as possible by organization and by contributing to organization. That, I think was the idea of Mr. Root, and the idea of your present Chairman, in doing what has been so effectively done in bringing about this organization, and meetings like this. It has been my great good fortune to have been in London for three weeks this summer. I tried to estimate the cause for the influence which the English Bar exercises over legislation, and especially laws calculated to make the administration of justice effective.

Of course there is a very great difference between our Bar and the Bar of Great Britain, from the fact that the law officers of government are by their system necessarily a part of the majority in the House of Commons and a part of that majority who usually control in measures looking to the improvement of judicial procedure. And, in the House of Lords, the law lords—those who are Lords of Appeal in ordinary, the retired chancellors and the acting Lord Chancellor—are all members of that body, and can take direct part in the framing and introduction of measures for the betterment of judicial procedure.

Thus, we see, the Bar is directly represented by their own leading members in that body which makes the law of procedure and determines the machinery for doing justice. Then, too, they have the four Inns of Court, from one of which every lawyer who comes to the Bar must be called. These institutions, coming down from a time so remote that their origin is not distinctly known, exercise an influence which makes for the betterment of everything that the profession is interested in: in the administration of justice, in the maintenance of the character of those who are barristers—because they exercise a very strict discipline upon their members—and in the suggestions of needed reforms.

Now, we haven't those things. You can't build up overnight an institution of six hundred years' standing, but you can frame organizations which shall represent the best opinion of the Bar, and those organizations,

gentlemen, only continue to represent the best opinion of the Bar when the best members of the Bar regard it as their conscientious duty to take active part in the conduct of those organizations.

In pleading for such organizations we are not pleading for ourselves. We can get along; but it is in the interest of the public that these organizations should influence public opinion for the betterment of the administration of justice. . . .

Gentlemen, the Bar is on trial. I do not wish to say this is a crisis, that we have reached a parting of the ways, because that is too often said on too many occasions. We are working along and we are hoping for better things. We can improve only step by step, but certainly we can improve if we will only build organizations which shall assist those who strive to make things better, for I accord that desire to legislatures and to Congress. Help them by formulating a real public opinion of the Bar through organizations so constituted that we shall have the right to say that they represent the full, clear, forcible opinion of that branch of the community engaged in the administration of the law—the Bench and the Bar.

I believe it is the business of the Bench to come close to the Bar in matters of this sort. I know there are those who think that judges should hold themselves in an isolated way on every subject, and only decide the cases that come before them; but I do not agree with that view. I think a judge may take an interest in matters of legal reform and may be active in respect to it, without in any way demeaning himself or interfering with the dignity of his office. It certainly does not interfere with the weight of the testimony of a witness that he knows something about the subject of which he is talking, and that he knows it not from the mere theoretical side, but from actual practice and from daily contact with the operation of the machinery that has been furnished by the legislature for the doing of justice to all members of the community.

#### REPORTS FROM DELEGATES.

Upon motion of Mr. Marvel, of Wilmington, Delaware, provision was made for a report upon the proceedings of the Conference by the delegates in attendance, to their respective associations, a copy to be sent to the Chairman of the Conference.

#### — BY-LAWS AMENDED.

The by-laws of the Conference were amended so as more clearly to express the purposes of the Conference and to provide that officers during their terms shall not need to be appointed as delegates.

HERBERT HARLEY, *Secretary.*

**REPRESENTATIVES OF AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION AND STATE  
AND LOCAL BAR ASSOCIATIONS IN ATTENDANCE UPON  
THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE HELD TUESDAY,  
AUGUST 8, 1922.**

**American Bar Association:**

Boston, Charles A., New York, N. Y.  
Butler, Charles Henry, Washington, D.  
C.  
Newlin, Gurney E., Los Angeles, Cal.  
Smith, Walter George, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Voorhees, John H., Sioux Falls, S. D.

**ALABAMA.**

**Alabama State Bar Association:**

Cabanias, E. H., Birmingham.  
Cooper, Lawrence, Huntsville.  
Dixon, J. K., Talladega.

**Calhoun County Bar Association:**

Acker, William P., Anniston.

**ARIZONA.**

**Arizona State Bar Association:**

Curley, Frank E., Tucson.  
Hartman, Francis M., Tucson.  
Lavin, James P., Phoenix.  
Marks, Barnett E., Phoenix.

**Northern Arizona Bar Association:**

Norris, Thomas G., Prescott.

**Yavapai County Bar Association:**

Baker, Arthur G., Prescott.  
Favour, A. H., Prescott.  
Lamson, Richard, Prescott.

**ARKANSAS.**

**Arkansas Bar Association:**

Hamiter, J. H., Little Rock.

**CALIFORNIA**

**Alameda County Bar Association:**

Fitzgerald, Robert M., Oakland.

**California Bar Association:**

Langdon, W. H., San Francisco.  
Lawlor, William P., San Francisco.

**Fresno County Bar Association:**

Harris, W. K., Fresno City.  
Hawson, Henry, Fresno City.

**Long Beach Bar Association:**

Clock, Ralph H., Long Beach.  
Fisher, Eugene I., Long Beach.  
Keeler, P. E., Long Beach.  
Rosenfield, Adolph B., Long Beach.

**Los Angeles Bar Association:**

Britt, E. W., Los Angeles.  
Chase, Charles W., Los Angeles.  
Mott, John G., Los Angeles.

**Los Angeles County Bar Association:**

James, Frank, Los Angeles.  
Kemp, John W., Los Angeles.  
Young, Milton K., Los Angeles.

**Nevada County Bar Association:**

Armstrong, E. H., Grass Valley.  
Nilon, Frank M., Nevada City.  
Searls, Carroll, Nevada City.

**Pasadena Bar Association:**

Morin, J. W., Pasadena.  
Rowland, A. Lincoln, Pasadena.  
Waldo, George E., Pasadena.

**Riverside County Bar Association:**

Craig, Hugh H., Riverside.  
Estudilh, Miguel, Riverside.  
Evans, Lyman, Riverside.

**Sacramento Bar Association:**

Butler, J. W. S., Sacramento.  
Devlin, Wm. H., Sacramento.  
Hatfield, V. L., Sacramento.

**San Diego Bar Association:**

Bischoff, Henry J., San Diego.  
Daney, Eugene, San Diego.  
Mirow, William G., San Diego.  
Mossholder, W. H., San Diego.

**San Francisco Bar Association:**

Bell, Golden W., San Francisco.  
Harrison, Maurice E., San Francisco.  
Hunt, William H., San Francisco.  
Kidd, A. M., San Francisco.  
Watt, Rolla B., San Francisco.

**San Joaquin County Bar Association:**

Levinsky, Arthur L., Stockton.  
Reudon, O. P., Stockton.

**Santa Clara County Bar Association:**

Gosbey, P. F., San Jose.  
O'Neill, R. K., San Jose.

**Yoho County Bar Association:**

Bailey, A. G., Woodland.

**CANADA.**

**Canadian Bar Association:**

Baxter, Jno. B. M., St. John.  
Davison, Geo. M., Vancouver.  
Martin J. E., Montreal.

**Vancouver Bar Association:**  
Taylor, S. S., Vancouver.

**COLORADO.**

**Colorado Bar Association:**  
O'Donnell, T. J., Denver.  
**Denver Bar Association:**  
Lathrop, Mary F., Denver.

**CONNECTICUT.**

**Connecticut State Bar Association:**  
Avery, O. L., Groton.  
Brosmith, William, Hartford.  
Day, Edward M., Hartford.  
**Hartford County Bar Association:**  
Brosmith, William, Hartford.  
Day, Edward M., Hartford.  
**New Haven Bar Association:**  
Beers, George E., New Haven.

**DELAWARE.**

**New Castle County Bar Association:**  
Haffey, J. P., Wilmington.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**

**District of Columbia Bar Association:**  
Carusi, Charles F., Washington.  
Chamberlin, Justin Morrill, Washington.  
King, George A., Washington.  
Sullivan, William O., Washington.  
Taliaferro, Sidney F., Washington.  
**Women's Bar Association:**  
Freebey, Harriet, Washington.  
Moyers, Ida M., Washington.  
Pike, Katharine R., Washington.

**FLORIDA.**

**Florida Bar Association:**  
Hampton, Hilton S., Tampa.  
**Florida State Bar Association:**  
Axtell, E. R., Jacksonville.  
Orichlow, W. B., Shelby, Bradentown.  
Hampton, W. W., Gainesville.  
Hunter, William, Tampa.  
Loftin, Scott M., Jacksonville.  
**Jacksonville Bar Association:**  
Gibbs, George Cooper, Jacksonville.

**GEORGIA.**

**Atlanta Bar Association:**  
Powell, Arthur Gray, Atlanta.  
**Georgia Bar Association:**  
Gilbert, S. Price, Atlanta.  
Powell, Arthur Gray, Atlanta.  
Sibley, John A., Atlanta.  
**Savannah Bar Association:**  
Oliver, Francis McDonald, Savannah.

**HAWAII.**

**Hawaii Bar Association:**  
Marx, Benj. L., Honolulu.

**IDAHO.**

**Idaho State Bar Association:**  
Ailshie, James F., Coeur d'Alene.  
Bothwell, James R., Twin Falls.  
Booth, O. M., Pocatello.  
Hawley, James H., Boise.

**ILLINOIS.**

**Chicago Bar Association:**  
Howe, Thomas Francis, Chicago.  
MacChesney, Nathan William, Chicago.  
**East St. Louis Bar Association:**  
Whitnel, L. O., East St. Louis.  
**Illinois Bar Association:**  
Goodwin, Clarence N., Chicago.  
Hay, Logan, Springfield.  
Montgomery, John R., Chicago.  
**Lawyers Association of Illinois:**  
Van Natta, John E., Chicago.  
Shabad, Henry M., Chicago.  
**Mcultrie County Bar Association:**  
Patterson, C. R., Sullivan.  
**Patent Law Association of Chicago:**  
Barnett, O. R., Chicago.  
**Pike County Bar Association:**  
Higbee, Harry, Pittsfield.  
**Rockford Bar Association:**  
Early, A. D., Rockford.

**INDIANA.**

**Indiana State Bar Association:**  
Davis, Paul G., Indianapolis.  
Ewbank, Louis B., Indianapolis.  
Martindale, Charles, Indianapolis.  
Moore, Merrill, Indianapolis.  
Shirley, O. C., Indianapolis.  
**Indianapolis Bar Association:**  
Rooker, William V., Indianapolis.  
**Fountain County Bar Association:**  
Ratcliff, O. B., Covington.  
**Grant County Bar Association:**  
Heavilin, Roscoe A., Marion.  
**Howard County Bar Association:**  
Kirkpatrick, Lex J., Kokomo.

**IOWA.**

**Delaware County Bar Association:**  
Carr, E. M., Manchester.  
**Hamilton County Bar Association:**  
Martin, Wesley, Webster City.  
**Iowa State Bar Association:**  
Devitt, James A., Oskaloosa.  
Wisdom, Frank, Bedford.

**Keokuk Bar Association:**

Sawyer, Hazen I., Keokuk.

**Mahaska County Bar Association:**

Ver Ploeg, O., Oskaloosa.

**Muscatine County Bar Association:**

Devitt, J. F., Muscatine.

**Polk County Bar Association:**

Miller, Jesse A., Des Moines.

**KANSAS.****Lyon County Bar Association:**

Ganse, Henry E., Emporia.

**Shawnee County Bar Association:**

Drenning, Frank G., Topeka.

**KENTUCKY.****Franklin County Bar Association:**

Weitzel, George T., Frankfort.

**Kentucky Bar Association:**

Doolan, John O., Louisville.

Rutledge, Arthur Middleton, Louisville.

**Louisville Bar Association:**

Rutledge, Arthur Middleton, Louisville.

**LOUISIANA.****Louisiana Bar Association:**

Hart, W. O., New Orleans.

Lemann, Walter, Donaldsonville.

Rice, Frazer L., New Orleans.

Young, W. W., New Orleans.

**New Orleans Bar Association:**

Spearing, J. Zach, New Orleans.

**MAINE.****Maine State Bar Association:**

Ritchie, Arthur.

**MARYLAND.****Baltimore City Bar Association:**

Hinkley, John, Baltimore.

Kemp, W. Thomas, Baltimore.

**Maryland State Bar Association:**

Briscoe, John P., Prince Frederick.

Gorter, James P., Baltimore.

Lamar, W. H., Rockville.

**MASSACHUSETTS.****Bar Association of City of Boston:**

Lowell, John, Boston.

**Fall River Bar Association:**

Buffinton, Harold S. R., Fall River.

**Massachusetts State Bar Association:**

Clapp, Robert P., Lexington.

Smith, Reginald Hever, Boston.

Williston, Samuel, Cambridge.

**Middlesex County Bar Association:**

Clapp, Robert P., Lexington.

**MICHIGAN.****Detroit Bar Association:**

Hull, Oscar O., Detroit.

Millis, Wade, Detroit.

**Michigan State Bar Association:**

Bates, Henry M., Ann Arbor.

Corliss, John B., Detroit.

Coagrove, P. T., Hastings.

**MINNESOTA.****Hennepin County Bar Association:**

Brown, Rome G., Minneapolis.

Child, S. R., Minneapolis.

Junell, John, Minneapolis.

Mitchell, Morris B., Minneapolis.

**Minneapolis Bar Association:**

Shearer, James D., Minneapolis.

Ward, DeForrest, Fairmont.

**Minnesota State Bar Association:**

Brown, Rome G., Minneapolis.

Bruce, Andrew A., Minneapolis.

Burr, Stiles W., St. Paul.

Deutsch, Henry, Minneapolis.

Sanborn, Bruce W., St. Paul.

**Ramsey County Bar Association:**

Burr, Stiles W., St. Paul.

Farnham, Charles W., St. Paul.

Graves, William G., St. Paul.

**MISSOURI.****Kansas City Bar Association:**

Harkless, James H., Kansas City.

Piatt, W. H. H., Kansas City.

Wylde, L. Newton, Kansas City.

**Missouri Bar Association:**

Boyle, Murat, Kansas City.

Cloud, W. H., Kansas City.

**St. Louis Bar Association:**

Barth, Irvin V., St. Louis.

McQuillin, Eugene, St. Louis.

**MONTANA.****Montana Bar Association:**

Spaulding, O. A., Helena.

**NEBRASKA.****Nebraska State Bar Association:**

Blackburn, Thos. W., Omaha.

**Omaha Bar Association:**

Van Orsdel, R. A., Omaha.

**NEVADA.****Nevada Bar Association:**

Brown, Hugh Henry, Tonopah.

Norcross, Frank H., Reno.

Warren, Anna M., Reno.

**Nye County Bar Association:**

Averhill, Mark R., Tonopah.



**Washoe County Bar Association:**  
 Mashburn, Arthur Gray, Reno.  
 Summerfield, Lester D., Reno.  
 Woodburn, William, Reno.

**NEW JERSEY.**

**New Jersey Bar Association:**  
 Dumont, Wayne, Paterson.  
 Starr, Lewis, Camden.  
**Lawyer's Club of Essex County:**  
 Skinner, Alfred F., Newark.

**NEW MEXICO.**

**New Mexico State Bar Association:**  
 Bowman, Harry S., Santa Fe.  
 Edwards, A. M., Santa Fe.

**NEW YORK.**

**Albany Bar Association:**  
 Lawyer, George, Albany.  
**Albany County Bar Association:**  
 Wadhams, Frederick E., Albany.  
**New York City Bar Association:**  
 Alexander, Charles B., New York City.  
 Burlingham, Chas. O., New York City.  
 Taft, Henry W., New York City.  
**New York County Association of the  
 Criminal Bar:**  
 Rosenberg, Ely, Manhattan.  
**New York County Lawyers Association:**  
 Boston, Charles A., New York City.  
 Cohen, Julius Henry, New York City.  
 Taft, Henry W., New York City.  
**New York State Bar Association:**  
 Bond, George Hopkins, Syracuse.  
 Hill, Henry W., Buffalo.  
 Lewis, Ceylon H., New York City.  
 Maccorkle, Walter L., New York City.  
 Terry, Charles Thaddeus, New York  
 City.  
**Onondaga County Bar Association:**  
 Bond, George Hopkins, Syracuse.  
**Rochester Bar Association:**  
 O'Grady, James M. E., Rochester.  
**Tompkins County Bar Association:**  
 Tarbell, George S., Ithaca.

**NORTH CAROLINA.**

**North Carolina Bar Association:**  
 Alexander, Julia M., Charlotte.  
 Person, W. M., Louisburg.  
 Smith, R. L., Albermarle.  
 Thompson, Frank, Jacksonville.

**NORTH DAKOTA.**

**Fourth Judicial District:**  
 Ellsworth, S. E., Jamestown.

**North Dakota Bar Association:**  
 Bangs, Geo. A., Grand Forks.  
 Bronson, Harrison A., Bismarck.  
 Combs, Lee, Valley City.

**OHIO.**

**Allen County Bar Association:**  
 Mackenzie, Ralph P., Lima.  
**Butler County Bar Association:**  
 Murphy, Clarence, Hamilton.  
**Cincinnati Bar Association:**  
 Pogue, Province M., Cincinnati.  
**Cleveland Bar Association:**  
 Garfield, John M., Cleveland.  
 Scott, Frank O., Cleveland.  
**Cuyahoga County Bar Association:**  
 Vickery, Willis, Cleveland.  
**Mahoning County Bar Association:**  
 Conroy, S. S., Youngstown.  
**Norwalk Bar Association:**  
 Craig, G. Ray, Norwalk.  
**Ohio State Bar Association:**  
 Alcorn, Albert D., Cincinnati.  
 Olevenger, F. M. O., Wilmington.  
 Pomerene, W. R., Columbus.

**OKLAHOMA.**

**Oklahoma Bar Association:**  
 Hagan, Horace H., Tulsa.  
 McPherson, Charles E., Durant.  
 Wells, Frank, Oklahoma City.

**OREGON.**

**Lane County Bar Association:**  
 Hale, William G., Eugene.  
 Immel, E. O., Eugene.  
**Oregon State Bar Association:**  
 Cohn, Charles S., Portland.  
 Coashow, O. P., Roseburg.  
 Hale, William G., Eugene.  
 Kerr, James B., Portland.  
 Ridgway, Albert B., Veriland.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**

**Allegheny County Bar Association:**  
 Wright, J. Merrill, Pittsburgh.  
**Beaver County Bar Association:**  
 Moorhead, F. G., Beaver.  
**Blair County Bar Association:**  
 Patterson, Marion D., Hollidaysburg.  
**Dauphin County Bar Association:**  
 Hargest, William M., Harrisburg.  
**Delaware County Bar Association:**  
 Hannum, Howard E., Chester.  
**Law Association of Philadelphia:**  
 Merchant, Edward, Philadelphia.  
 Shick, Robert P., Philadelphia.

**Pennsylvania Bar Association:**

Borneman, Henry S., Philadelphia.  
 Crawford, Winfield W., Philadelphia.  
 Hannum, John B., Chester.  
 Hazzard, Vernon, Monongahela.  
 Martin, Richard W., Pittsburgh.

**Pittsburg Bar Association:**

Stem, A. C., Pittsburgh.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.****South Carolina Bar Association:**

Huger, Alfred, Charleston.  
 Otts, Cornelius, Spartanburg.  
 Thomas, John P., Jr., Columbia.

**SOUTH DAKOTA:****Minnehaha County Bar Association:**

Teigen, Tore, Sioux Falls.

**South Dakota Bar Association:**

Cherry, U. S. G., Sioux Falls.  
 Mason, W. F., Aberdeen.  
 Patterson, E. O., Dallas.

**TENNESSEE.****Chattanooga Bar Association:**

Swaney, W. B., Chattanooga.

**Jackson Bar Association:**

Newman, Claire B., Jackson.

**Tennessee State Bar Association:**

Owen, William A., Covington.  
 Swaney, W. B., Chattanooga.

**TEXAS.****Texas Bar Association:**

Britain, A. H., Wichita Falls.  
 Burges, William H., El Paso.  
 Cooke, Clay, Fort Worth.  
 Todd, Charles A., Texarkana.  
 Frank, D. A., Dallas.

**UTAH.****Utah State Bar Association:**

Bagby, Emmett, M., Salt Lake City.  
 Lee, E. O., Salt Lake City.  
 MacLane, John F., Salt Lake City.

**VERMONT.****Vermont Bar Association:**

Button, Charles I., Middlebury.  
 Hagan, Geo. M., St. Albans.  
 Young, George B., Montpelier.

**VIRGINIA.****Norfolk Bar Association:**

Shelton, Thomas W., Norfolk.

**Richmond Bar Association:**

Chichester, O. M., Richmond.  
 Peyton, Robert E., Jr., Richmond.

**Virginia State Bar Association:**

Caton, Jas. R., Alexandria.  
 Massie, Eugene C., Richmond.

**WASHINGTON.****Mason-Thurston County Bar Association:**

Tyler, Albert W., Olympia.

**Seattle Bar Association:**

McLaren, W. G., Seattle.  
 Thorgrimson, A. B., Seattle.

**Spokane County Bar Association:**

Hamblen, L. R., Spokane.  
 Kizer, B. H., Spokane.  
 Lindsley, Joseph, Spokane.

**Washington State Bar Association:**

Bates, Charles O., Tacoma.  
 Chadwick, S. J., Seattle.  
 Grady, Thomas E., Yakima.  
 Tolman, Warner W., Olympia.

**Yakima County Bar Association:**

Delle, Lee C., Yakima.

**WEST VIRGINIA.****Kanawha County Bar Association:**

Preston, John J. D., Charleston.

**West Virginia Bar Association:**

Madden, Joseph Warren, Morgantown.

**WISCONSIN.****Milwaukee County Bar Association:**

Hudnall, Geo. B., Milwaukee.  
 Lecher, Louis A., Milwaukee.

**Racine County Bar Association:**

Thompson, William D., Racine.

**Waukesha County Bar Association:**

Frame, H. J., Waukesha.

**Wisconsin State Bar Association:**

Owen, W. O., Madison.  
 Shea, William F., Ashland.  
 Thompson, William D., Racine.

**WYOMING.****Wyoming State Bar Association:**

Kinhead, W. O., Cheyenne.

Bar Associations Represented, 147.

Delegates Registered, 297.

**PROCEEDINGS**  
**OF THE**  
**SECTION OF PATENT, TRADE-MARK AND**  
**COPYRIGHT LAW**

The Section met in annual meeting at Native Sons' Building, San Francisco, California, on August 9, 1922, at 2 P. M., the Chairman of the Section, A. C. Paul, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, presiding.

The Chairman appointed William K. White, of San Francisco, to serve as secretary of the meeting.

The Chairman appointed Messers. Whittlesey, Totten and White, a committee to nominate officers of the Section and a member of the council for the coming year.

Mr. Edward S. Rogers, as Chairman of the Trade-Mark Committee, submitted the report and recommendations of that committee in respect to a revised Trade-Mark Act. The proposed bill, as recommended by the committee, was amended by substituting, in Section 31 thereof, the words "used for the purpose of identifying any merchandise or business" for the words "which is entitled to registration under the terms of this act whether registered or not."

The proposed bill, as so amended, was approved by the Section, and the Chairman of the Section was instructed to submit the same to the American Bar Association in connection with a resolution authorizing the Section to present the proposed bill to Congress as one endorsed by the American Bar Association.

Upon motion, the Trade-Mark Committee was instructed to study the trade-mark laws of the several states and make a report thereon at the next meeting of the Section.

Upon motion, the Chairman was instructed to appoint a committee to study the patent statutes and make a report thereon at the next meeting of the Section.

Upon motion, it was resolved: "That a committee be appointed to aid in the preparation of a bill providing for the grant

of such compulsory licenses, if any, as may be necessary for the national defense."

Upon motion, the Chairman was instructed to call a special meeting of the Section at Washington at a time to be designated by the Chairman.

The Chairman was authorized to submit to the Committee on Professional Ethics and Grievances the letter addressed to the Chairman by the Honorable Commissioner of Patents in relation to the recommendations of the said committee.

Upon motion, Mr. Edson's proposed resolutions were laid on the table.

The nominating committee submitted the following nominations:

Chairman, Charles E. Brock, of Cleveland; Vice-Chairman, Edward S. Rogers, of Chicago; Treasurer, Alfred M. Allen, of Cincinnati; Secretary, Eugene Mason, of Washington; Member of Council, Ellis Spear, of Boston.

The officers so nominated were thereupon elected.

There being no further business before the Section, the meeting was adjourned *sine die*.

WILLIAM K. WHITE, *Acting Secretary*.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECTION OF CRIMINAL LAW

The third annual meeting of the Section of Criminal Law of the American Bar Association was held at San Francisco, California, Tuesday, August 8, 1922, at 2.30 P. M. and 8.30 P. M. in Yosemite Hall, Native Sons' Building.

Thomas J. O'Donnell, of Colorado, presided at both sessions.

Attorney General U. S. Webb, of California, delivered the address of welcome. Among other things, he said "The world is disturbed. Doubt and fear are abroad in the land. Confidence has been shaken. Hope is impaired. And the re-establishment of the conditions that existed a few years ago is imperative, and it is well that the best minds of the nation be addressed to that serious task. The National Bar Association, because of the profession and the position of its members, and because of its numbers, is in a better position to go forward in the accomplishment of this work, in the shaping of policies, in the establishment and recommendation of doctrines, than any other institution or concern; and no more important work will engage the attention of any Section of the National Bar Association than that to which the Criminal Section is addressing itself. The prevention, prosecution, and punishment of crime is one of the most serious and difficult problems of government anywhere; and the success of a government in dealing with crime marks to a large degree the success of that government." He then gave a most interesting talk upon the duty of all citizens to stand behind the government in the enforcement of the criminal law and particularly laid stress upon the fact that mere technicalities should not overturn a conviction of a criminal when it was demonstrated from the evidence that the criminal was guilty of the crime charged. He cited the California constitutional amendment which covered this point and suggested that all of the states should write a similar provision into their statute law.

He extended to all of the members present a most cordial welcome, and his speech was the keynote of the business subsequently considered.

Annette Abbott Adams, of San Francisco, read a letter from President Floyd E. Thompson, of Rock Island, Illinois. He suggested that the Section cooperate with the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology in formulating a plan which may be uniformly adopted by the federal government and the several state governments, by which vital statistics in crime may be gathered and preserved.

Professor A. M. Kidd, of the University of California, opened a general discussion on the three chief factors in the administration of justice. This was considered under the following heads:

1. The men by whom it is administered.
2. The machinery of legal and political institutions by which they administer justice.
3. The environment in which they do so.

*(For Discussion of Professor Kidd, see page 614.)*

At the conclusion of Professor Kidd's remarks a general discussion ensued in which Judge Pam, of Chicago, Judge Bruce, of North Dakota, Judge Willis, of Los Angeles, Justice Carter, of Illinois, and others participated.

The question of probation was carefully considered in connection with the so-called wave of crime, and the endeavors to enforce the Prohibition Amendment. The entire meeting agreed that the chief element in satisfactory probation was to secure competent probation officers who would be given the proper protection of the law for their probationers in working out their salvation and reclaiming them for a law-abiding life.

The indeterminate sentence also came in for careful consideration in connection with probation, and the efforts to take from judge or jury power to fix sentences. The most important element considered was that when a prisoner was sentenced for a minimum and maximum sentence, that unless it is for the benefit of society, he should not automatically be placed on parole at the expiration of the minimum sentence. He should be held until it is safe for him to return to society, whether that be at

the expiration of the minimum sentence or until he has completed the maximum.

The Section thereupon adopted the following resolutions:

It has been said that "The three chief factors in the administration of justice are: (1) the men by whom it is administered; (2) the machinery of legal and political institutions by means of which they administer justice; and (3), the environment in which they do so." It is the second factor that offers by far the greatest possibilities of legislative change, the limits of effective action being conditioned, however, by the other factors. These factors have been thoroughly analyzed in the study from which the above quotation is taken, "Criminal Justice in Cleveland." The time is ripe for a comprehensive restatement of the criminal law. The Italians have already begun the task. We therefore urge the preparation of a uniform code of criminal law and procedure, and suggest that this Section cooperate for this purpose with the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, with the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, and with other interested bodies.

It is realized that the foregoing program will take years for completion, and that in the meantime there are certain defects which can be remedied. It is, therefore, recommended that the following principles be affirmed and that this Section draft or procure the drafting of laws to put these principles into effect, and report at the next annual meeting.

I. That it be possible to dispose of a criminal case finally on a plea of guilty at the preliminary examination, and that after a plea of not guilty an information be filed immediately at the conclusion of the preliminary hearing.

II. That an habitual offender's act be passed, making it possible for habitual offenders and recidivists to be detained as long as necessary.

III. That all sentences be indeterminate.

IV. That probation and parole be centered in a board. That this board be provided with the necessary medical, psychiatric, and sociological assistance to find out the character of the men that they are dealing with; that institutions be provided, sufficient in number to protect the public, and sufficiently diversified to afford the most effective treatment in the different classes of offenders.

Chief of Police August Vollmer, of Berkeley, California, addressed the Section as follows:

I am speaking as an ordinary, everyday cop, without the scientific training which you gentlemen have, and without the knowledge of the law which you possess; but, as one of the policemen dealing with the practical problems of everyday criminal life.

We in the police field recognize the fact that justice is rather slow. We believe, however, that there is no necessity for making any great changes. We have rather an optimistic feeling that, after all, the American people will solve their problems in the way they have always solved them. We don't believe that agitators



are going to cut our country into halves, or that they have a panacea for all our ills.

In speaking of criminal statistics, we mean the actual number of crimes committed in a community, not the number of arrests, necessarily. What we want to know is how many murders are committed, say in the City of Detroit, how many burglaries, and how many robberies, so that we may compare those crimes with the years gone by, and with the increase in population; and then there is some chance for us to determine whether or not there has been any increase in criminal conditions in a given community. As a matter of fact, under the unified court system now in vogue, in Detroit, they have decreased crime in that city just 58 per cent. If a man can be brought in today, charged with a felony, and the following day be committed to the penitentiary or to a receiving institution, it would seem that the people of the community should be satisfied with that type of justice. It is certainly rapid enough. I would suggest that you study the unified court law in Detroit and determine whether it will apply to the rest of the country.

As practical men, we recognize the fact that every individual here differs in temperament. Those temperamental qualities alone are probably sufficient for some of us to be committed to institutions. We all have the same basic instincts, but the strength of those instincts differs in all of us. Some of us have a very highly developed pugnacious instinct, others a well developed acquisitive instinct, and so on. As I say, these instincts differ in every individual, and they make up the differences in our dispositions; and our dispositions are frequently the cause of individuals being committed to institutions.

It has been said that for every impulse there is either action or reaction. Every time we feel an impulse to do something there is a negative tendency not to do it. Now, in some individuals we see an absolute lack of control of the will, or what may be called a defect in the volitional field, and they do things which they recognize as wrong; they strive with all their might not to give way to the impulses, and after they have given way to them they experience a feeling of relief.

We recognize from studies that have been made that defects in intelligence may be wholly responsible for an individual's

delinquency. Again, delinquency may be due entirely to an individual's environment; early in his life, due to the fact that he hadn't been taught habits of industry, obedience, or truthfulness, he started on the road which finally led him into the hands of the police. When we consider all of the inherent qualities, and consider them also in relation to the individual's environment, we know that there must of necessity be different types of individuals.

How can a court under the present state of affairs pass judgment upon a person unless it knows all of the factors of heredity and environment that are behind that individual? Doesn't it seem reasonable, doesn't it appear sensible, for us to study the individual in his entirety? And that can only be done by men scientifically trained to do it. The human mind is very complex, and there are so many causes to be considered in connection with misbehavior that it is utterly inconceivable that any person can know all about a human being in the few minutes he appears before the judge in court; and I believe, that every man who is brought before the bar of justice should be tried for the act. Did, or did he not, commit the offense? And the question of his responsibility should be a matter to be passed on later, after the trial, and after the offender has been committed to an institution for study. If the man can be reclaimed, place him back in society and give him a chance, not the chance as we know it today, but without the stigma of a felon. Send the delinquents to a receiving institution where there is a specialist in human behavior. It is necessary, however, to provide the right type of institutions under scientific management for that work.

Captain Duncan Matheson, of the San Francisco Police Department, gave a most interesting experience of police work in the California metropolis. He emphasized the errors that had been made in legislation to try and cure the ills of the body politic. He recommended repealing all laws passed in the last twenty-five years, and to start a new period. He suggested three necessary elements in solving the problem of crime, education, housing, and religion. To establish the old religious life again, and to go back to the old home life, would keep many of our boys from going into the penitentiary. The home training, the

religious instruction and full school education are the fundamentals on which we must work to solve the problem.

Others followed along similar lines, and those who took part were W. H. Nicholl, Esq., of San Francisco, Judge Cole, of Imperial County, California, Judge Bardin, of Monterey, California, and Chairman O'Donnell, and all added excellent contributions to this discussion.

A motion was carried that a committee be appointed to consider these facts and report on the same at the next annual meeting.

At the evening session there were three most important papers submitted for consideration and discussion.

Dr. John A. Larsen, of Berkeley, California, addressed the meeting on "The Lie Detector and Other Deception Tests," and illustrated the same with lantern slides of actual cases.

*(For Address of Dr. Larsen, see page 619.)*

He was followed by Dr. Herman M. Adler, Criminologist of the Department of Public Welfare of the State of Illinois, who spoke on "The Interests of Psychiatry in Criminal Procedure."

*(For Address of Dr. Adler, see page 629.)*

At the conclusion of his most interesting talk, Hon. Andrew A. Bruce, Professor of Law of the University of Minnesota, spoke on "The Possibilities and Limitations of Modern Medico-Psychiatric Methods." He compared the Lie Detector as a wonderful thing for the probation officer or a man in the penitentiary to experiment with, but was a little doubtful as to its efficiency in a court of law as a positive basis for conviction or acquittal. He very much doubted if you could get any jury to pay any attention to a Lie Detector, and compared such a trial in court as to the old time "Trial by Ordeal." Summing up, he paid tribute to our present day methods and emphasized what we need more than anything else is enough courts, with the proper officials, to honestly enforce the law.

The following officers were elected for the year:

Chairman, Floyd E. Thompson, Rock Island, Illinois; Vice-Chairman, William O. Hart, New Orleans, Louisiana; Secretary-Treasurer, Edwin M. Abbott, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Council: Roscoe Pound, Chairman, Cambridge, Massachusetts; John G. Buchanan, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Frank G. Denning, Topeka, Kansas; W. H. Clifton, Aberdeen, Mississippi; F. B. Crossley, Chicago, Illinois; Lawrence McDaniel, St. Louis, Missouri; Annette Abbott Adams, San Francisco, California; Thos. J. O'Donnell, Denver, Colorado; M. A. Kidd, Berkeley, California.

Both meetings were well attended, and the discussions were most helpful and enjoyed by everyone present.

EDWIN M. ABBOTT, *Secretary*.

# THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

BY

A. M. KIDD,

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, CAL.

The remarks of our President on the subject of criminal procedure are well taken. The subject is a difficult one, and, above all, we must avoid nostrums and hasty remedies in seeking its solution. Mention is made in the resolutions of the analysis made of conditions in Cleveland. Of course, it would be a misfortune to have an epidemic of surveys such as that, because, while Cleveland is not the same as New York, and New York is not the same as Los Angeles, and Los Angeles is not the same as Chicago, nevertheless there is so much in common that really you can read page after page of one survey and gain a general idea of all, and by substituting at the top the name of your own city in place of Cleveland, you have a picture of your local conditions.

As General Webb spoke, there occurred to me one of the dangers which was pointed out in that survey of Cleveland, one difficulty in the way of reform, and that is the common mode of thinking which seeks to explain everything by one cause, and to cure every ill by some one sovereign remedy. As General Webb referred to the development of appellate practice in this state, I remembered that when that constitutional amendment was first suggested, some three or four years before it was put before the people, intelligent and educated men insisted that the whole trouble with our criminal procedure was the fact that appellate courts reversed convictions. When I questioned that, they seemed to think there was something wrong with me, and they pointed to the English system. As a matter of fact, the English didn't reverse criminal cases, very naturally, because they didn't have any court of criminal appeals at the time. They didn't get such a court until 1907, and since they organized it, they have reversed far more cases than we have. As General Webb has said, we have put California appellate procedure on a good foun-

dation. It is satisfactory. Of course, there could be improvements, but on the whole it works well.

Now, where is the trouble? It is the work of some survey, such as the Cleveland Survey, to point to the causes and to point to the fact that there is no one cause. As Dean Pound says, "the first thing is the men by whom the system is administered." Changing the men isn't a matter of turning the rascals out of office and putting new ones in, but it is a matter of raising the standards of admission to the Bar, better training in criminology of those who are to administer the criminal law, and other slow acting remedies. The effects will not be apparent for years.

The third condition found in the resolutions is environment. Some of you may be Socialists, others may be standpatters, and you may have different views as to the way in which environment may be improved. We, as a Bar Association, or as a Section of the Bar Association, can merely recommend changes in the machinery of legal and political institutions by which in a given environment the men who are administering the criminal law will be able to act more efficiently.

So the point I should like to emphasize is this: To beware of single causes. There are men today who will tell you that the trouble with our system is that the defendant cannot be compelled to take the stand: that when you correct that you cure the principal cause of crime. Others will say it is the indeterminate sentence. Others will say it is probation. A careful study will reveal conclusively that there many causes.

But why talk about it? Why not make a beginning? Almost the only legislation in this country that has not been of a hasty crude type has been the work of the American Bar Association; and it is our hope in this Section that we may prevail upon the American Bar Association to cooperate with these organizations mentioned in the resolutions in a real work, an exploration of the causes, the keeping of uniform records, and the ascertainment of information, as our President suggested in his letter, to the end that a carefully advised revision of our laws may be secured.

The statistics that General Webb gave, while they show some improvement in California conditions, do not altogether reveal the difficulties, because again, as this Cleveland Survey shows,

the trouble is, to a considerable extent, a difficulty that comes with large cities, and from conditions that come about in large cities. If you have a sparsely settled country and you put a good judge on the Bench, and have a good sheriff, they will handle things fairly well; but it is in the big city, where no one man is responsible, that the trouble comes.

An investigation of some of the statistics in San Francisco, two or three years ago, showed about this for one year—I think that year was worse than the succeeding years, but nevertheless it shows the same condition that the Cleveland Report shows—that there were approximately three thousand complaints for felony, and about six hundred held over for trial. Of those six hundred held over for trial, about one hundred went to San Quentin. Now, what is the answer? In other words, the chances are just about one in thirty of a person who is complained about for committing a felony, that he will ever reach state's prison. In most of the counties the statistics are better than that, but we have to devise a system that will work in the cities, because that is where the principal trouble arises.

Not to delay the discussion any further, I simply want to call attention to one or two of the things that are causing trouble.

It is very hard to place the responsibility for this failure. It may be in the police. Sometimes they arrest too many persons; in some counties they do. Then they don't always get the evidence. We know that happens in some counties, and you cannot get convictions if the police departments don't function properly. In one of our counties around the Bay, they change their Chief of Police every few months, and you can't expect to have an efficient police system where that takes place. Sometimes the police for good reasons want to protect a criminal. And then the police judge may dismiss a case, or grant a sort of informal probation. The judge of the superior court may do the same thing. After all, judges are only human, and if responsible persons and friends come to them and say, "This is a man to whom probation is going to be beneficial if granted," naturally they will grant probation. Then the district attorney may have certain persons whom it is desirable not to prosecute; police departments of other cities may have favorites, and they may say, "Please lay off of this fellow, he is useful to us." Well, there is nothing very bad in it. Perhaps it is desirable that



certain persons should be dismissed; perhaps the information they give the police or the district attorney is worth it. But the point is this: That the responsibility is not concentrated in any one person. It is subdivided. Some get out because the police do not prosecute; some get out because the police judge wants them to have probation; some get out because the judge of the superior court wants the same thing; and some get out because the jury acquits. In other words, you have so many hurdles to be jumped before the criminal can get into state's prison that it is not remarkable that the prosecution somewhere along the line stumbles.

What we suggest, therefore, for your serious discussion is this: Try to speed up the machinery in such a way that wherever it is reasonably possible, trials shall follow soon after the arrest, and then concentrate in one body, or two bodies if you like, but I mean an impartial body, the question of probation and parole, so that the police can no longer "pass the buck" to the district attorney, and the district attorney to the police judge, and that judge to the judge of the Superior Court. Concentrate the responsibility for probation and parole in a body. And, secondly, have that body so equipped that it can act intelligently. There are, of course, some judges who do understand the situation very well. Nearly every judge thinks he does, but he has his doubts as to his colleagues. That reminds me of something that Lord Bowen once said concerning the drafting of a memorial to the queen. It began "Conscious as we are of our imperfections," and he moved to amend it to read, "Conscious as we are of each other's imperfections."

In some of the cities where there is more than one judge, they are passed from one department to another, so that a judge may only sit in the criminal department for perhaps a year, and then be transferred to a civil division, and you can see that it is impossible for a judge under those circumstances to know the nature and character of the people with whom he is dealing, even if he has had some training along that line. Furthermore, in trying cases under our system, the defendant must be convicted of the crime with which he is charged, and must be convicted on evidence of that crime, and not on evidence of other crimes. In other words, he is not to be convicted on general principles. But that means that it is very seldom that the judge can ever know just why this defendant did the act. Of course,

when the question is asked after conviction, "Have you any reason why sentence should not now be pronounced?" the judge may then look into it, but he hasn't the machinery, and he usually hasn't the time for making an investigation.

There are, therefore, three suggestions which I would make. The first is to speed up the administration of justice. The second is to put the power of probation and parole in the hands of a central board. And the third is to equip that board with the proper machinery, with medical men, psychiatrists and sociologists, so that they can find out why a person commits a crime.

Here is one illustration, out of hundreds that might be given, of facts which do not come to the attention of judges. A boy over in Berkeley started on a career of delinquency, and there hasn't been a year since when he hasn't committed some act for which, if he were old enough, he would have gone to state's prison. He usually committed his offenses in different places so that he came up before different judges each time, and, being a nice looking boy and so young, the judges usually let him go, not knowing of the other offenses which he had committed in other places. That worked until he went up north of the United States, into Vancouver, and committed an offense, and they gave him a two-year "jolt," as it is called. That was good as far as it went; it kept him out of trouble for two years, but a boy spending two years in the Vancouver jail, or in any other jail, usually becomes educated in the ways of crime, and when he got out of there he came down here and committed another crime. There were no statistics or system of identification available and his record wasn't before the judge here. He is just over twenty-one, and the judge said it would be ridiculous to send that boy to San Quentin; that he would send him to the Reform School at Ione. Well, he was too tough for the Reform School, and they sent him back, and he is now running at large in the community, ready to commit more crimes.

The remedy for that, as the President of our Section has said, is a very careful collection of statistics, the establishment of a National Bureau of Identification, and the equipment of each office, which has the power of probation and parole, with these statistics, and with a personnel to make an individual examination of each delinquent.

## THE BERKELEY LIE DETECTOR AND OTHER DECEPTION TESTS.

BY  
JOHN A. LARSEN,  
OF BERKELEY, CAL.

Since deception plays such an important rôle on the witness stand and in criminal investigation, it is imperative that the criminologist should become familiar with some of the manifestations of it and the methods employed in the study of the deception process.

The earliest account of a case of deception is in the Bible where King Solomon is called upon to decide which of two women who claim the same child is lying. He settled the dilemma by ordering the child to be cut into two pieces whereupon the mother renounced her claim and the liar maintained silence. There has long been a deception test in the Orient which is based upon psycho-physiological principle. The accused is requested to chew rice and then to spit it out and if the rice is dry the suspect is deemed guilty as the fear of the guilty suspect was supposed to inhibit the secretion of saliva. In India it has been stated that it is possible to detect deception by the movement of the big toe of the witness. Whenever the accused lies there is a movement of the big toe. In a much cruder fashion the English attempted to detect guilt by methods known collectively as the ordeal. Thus if the accused were thrown into a river and sank he was innocent, but if he lived he was deemed guilty. This method has been supplanted by the more modern third degree. Although this procedure is supposedly extant, now and then one hears of its practice. In general, whatever method breaks down the resistance of the suspect is employed. Thus if a man is addicted to the excessive use of tobacco he is not allowed any or he is deprived of sleep for days while relays of detectives work him. In one case related to the writer, a detective in a large city held a gun against the head of the suspect and told him to come through.

Aside from humanitarian considerations one important objection to this method is that cases have been known where innocent men have broken down under the strain and admitted complicity in a crime of which they were innocent.

With the evolution of science and the correlation of observations from the fields of physiology and psychology, a truer conception of human behavior is being constructed. A true conception of the processes underlying deception is still to be had. Without attempting to analyze the deception syndrome it is sufficient at this point to emphasize that psychologists attribute to the emotion fear a very important rôle. Sir William James and others agree in defining an emotion as being nothing more than the bodily changes which follow directly the perception of the exciting fact, and the feeling of the same changes as they occur is the emotion. Thus the emotion fear may be said to have specific symptoms.

Modern physiologists have gone further and have shown the defensive mechanisms involved in fear and the rôle which the internal secretions play in response to the stimuli. The adrenalin explanation of Cannon explains what happens between the receiving of the stimulus and end result.

Of the above manifestations of fear the most common are the turning of the eyes away from those of the examiner, squinting of the eyes, blushing, throat pulsation, cold sweat, spasmodic twitching of the head and limbs—such as clutching of the collar, stealthy cat-like tread, peculiar monotone infection of the voice, plaintive and soft; verbosity—Shakespeare's "Methinks he doth protest too much," dryness of the throat.

Liars have been divided into several classes. If divided according to their ability to conceal or inhibit the indications of deception there is first the type who is unsuccessful. He is easily recognized upon the witness stand and by detectives by the symptoms mentioned above. Then there is that individual who is able to lie and not show any indications by external signs.

The same type of liar who is detected by the above symptoms may, under emotional stress, as on the death-bed, angry at betrayal, or terrified at arrest, suddenly declare "Now I am going to tell the truth." This statement serves to introduce the confession. This resolution to be truthful is usually of short dura-

tion and if the emotion passes the confession is regretted. It is difficult to lie while under the influence of narcotics and during intoxication. Advantage of this has been taken by a physician who is endeavoring to use a drug, scopolamin, and then question the subject while under its influence.

Habit plays an important rôle in the detection of certain individuals. Helmholtz once stated that "every state of consciousness has its physical corelat." Thus for every mental event there must be a corresponding physical one in some form. Of course this physical expression will vary according to the emotional state, type of individual, and will be subject to many limitations. Through the intervention of many variables a correct interpretation of their symptoms is often impossible, and at best haphazard. As illustrative of the influence of habit, some people yawn when under tension, some move their limbs. The effect of habit seen in gestures is of value when an individual illustrates his lie with gestures which are diametrically opposed. Thus a person expresses love for someone, but by the clenching of his fist gives the words the lie.

Most people gesticulate. These deep-rooted tendencies are shown in deception where the man, who although consciously lying is governed by the repressed truth and gesticulates accordingly.

Spencer with many other workers, emphasizes the importance of voice in the detection of deception. The varying inflection or the timbre of the voice often gives the most clever liar away. Through stimulation of the nerves there is a resultant movement of the facial muscles, and those concerned with swallowing. The monotone, slightly quavering voice may be very significant. Gross concludes that effective simulation of the voice is hardly possible. In using this method of diagnosis much caution is necessary, and it should not be used alone but with other factors.

Paling and blushing have no diagnostic indication when used alone. Even when considered with other factors much caution is necessary, and these symptoms may be entirely lacking in a certain type of liar.

Following the detection of deception by the physical methods, if present, psychologists attack the problem by association methods, both qualitatively and quantitatively. As to the former

there is a marked lack of agreement, but on the quantitative side there is more unity. Most psychologists agree that deceptive associations tend to increase the reaction time. Of living psychologists, Langfeld of Harvard is a firm adherent of the association method for the detection of guilt. Marston, a Boston attorney and a pupil of Münsterberg, in working upon a different method for the studying of the deception process compared the association methods and found them unsatisfactory as compared with his method. In our work, later to be described, we have found many cases of deception where the individual has subsequently confessed and this deception was not indicated by any delayed reaction time.

Students have studied the association of ideas since the time of Aristotle. All of our ideas are linked together with other ideas. One word or association at once calls to mind another one. In experimental psychology the workers usually use a standard list of words and these are alternated with words which concern the crime being investigated. Then from a comparison of the time which elapses between the giving of the word and the answer, guilt is determined. Thus if the suspect hesitates longer on one word than another, then there is a guilty association about this word according to this school. The character of the words also give an idea as to the connection of the suspect with the alleged crime.

Münsterberg was a strong advocate of this method and went so far with it as to use it in court cases and in the Orchard case, he declared that the accused was innocent.

In conclusion as to the efficacy of the delayed reaction time and nature of the response, at present it does not seem effective in the detection of deception, if used alone, but sometimes if used corroboratively may be of value.

The first real step towards the working out of a deception test making use of physiological changes associated with emotional disturbances was the masterly work of Benussi. He detected deception by studying breathing during the process. He found inspiration to expiration symptomatic of "internal excitement" caused by lying and this was found to be stronger in the case of the clever liars than in those easily detected. His work has since been confirmed by H. E. Burtt who found with

Benussi that the breathing is diagnostic of deception even though the subject tries voluntarily to control the breathing. Proceeding further Boris Sidis utilized respiration as a means for diagnosis in psychiatric investigations. In one case he found that the tracings of the respirations differed in a woman with a dual personality and he was able to differentiate between the two elements.

For years physiologists have noticed that the respiration and heart action are often markedly affected by the emotions. Aside from studying the affects of the emotions upon the respiration some workers have studied the vasomotor changes by means of the pletysmograph. The changes in volume and the fluctuations obtained by this method are too variable to use in a practical test for deception. Physicians have noticed that in securing accurate determinations of blood pressure and cardiograms the emotions play an important rôle. After the work of Benussi on the respiration the next step forward was made by Marston, a former pupil of Münsterberg. He made use of the fact that there may be an increase of blood pressure during the process of deception. Accordingly he conducted a series of tests upon the changes in the blood pressure during deception. Unless there is an increase of blood pressure of over 10 mm. he concluded that there was no deception. These determinations were taken not continually but intermittently at definite intervals and from the figures a curve was plotted and from the nature of this curve a decision was reached. He conducted several series of tests in all of which he obtained a high degree of accuracy in the detection of deception. In some cases he worked with students who lied at will and if they did the deception was detected. Of course the process involved here differed to some extent from those present in the person accused of a crime. He also worked with police cases and was successful in his work. It is well to emphasize again that he uses blood pressure changes as indicative of deception only when there is an appreciable increase over an arbitrary boundary line. He obtains these readings in the same manner in which the physician secures his in the routine work.

In the investigation which we have carried on during the past two years covering hundreds of individuals we have seen many cases of deception in which there was nothing which according



to Marston would indicate deception. Thus in individuals who were detected by the present test and later confessed, Marston would have found no significant changes. Marston's methods as well as that of others were used as checks in the present work.

Therefore it would be well for Marstons's adherents to exercise considerable caution if they continue to base the detection of deception by blood pressure.

Over a year ago we started to use a deception test based upon the correlation between physiological and emotional activities. The essential feature of the test consists in securing a graphic record of the respiratory and cardiac changes during the process of deception. In this cure all of the changes as mentioned by Benussi can be recorded as well as a record of the heart's pulsations and blood pressure tracing. In addition a check is made on one arm to study deception so as to either confirm or check Marston's results. Synchronously with the above record a timing curve is obtained. In addition the association time is recorded by suitable signaling devices. The procedure is as follows:

1. A record, control, is secured without any questions or words.
2. This is followed by a short prefatory statement in which the nature of the test is explained and the necessary instructions are given. Thus the suspect is told to answer only yes or no to any questions and that if he lies that fact will be detected.
3. The preamble is followed by a series of indifferent questions which are to be answered yes or no.
4. A series of questions upon the crime.
5. A set of association words. Here a list of words are alternated with a list of our own upon the investigation.
6. A Woodworth questionnaire of 116 questions in some cases. This is used on all sex perverts.

As checks upon former methods the reaction time is recorded and the blood pressure changes are recorded on one arm as Marston did. All possible variables are eliminated. The subject is placed so that he cannot see the apparatus. In addition to securing checks on a single suspect, it is often possible to secure fifty or more. Thus in case a crime has been committed in a house where there are sixty individuals and there is no

evidence pointing to anyone, all of the persons are run and checked on each other.

It is the idea of the present investigation to ascertain, if possible, how much information can be gleaned from the present deception test. The following facts seem to stand out from the hundreds of individuals examined in actual police investigation.

1. The association words with the time reaction do not give as definite results as the cardio-respiratory changes.

2. Blood pressure determinations are not as reliable as a study of the graphic records. Many cases of confessed deception have been noted in which there was no rise which Marston states constitutes deception. Other procedure based purely upon quantitative estimations are open to the same criticism. Thus the use of various electrical devices and galvanometers has many more variables to contend with and then at best the changes are much more difficult of interpretation.

3. In every case of deception as examined by the cardio-pneumo--psychograms and checked by confession there are marked changes in the records. These deviations are so definite that they can be differentiated from the rest of the record. The effect of the repression varies according to the temperament and physical character of the individual. Thus there may be an increase or decrease in frequency, a marked depression or excitation, or a more or less summative effect. In all cases of deception yet encountered the curve differs from that of the controls or the person who does not repress. In many cases of innocent persons accused of a crime there may be an initial tension but this is generalized and easy to control. It appears, if at all, before the crime has been touched upon. It has been actually found that regardless of the nervous condition of the innocent, when accused the suspect can be easily eliminated. That the apprehension of an innocent man accused of a crime does not interfere with the test can be seen in cases such as the following: 48 girls are living in a house in which a series of larcenies have occurred. Working by the ordinary methods no tangible evidence had been secured. All of the girls volunteered as a body to submit to the test. Out of these a girl was chosen as responsible. She subsequently confessed to a series of thefts. In cases where many individuals are concerned it frequently happens that two or three persons are

selected in the first test. Later all but the guilty are eliminated as it was found that they had committed some other offense which was suggested by some question, but when this was cleared up they were easily eliminated. In practical use this test has been utilized not to gain a conviction but a knowledge as to the identity of the guilty party and from then on ordinary police procedure is followed. Thus the accused usually confessed and this confession is written and then serves as evidence. In all cases the suspect submits voluntarily. It has been found from actual experience that the recidivist and the clever crook is easier to detect than others. In several cases medical students and physicians have been detected although they tried every known method to prevent detection. In this test detection is possible if there is a real emotional element present. If a person lies just for the sake of deceiving, detection may not result and if it does the processes involved are different than those in cases where there is a real fear element involved. Of course the test is so conducted as to eliminate anger or resentment and this is not difficult.

4. The marked irregularities due to the effects of repression involved in the deception process disappear with the confession. If, however, a subject maintains a repression in successive tests, as a rule the effects continue although he may know the stimulus word or question and when it is coming. In all cases up to the present time when a subject was given the same questions after confession the record was clear. The same thing occurs when the subject confesses when first questioned.

5. Physiological or pathological factors do not appear to interfere with the test, provided that the subject is able to understand the questions and is not unfit mentally, as in some of the imbeciles and psychotic individuals. Thus, if a subject has an irregular heart this is ascertained in the control. If a subject is temporarily unstable because of worry or physiological strain such as fatigue, menstruation, etc., this in no way interferes with the effect of the emotional disturbances.

6. In this test a graphic record is obtained which represents in visible form the emotional wave which we may term the cardiopneumo-psychogram. Here every pulsation is shown. Whether the change be of the nature of an inhibition or excitation that

deviation is recorded. This graphic record obtained is specific and varies with each individual. Pictorially the individual is represented in two ways, first by his present physical condition as shown in his heart and respiratory rhythm, and second by his reaction under stress, during questioning which may involve him in some crime. Thus a phlegmatic individual or a person with a hypo-thyroid insufficiency does not have the same type of record or react in the same manner as the nervous, dynamic type or the individual with the hyper-thyroid condition. In these records, the persons resolve themselves into groups which at first glance seem to depend upon the temperaments or dispositions of the individuals. The cause, however, seems to be deeper for the emotional reaction of the individual may depend entirely upon his physiological or pathological picture. Records may be grouped physiologically according to age, sex, and other factors. In short any factor, normal or abnormal, which affects the heart and respiratory activity to any extent will show up in the record. This effect may only be transitory. In some cases, as in certain girls during menstruation there may be changes from their response during stress from other times. The pathological factors such as arterio-sclerosis, improper cardiac functioning due to disease, abnormal conditions induced by pregnancy, etc., may give the records a typical appearance. In addition to depending upon the above factors the appearance of the record may vary with the mental condition of the subject, which in turn depends upon underlying conditions. Persons who may be grouped physiologically may be separated by their emotional reactions to various stimuli.

7. Interesting records have been obtained with drug addicts. The transition from the very sick moaning, miserable individual to the very cheerful one may be shown graphically by comparing the record of the same individual before and after an injection of the drug.

8. The cardio-pneumo-psychogram is in the form of a permanent record which is easily preserved and could form the basis for court use after thousands of standards have been drawn up. However, to qualify as experts to pass upon these records with scientific accuracy the expert should be a person with a sound psycho-pathological knowledge and a student of abnormal

behavior. The changes which could be pointed out to the jury, however, are so striking that they could be easily recognized.

By way of recapitulation we may add that there is no test in its present state which is suitable for the positive identification of deception and suitable for court procedure. The test which the writer is now using attempts a check on the past methods as well as the application of a graphic record which depicts the emotional wave. The importance of this method is that the wave is photographed upon a record which is permanent and if ever the results are positive for court procedure the effects of deception can be studied by qualified experts in the courtroom. However, if this stage is ever reached it will be only by careful standardization. This work with the graphic method is suggestive and the errors to be contended with will be those of interpretation. This can only be improved, if ever, by much cooperation and experimental work. Then we will be able to determine how far, if at all, a deception test can be relied upon.

## THE INTERESTS OF PSYCHIATRY IN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

BY  
HERMAN M. ADLER,  
OF ILLINOIS.

Not infrequently the complaisant self-esteem of the commonplace citizen receives a rude shock upon discovering that one of his most valued formulæ for making this a comfortable and secure world is sadly challenged by a distressingly faulty performance. The formula, he still insists, 'must be right: the shortcoming therefore must be due to improper applications. The remedy then is to be found in a still stricter adherence to the formula. Such seems to be the case with the workings of criminal justice. Regarded purely from the point of view of the behaviorists upon the basis of what actually occurs, one might be justified in suspecting that perhaps not all the fault lies in the execution of the law, but on the contrary that some of it may be found inherent in the formulæ upon which the system of criminal laws has been developed. From the point of view of the present discussion two main theses of the law are of importance—First, that criminal acts are measurable on the basis of the damage done. Second, that the damages may be determined and evaluated by the partisan struggle between prosecution and defense. When crime then is found to persist in spite of all these carefully devised laws and rules of procedure, when known criminals escape the logical and legal consequences of their acts because of the workings of the very laws that were devised to stop them; and when this has gone on not for a year or two, but for centuries, is it not proper to consider the possibility that, not the execution of the law but the very system of law itself may be at fault?

All law concerns itself with problems of human behavior but it is especially in the criminal law that the human or personality factors far outweigh those of a more materialistic sort. Here

the ordinary concepts of value no longer yield a satisfactory interpretation of observed conditions and above all here the sequence of cause and effect is so complex and intricate that it eludes analysis. The application of treatment then on the basis of the logic of the law is foredoomed to failure because of this very simplicity itself. It is too simple, too rigid to allow for the fine distinctions of an enormously complex organization.

A recognition of something of this sort is probably to be found in the increasing interest manifested in the results of the scientific study of human behavior and in the application of some of the first tentative deductions in the field of criminology.

The first and perhaps one of the most important distinctions between the legal and what one might term the biological point of view lies in the different explanations of the causative factors in behavior. The law, perhaps on the basis of theological teaching, stresses the responsibility of the active agent. It is believed that all conscious action is purposeful in the sense of more or less deliberate intention. Whatever one does as a "thinking or rational" being is the result of a definite logical and conscious process. All else must be "unreasoning" or "irresponsible" dealing which is tolerated only when it can be shown that a mental disorder exists which prevents the individual from employing the powers of ratiocination. Every sane human being is regarded as a free agent unhampered in making decisions and being aware of the distinctions between right and wrong, accountable to the community when he consciously and intentionally elects to do wrong rather than right. It is clear that in such circumstances there is no great theoretical difficulty in the determining of damages. Furthermore the obvious remedy, namely that of punishment, would seem to be almost a specific in a given case and a deterrent to others. In a world in which all action is the result in each instance of a separate volitional and rational process, it should be easy to control behavior by the simple processes of moral suasion. Clearly these may be arranged to increase desire in one or another safe direction and to repel from other and dangerous ones, and also to induce sound processes of ratiocination which will make it impossible for any one to blunder through ignorance—such in brief is the formula of the criminal law.



The biologist on the other hand from the very outset of his observations has in mind certain facts which make it possible to conceive of human behavior without making the individual unduly dependent upon his reasoning power. Judging by the behavior not only of man but other forms of life, it would seem that the concept of purpose, and therefore of responsibility, was one which, if it is to be used at all, must be confined to a very narrow field of human activity. Most behavior which is well adapted to the conditioning circumstances may appear purposeful and good but in reality merely is fitting; and reversely an ill adapted action turns out not to be evil or wicked but merely dangerous. And so one comes to the conclusion that purpose in the narrow sense is a man-made thing. Evolution existed for a very long time and progressed through nearly the entire range of its development upon this earth before the mind made its appearance. Most behavior then had gone on without the possibility of the application of the test of responsibility, but rather in response to that complicated set of interdependent reactions between the individual and the environment which are a direct result of growth and the inherent tendency for living things to attempt to survive. What is true of evolution in general is true also of the development of the human mind. Intelligence, that faculty which enables man to solve the problems of new situations, is the latest development upon this earth. It is not evenly distributed among men but like bodily stature, it is distributed according to the laws of more or less. Most men can think and deliberately plan to a greater or less extent but actually use these abilities only occasionally when faced by a novel situation. Once the solution has been found others, themselves perhaps not capable of making the discovery, can use and benefit by it. It appears, therefore, that the powers of ratiocination, of deliberate, purposeful and conscious planning are only rarely used.

Far more important in its bearing upon the behavior or actions of daily life is the effect of the emotions. These manifestations whose roots reach deep down into the very fundamentals of the organism, based upon the inherent behavior or actions or instincts, supply the motive force for most of the actions of man. Whether directed and controlled by the conscious intelligence or not, it is the disturbed emotional equilibrium, as a manifestation

of restlessness which leads to action; this in turn continues until the equilibrium is once more established. The restlessness is insistent and requires relief. And it is in the attempts at such relief that most of the behavior difficulties are produced, frequently by a complete misapprehension of the true cause of the restlessness and therefore of the proper remedy. It is important to note here that the powers of ratiocination, of conscious choice, are primarily responsible for the resulting behavior disorder. This is in complete opposition to the theory of the law. Why, then one may ask, are there not more criminals? The law will answer, because of the strict surveillance by authority. The psychiatrist answers, because most people fortunately are healthy and will react according to the standard behavior of the majority. It is only the exception who deviates seriously. And this deviation must be considered in the nature of something pathological, not necessarily a permanent or even a deep-seated affliction, but perhaps merely a transitory difficulty such as hysteria or "shell shock," or even merely a bad habit of mind.

Most people then can be relied upon to behave according to the standards of their own group. The exception need not be considered necessarily a hopeless case but merely one requiring suitable treatment.

This clash of interest between the law and medicine is not new. The last generation saw a similar situation in regard to the insane. Our generation is accustomed to consider sanity as a problem of health and commitment to a state hospital (not an "Insane Asylum") is still a legal matter though all else including the evidence upon which commitment is made, the treatment, and release of the patient from the institution is largely left in the hands of physicians. And every one who is informed, will concede that the present generation is far ahead of its predecessors in the management of the insane.

Is not the present situation in regard to the criminal analogous? Would not the best interest of the community be better served by leaving all but the commitment to medical rather than to legal experts? We have actually done this very thing in a branch of law not far removed from the criminal court, namely in the juvenile courts. Here through a wise application of chancery law the patisanship of the ordinary courts is practically abol-

ished. It is no longer a question of accusation and of excuse, of prosecution and defense. It is entirely a matter of ascertaining the true facts with the object of securing the utmost benefit and safety both for the child and the community. The delinquent child is not punished by the courts in retribution or as an example to others, he is dealt with on the basis of what will benefit him and the rest of the community. There is no plea of guilty or not guilty. The child should tell the facts as he would to the family physician in the case of illness.

There is one obstacle, and only one apparently, to the introduction of the chancery law into criminal procedure and that is the death penalty. With the exclusion of capital cases, however, no valid objection remains. The fears of those who think that treatment by physicians instead of by judge and jury would be too lenient may be reassured by the information that in those states where a similar method is in vogue in connection with paroling prisoners from the penitentiary, the average length of time of service has been lengthened from two to five years. In the case of the criminal insane sent to St. Elizabeth's Hospital at Washington, D. C., the length of confinement is on the average five years longer than in the case of those serving sentences for the same offenses in the penitentiaries.

Quite in contrast to the prevailing legal method, treatment based upon the actual needs and characteristics of a criminal as demonstrated by his behavior would be much more likely to have some logical relation to the real situation rather than merely to a set of rules. Under such a system it would be possible to keep legal control over habitual offender and to give him treatment, instead of applying punishment, which is mostly the deprivation of liberty for a given length of time. It is just as sensible to sentence a typhoid patient or an insane person to a certain time in the hospital with "good time" allowance for obeying the hospital rules as it is to sentence an habitual offender to prison a definite length of time.

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
SECTION OF PUBLIC UTILITY LAW

The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Section was held in Native Sons' Building, Santa Clara Hall, beginning Monday, August 7, and continued Tuesday, August 8, 1922.

There were three sessions of the Section: 2 P. M. Monday, August 7, and 10 A. M. and 8 P. M., Tuesday, August 8.

Monday, August 7, 2 P. M.

Address of Charles R. Brock, of Colorado, Chairman.

Then followed the report of Secretary.

A committee on nomination was appointed:

Robert E. L. Saner, of Texas; John F. MacLane, of Utah; and William L. Ramson, of New York.

The address, Edwin O. Edgerton, of California, on "Public Utility Law," was scheduled for this afternoon, but at the request of eastern members who had not arrived was continued until tomorrow.

Then after some general discussion, adjourned.

Tuesday, August 8, 10 A. M. The Section reconvened. Address, Nathaniel T. Guernsey, of New York, "Rate-Making Powers under Commission Laws."

*(The Address follows these minutes, page 637.)*

A very full discussion followed, participated in by many members.

Reports of committee on nomination presented and officers elected as follows:

John B. Sanborn, Wisconsin, Chairman; Chester I. Long, Kansas, Vice-Chairman; Edward A. Armstrong, New Jersey, Secretary; John Randolph Tucker, Virginia, Treasurer.

Council: Charles R. Brock, Colorado; David A. Frank, Texas; Carl D. Jackson, Wisconsin; William Chamberlain, Iowa; James

H. Harkless, Missouri; Oscar C. Hull, Michigan; William B. Bosley, California; and George B. Young, Vermont.

Address of Edwin O. Edgerton, of California, on "Public Utility Law."

*(The Address follows these minutes, page 652.)*

Considerable discussion followed; and on motion of William L. Ramson, of New York, the Chair was directed to appoint a committee of five to report the views of the Section on the so-called Bacharach Bill (H. R. 10212), and similar legislation, referred to by Mr. Edgerton.

The Chair appointed as such committee:

William L. Ramson, New City, Chairman; W. L. Lemar, Washington, D. C.; E. O. Edgerton, Ex-Chairman, California Railroad Commission, San Francisco, California; H. B. MacLane, Bell Telephone Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; William Chamberlain, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Charles R. Brock, Colorado, ex-officio.

Adjourned until evening.

Tuesday, August 8, 8 P. M. The Section reconvened.

The special committee appointed this morning on legislation presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Section on Public Utility Law of the American Bar Association hereby expresses the emphatic opposition of its membership to the Bacharach Bill, now pending in Congress (H. R. 10212) and to any similar legislation designed to limit or destroy, as to any particular class of litigants or rights, the present equitable powers of the federal courts to enforce the guaranties of the federal Constitution for the protection of persons and property.

*Resolved further*, That the Section asks its Chairman in his report to the Association, to present, at least in outline, the considerations which have been developed in the discussions before the Section, as demonstrating the extreme unwisdom of any such radical curtailment of the federal judicial power;

*Resolved further*, That the Chairman of this Section and the special committee created at today's session are authorized, in behalf of the Section, to take such further steps as in their judgment may be advisable, to bring about an endorsement by the Association of the action of its Committee on Jurisprudence and Law Reform in actively opposing the Bacharach Bill at the present session of the Congress, and also to support before the Association any suitable resolutions which may be offered in condemnation of that or similar legislation.

Considerable favorable discussion of this followed before action was taken thereon.

Address of Hugh Gordon, of California, "Preservation of Balance between Federal and State Powers of Public Utility Regulation."

*(The Address follows these minutes, page 661.)*

Paper by Franklin T. Griffith, of Oregon, "The Rights of the Utility in Public Regulation."

*(The Address follows these minutes, page 675.)*

A very general discussion then ensued on these addresses.

The question was quite fully discussed and generally seemed to be thought advisable that a mid-winter meeting of the Section be held. The matter was referred to the council for action.

After further discussion of the papers presented and other matters concerning utility law, the Section adjourned.

E. A. ARMSTRONG, *Secretary*.

## RATE-MAKING POWERS UNDER COMMISSION LAWS.

BY  
NATHANIEL T. GUERNSEY,  
OF NEW YORK.

There is a wide-spread misconception as to where the commission laws of the various states leave the power to make the rates to be charged by public utilities. This misconception, not only in the minds of the general public but also in those of many of the officials and lawyers having to do with these matters, is perhaps most frequently voiced in the statement that these commission laws have taken away from the utilities the power to make rates and have made this one of the functions of the commissions. This error is probably attributable more to the failure of the members of the Bar to carefully analyze and interpret these laws than to any other single cause.

The fact is that there is nothing to justify this misconception. The commission laws in general leave in the utilities substantially the same rate-making powers which they had at the common law, that is, they leave in the utilities the primary power to make their rates, subject to the rule governing them at common law and reenacted in these statutes, that their rates shall be just and reasonable and not discriminatory. Under these statutes, authority on the part of commissions over specific rates is limited; it does not arise until it has been made to appear that the utility in its rate making has overstepped the just and reasonable or indiscriminatory rule established by the statute. In such cases, but only in such cases, the commissions are vested with authority to make the rates which will put the utility back within the rule established by law.

This is sound and reasonable regulation, to which there can be no just objection.

The question which has been suggested is purely one of statutory construction. Questions of policy involving inquiries as to what the rate-making powers of the commissions or of the utilities should be are not involved. Concretely, the inquiry is solely: Where do these laws leave these powers? It must be determined



by a study of the laws themselves. Neither the courts nor the commissions can enlarge the powers of the latter or diminish their duties. The commissions are the creatures of the statutes of the various states. Their powers and their duties must be found in these statutes.

A rate is nothing more nor less than a charge made by a utility for a service which it sells. It is entirely analogous to the price which a merchant or a manufacturer places upon the merchandise which he offers to the public. At the common law, before the enactment of any regulatory statutes, the utility had the same right to fix the price of what it offered for sale as an individual had to fix the price at which he offered his commodities, subject only to the rule that its prices or rates must be just and reasonable and not discriminatory. Subject to these rules the discretion of the utility in fixing its rates or prices was complete.

It is believed that the following analysis will be accepted as sound:

1. Prior to the enactment of these regulatory statutes, the rate-making powers of the utilities were plenary, subject to the common law rule that they be just and reasonable and indiscriminatory.

2. This plenary power to make rates has continued in the utilities unless it has been taken away or restricted by statutory enactment. The rate-making power was originally in the utilities. It could not automatically dissipate itself.

3. Therefore, the solution of this question lies in an examination of the rate provisions of these statutes in order to determine to what extent, either directly or by conferring power upon the commissions, they have limited the common law power of the utilities to make rates.

Such an examination will disclose that fundamentally, with very few exceptions, the frame work of these statutes is the same. They leave in the utilities the primary power of rate making. They declare as the rule which shall govern the utilities in the exercise of this power the common law rule that rates must be just and reasonable and indiscriminatory, and what they add to the common law is the remedy provided by authorizing the commission where they find that this rule has been violated, to

establish just and reasonable and indiscriminatory rates which shall bring the utility back within the rule.<sup>1</sup>

Before discussing any of their details it is worth while to have a broad conception of the scope and purpose of these regulatory enactments. Leaving out of account some incidental matters, their purpose is not to create new rights in either the utility or its patrons, but rather to provide adequate machinery for the enforcement of the old rights of each at the common law. The great things which are at the foundation of these statutes are rates and service. Substantially all of their provisions relate directly or indirectly to one or the other. These are the matters, and the only matters of concern to the public. As to rates, taking the parties where they were at the common law, that is, recognizing the obligation of the utility to charge just and reasonable rates which are not discriminatory, and the right of its patrons to have such rates, the statutes confirm this status and attempt to provide machinery for the enforcement of the rights of both parties. As to service also they take the common law obligation to furnish efficient and adequate service and the common law right to such service, and confirming these rights and obligations again attempt to provide machinery for their enforcement.

The remedies as to both rates and service at the common law were deemed inadequate. The commission laws were intended to meet this inadequacy by providing new remedies. They were not intended to take away old fundamental rights or to create new ones. If this broad conception of their purposes and effect is kept in mind, it will substantially aid in their construction.

Lack of time entirely precludes attempting to demonstrate the correctness of what has been said by a consideration of each of the laws enacted by the 45 states which have created commissions. Fortunately, in their fundamental provisions these laws closely resemble each other so that one may be taken as typical. For this purpose the Illinois Commerce Commission Law has been selected because it is fairly representative of these laws generally, and because its recent enactment (1921) tends to negative the suggestion of any change in legislative policy.

<sup>1</sup>There are some minor exceptions to the general statements contained in this paper. They do not affect the general discussion, and are ignored.

Its establishment of the rule to govern the utilities (Section 32) is:

All rates or other charges *made, demanded or received by any public utility*, or by any two or more public utilities, for any product or commodity furnished or to be furnished or for any service rendered or to be rendered shall be just and reasonable. Every unjust or unreasonable charge made, demanded or received for such product or commodity or service is hereby prohibited and declared unlawful.

Another section inhibits discrimination. After providing in Sections 33, 34, and 35 for filing rates and for schedules and prohibiting the undertaking of a service for which no rate has been filed, the law proceeds in Section 36 as follows:

Unless the Commission otherwise orders, no change *shall be made by any public utility* in any rate or other charge or classification, or in any rule, regulation, practice or contract relating to or affecting any rate or other charge, classification or service, or in any privilege or facility, except after thirty days' notice to the Commission and to the public as herein provided.

Section 37 requires the utility to charge only the rates shown by the schedules on file and in effect at the time. Recurring now to Section 32, its statement that all rates made by any public utility shall be just and reasonable, and its inhibition of every unjust and unreasonable charge are merely declaratory of the common law. This rule which prevailed before the first commission law was enacted has been reenacted by every regulatory statute which has touched this question. Its reenactment has made no change in the law.

Note the use of the words "*made . . . by any public utility*" in Section 32. The effect of this section is not to take away the power of the utility to make rates; on the contrary, clearly recognizing this power, what it does is to lay down the just and reasonable rule to govern the utility—to regulate the utility—in its exercise of this power. Thus far, the statute leaves the utility's power as to rate making unchanged.

The provisions as to filing, and what goes with it, are merely incidental to the main question and need not be discussed here. Their object is to provide a public record which will enable the Commission and the patrons of the utility to know just what the legal rates are, and to prevent discrimination.

Passing to Section 36, there is found the provision for changing rates. Fundamentally, it is that no change shall be made without thirty days' notice to the Commission and to the public,

given as provided in the act. Here again note that the language is that "no change shall be *made by any public utility*" except upon this notice. It is the utility, not the Commission, that is to change the rate.

Aside from a requirement that without the Commission's consent the utility shall not establish rates higher than those in force when the law took effect, these portions of Sections 32 and 36 are all that there is in this statute directly relating to the rate-making power of the utility. There is nothing which purports to take this power away. Instead of taking it away, the theory of the statute is to recognize it and to regulate its exercise by the utility through the establishment of this just and reasonable and indiscriminatory rule, and the provision of means for its enforcement. Fundamentally, the statute does not attempt to change the rate-making power of the utility, but seeks only to regulate its exercise.

With this primary power of rate-making left undisturbed in the utilities, what power over rates does the statute confer upon the Commission? Having laid the general, just and reasonable rule, having prescribed compliance with it by the utilities, to make the rule effective and so render the statute complete it was necessary to cover the situation which would arise in cases of non-compliance, where the rate made by the utility violated this rule. There must be authority to investigate the rates fixed by the utility to determine whether they are lawful; if they are found to be unlawful there must be power to substitute lawful rates. Turning to the statute, it appears that this is in fact the power which is conferred upon the Commission. Its power to determine specific rates only arises in cases where the rate made by the utility is in violation of the statute, so that the exercise of the regulatory power has become necessary in order to enforce the public right to a just and reasonable rate.

This suggests the reason for the provision for a notice of any changes made by the utility, which has already been mentioned. It is to afford the Commission and the public an opportunity to determine whether the rate which a change proposes is in compliance with the rules governing the utility in its rate making.

The statute provides (Section 36) that when any schedule of rates is filed, the Commission shall have authority, either upon

complaint or upon its own initiative upon reasonable notice, to enter upon a hearing concerning the propriety of such rate or other charge, classification, contract, practice, rule or regulation. The statute proceeds:

On such hearing the Commission shall establish the rates or other charges, classifications, contracts, practices, rules or regulations proposed, in whole or in part, or others in lieu thereof, which it shall find to be just and reasonable.

Note that what the Commission is to inquire into is the propriety of the rate in question. In the use of the word "propriety" here, the statute is unusual. Most frequently the statutory provision is in substance, that the Commission is to ascertain whether the rates in question are unjust or unreasonable or discriminatory, or otherwise unlawful. This difference, however, is one of form, not of substance. The statutory rule is the test of propriety. Clearly, the Commission may not find impropriety in a rate that conforms to the rule established by the legislature for the government of the utility in its rate making; that is, if a rate is just and reasonable and indiscriminatory the Commission may not find impropriety in it. To do this would be for the legislature to set up one rule and for the Commission to nullify it by setting up another and different rule. The last phrase of the extract made from the statute removes any doubt as to what the Commission's function is. The Commission is to make this inquiry as to propriety and to approve the proposed rates if they are lawful. It is authorized to substitute other rates for them only in the event that this inquiry shows that the proposed rates are in violation of the regulation established by the legislature.

The beginning of an investigation by the Commission under this section (36) automatically suspends the rate, and this suspension may be extended to an aggregate period of one hundred and twenty days plus six months, but not longer. The purpose of this suspension provision is, of course, to provide an opportunity to ascertain, before the rates go into effect, whether they comply with the legislative rule.

But the fact that provision is made for a suspension confirms the construction of this statute as leaving the primary rate-making power in the utility. If the rates had no vitality when made and filed by the utility, they could not automatically go into effect in the absence of a suspension, and any suspension pro-

vision would be wholly unnecessary. If the rates were without vitality of their own, the limitation upon the power of the Commission to suspend could have nothing upon which to operate. The fact that when the rates have been established and are filed by the utility, no action on the part of the Commission is necessary in order to make them operative, but on the contrary affirmative action by the Commission resulting in a suspension is required to prevent them from becoming operative, completely negatives any possible contention that the rates are not in fact made by the utility. The statute clearly contemplates that the utility shall make the rates in the first instance, and that the rates as made by it shall go into effect if they are not unjust or unreasonable or indiscriminatory and so do not violate the statutory rule.

Section 41 of the statute covers the situation which arises when an existing schedule of rates is questioned by a complaint or by a hearing initiated by the Commission. In such a case if the Commission, after the hearing, finds that the existing rates are unjust and unreasonable or in any wise unlawful, the Commission is authorized to determine the just and reasonable rates to be observed.

This Section and Section 36, in general, determine the power of the Commission over rates. It is a limited power conditioned upon the finding that proposed or existing rates made by the utility are unlawful because in violation of the rules prescribed by the statute. Unless this illegality exists, the power of the Commission to determine specific rates does not arise. When it does exist, the Commission may determine the rate required by the statute under the circumstances in question.

Summarizing this statute it may be said:

1. That the primary rate-making power is left in the utilities. The requirement, common to most of the statutes, that all rates shall be just and reasonable and not discriminatory does not take away from the utility the power to make rates, but simply lays down a rule governing the exercise of this power. The rule presupposes the existence of the power.

2. In general, there are two classes of cases, and only two, in which the Commission may determine rates:

- (a) Where it appears after a hearing that a rate proposed by the utility is unjust and unreasonable or discriminatory and so

in violation of the rule of just and reasonable and indiscriminatory rates established by the statute; and,

(b) Where it appears after a hearing upon a complaint or upon an investigation initiated by the Commission that some existing rate is unjust and unreasonable or discriminatory and so in violation of this statutory rule.

In some states the statutes provide that changes or increases in rates made by the utility must be approved by the Commission before becoming effective. Here it is believed that if the proposed rate comes within the statutory rule established by the legislature, that is, if it is just and reasonable and not discriminatory, then it is the duty of the Commission to approve it. The purpose of such provisions, like the purpose of the suspension provisions, is to provide an assurance that the new rate complies with the law before it becomes effective. In such cases the Commission may not arbitrarily approve or disapprove. If it disapproves, its disapproval must be founded upon a finding that the proposed rates violate the legislative enactment and would therefore be unlawful. These statutes leave in the utility the rate-making power so long as that power is exercised in accordance with law. They vest in the commissions the power to determine rates only to the extent that this is necessary to correct rates made by the utility in violation of law. Reference to one or two authorities may be permitted:

In *Interstate Commerce Commission vs. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.*, 43 Fed. 37 (affirmed 145 U. S. 263), Judge Jackson subsequently Mr. Justice Jackson, says at pages 50 and 51:

..... Subject to the two leading prohibitions that their charges shall not be unjust and unreasonable, and that they shall not unjustly discriminate, so as to give undue preference or advantage, or subject to undue preference or disadvantage persons or traffic similarly circumstanced, the act to regulate commerce leaves common carriers as they were at common law, free to make special contracts looking to the increase of their business, to classify their traffic, to adjust and apportion their rates so as to meet the necessities of commerce, and generally to manage their important interests upon the same principles which are recognized as sound, and adopted in other trades and pursuits. ....

This language has been quoted with approval by the Supreme Court of the United States in several cases.

In *Interstate Commerce Commission vs. Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.*, 227 U. S. 88, the court says at page 92:

Under the statute the carrier retains the primary right to make rates, but if, after hearing, they are shown to be unreasonable, the Com-



mission may set them aside and require the substitution of just for unjust charges. The Commission's right to act depends upon the existence of this fact, and if there was no evidence to show that the rates were unreasonable, there was no jurisdiction to make the order. . . . . A finding without evidence is beyond the power of the Commission. An order based thereon is contrary to law, and must, in the language of the statute, be set aside by a court of competent jurisdiction.

What is said in these cases as to the Act to Regulate Commerce is applicable to commission laws generally.

The Supreme Court of the State of New York in a case later affirmed by the Court of Appeals of that state said:<sup>\*</sup>

Under the Interstate Commerce Act, it has been held that a determination by the Commission that the rates were unjust and unreasonable is a statutory condition precedent to the exercise of the power to fix reasonable rates for the future (*A., T. & S. F. Ry. Co. vs. U. S. (Com. C.) 203 Fed. 56*), and we think a similar condition precedent exists under the New York Public Service Commission Law.

The following excerpt is made from the opinion of the New York State Court of Appeals in this case:

There is no express finding that the new rates were unreasonable; there is a long discussion of the benefits which the Commission thought would result to the respondent from adopting the policy of low commutation rates. In this course, it took into account considerations which were really not before it. The question what general policy should be adopted by the respondent in developing suburban trade was one to be decided by it, and not by the state. The methods and rates which it should apply to the development of any policy were subjects for regulation, but the question whether the welfare of the road would be best subserved by one policy or another was a subject to be decided by the officers and stockholders of the corporation. It seems to me the Commission was more or less influenced by this consideration which was irrelevant.

It has been seen that the commission laws do not in terms take from the utilities the primary power to make rates. The question remains, to what extent has the legislature exercised its own legislative power to make rates? Has it so exercised this power as to impose a limitation upon the powers of the utilities by indirection? In a recent case<sup>\*</sup> the Supreme Court of Michigan has answered this inquiry in language applicable to utilities generally, though directly referring only to railroads. It said:

The legislature has not fixed the freight rates to be charged by complainant beyond this. It has prohibited and made unlawful every unjust and unreasonable charge.

<sup>\*</sup> *People ex rel. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co. vs. Public Service Commission*, 145 N. Y. S. 513.

<sup>\*</sup> *Detroit and Mackinac R. R. Co. vs. Michigan R. R. Commission*, 137 N. W. 337.

Continuing, it defined the powers of the Commission, saying:

It has confided to the Michigan Railroad Commission the power, with the duty, to ascertain, in proper cases, whether a rate is reasonable and just or unreasonable and unjust, and to thereupon make an order in conformity with the facts.

These statements are true generally as to these commission laws. The legislatures have not themselves exercised the rate-making power. They have left the rate-making power primarily in the utilities, vesting in the commissions power to act only in cases where it has been abused.

Having before it the question whether the Interstate Commerce Act authorized the Commission to make rates, and commenting upon what Congress might have done to solve the situation presented to it when it enacted the Interstate Commerce Act, the United States Supreme court<sup>4</sup> says:

There were three obvious and dissimilar courses open for consideration. Congress might itself prescribe the rates; or it *might leave with the companies the right to fix rates, subject to regulations and restrictions, as well as to that rule which is as old as the existence of common carriers, to wit, that rates must be reasonable.* There is nothing in the act fixing rates.

The legislatures of the various states, like the Congress, adopted the third course.

A collateral question perhaps should have very brief consideration: Whether the rates proposed or being charged are reasonable, that is, whether the condition precedent to the Commission's jurisdiction exists is a judicial question and its determination is a judicial act. Quoting again from the Supreme Court<sup>4</sup>:

It is one thing to inquire whether the rates which have been charged and collected are *reasonable*—that is a judicial act; but an entirely different thing to prescribe rates which shall be charged in the future—that is a legislative act.

This determination must be based upon a hearing, of which the utility has had notice, and at which it has the right to introduce evidence and cross-examine. The Commission may not act arbitrarily, nor can its finding be sustained upon the assumption that it is supported by some facts other than those disclosed at the hearing. Whether the Commission has jurisdiction, that is, whether the evidence establishes the fact that the company's action as to rates has been unlawful, is a judicial question which may be reviewed in the courts.

<sup>4</sup> Interstate Commerce Commission *vs.* Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Ry. Co., 167 U. S. 479, 499.

Since the jurisdiction of the Commission depends upon a finding that the utility has infringed the statutory rule, it becomes of the greatest importance to clearly apprehend just what just and reasonable rates are.

First, there is no synonymy between unjust and unreasonable rates and confiscatory rates. The more or less wide-spread opinion that a rate which returns more than enough to escape the charge of confiscation is extortionate and unreasonable is without any support, either in the authorities or in reason. If a just and reasonable rate meant a rate that would barely escape the charge of confiscation, it would mean that the business of public utilities must be done at a loss, and would negative the idea of regulation. It would mean that rates could not lawfully afford a return in excess of the mere cost of doing business, this cost including the cost of obtaining the necessary capital.

If rates never could lawfully return any profit, then since at some times there must be losses, the ultimate result would be a loss upon the business as a whole. This conclusion is emphasized by the fact that in determining whether or not a rate is confiscatory, every presumption is in favor of the legality of the rate and every fact must be established by clear and satisfactory evidence. This would make the rule mean that no rate in excess of the mere cost of doing the business (including the cost of obtaining the necessary capital), resolving all doubts against the company, could be lawful, and would destroy the business.

Such a conclusion is inconsistent with the whole idea of regulation and with the framework of these statutes. The statutes fix a rule of just and reasonable rates, leaving the utilities to exercise their discretion, so long as they keep within this rule. Such a construction of the words "just and reasonable" as has been under discussion would fix simply a line, above which the rates would be unlawful because excessive, and below which they would be unlawful because confiscatory, and would leave no room whatever for the exercise of any discretion.

Under such a rule it may well be doubted whether the facts could be ascertained with sufficient accuracy to make it possible to fix a lawful rate for any specified time, but if this were possible, changing conditions would make a rate, lawful today, unlawful

tomorrow, so that one incident to such lawful rates would be continuous rate-making.

The very term "regulation" negatives such a contention. Regulate means "to govern by, or subject to certain rules or restrictions." As applied to utilities, it means the establishment of general rules which are to govern the utilities in their activities. It would be inaccurate to apply it to a law which, instead of establishing general rules to which the utility must conform, fixed a line with which it required the rates to coincide without any deviation whatever.

It may safely be concluded that the fact that a rate earns more than a mere fair return does not of itself warrant the conclusion that it is excessive or unreasonable.

What then do the words "just and reasonable" mean as used in these statutes? They had an established meaning prior to the enactment of these statutes, and under the well settled rule of statutory construction, must be taken as having been used in that sense in these statutes. The words "just" and "reasonable" are regarded by the authorities as substantially synonymous.

The basis of all business is that, upon the average, sound trades are beneficial to both parties to them. A merchant can continue his business because his goods are of more value to his patrons than the money which they pay for them, and because this money is of more value to him than his goods. Where the benefit goes only to one party to the transaction the business cannot exist. A merchant whose customers are harmed and not benefited when they trade with him will soon have no customers, and on the other hand, a merchant who himself loses every time he makes a sale will soon be compelled to go out of business.

Public utilities are no exception to this rule. Unless the service of a utility is worth more to its patrons than the money which they pay for it, the service cannot be sold. The patrons will keep their money and forego the service. Again, unless the money received for the service is worth more to the utility than the service, that is, unless it exceeds the cost of giving the service, this cost including the cost of obtaining capital, the business cannot continue because under such conditions there would cease to be utilities. What justifies the carrying on of any business

and insures its permanence is this spread between the cost of producing and selling what is sold and its value to the person who buys it.

These fundamental considerations determine the basis for the answer to the question—What is a just and reasonable rate? It is a rate that justly and reasonably, that is, that equitably, as between the utility and its patron, divides this spread. It is a rate that equitably divides this profit that arises out of the transaction of the business, giving a due proportion of it to the utility and to the subscriber. If an attempt were made to give all of the profit to the patron, this would remove every inducement to the utility to furnish the service and the business would not continue. On the other hand, if all of the profit were to go to the utility, there would be no inducement to the subscriber to take the service. It would be worth nothing to him, and so again the business would be discontinued. As was said by Mr. Justice Swayze:<sup>6</sup>

On the one hand, a just and reasonable rate can never exceed, perhaps can rarely equal, the value of the service to the consumer. On the other hand, it can never be made by compulsion of public authority so low as to amount to confiscation. A just and reasonable rate must certainly fall somewhere between these two extremes, so as to allow both sides to profit by the conduct of the business, and the improvements of methods and increase of efficiency. Justice to the consumer, ordinarily, would require a rate somewhat less than the full value of the service to him; and justice to the company would, ordinarily, require a rate above the point at which it would become confiscatory. To induce the investment and continuance of capital there must be some hope of gain commensurate with that realizable in other business; the mere assurance that the investment will not be confiscated would not suffice.

The question is not what the aggregate profits of the utility may be. These depend very largely upon the volume of its business. It should never be forgotten that what commissions are authorized to regulate is rates, not profits. No state has attempted to authorize its commission to regulate profits. The question always is whether any particular charge or schedule of charges to an individual or a community dealing with the utility are, considering the services rendered, an unreasonable exaction. As was said by Mr. Justice Brewer in the *Cotting* case:<sup>7</sup>

Pursuing this thought, we add, that the state's regulation of his charges is not to be measured by the aggregate of his profits, determined

<sup>6</sup> *Public Service Gas. Co. vs. Board of Public Utility Commissioners*, 87 Atl. 651, 655.

<sup>7</sup> *Cotting vs. Kansas City Stock Yards Co.*, 183 U. S. 79.

by the volume of business, but by the question whether any particular charge to an individual dealing with him is, considering the service rendered, an unreasonable exaction. In other words, if he has a thousand transactions a day and his charges in each are but a reasonable compensation for the benefit received by the party dealing with him, such charges do not become unreasonable because by reason of the multitude the aggregate of his profits is large. The question is not how much he makes out of his volume of business, but whether in each particular transaction the charge is an unreasonable exaction for the services rendered. He has a right to do business. He has a right to charge for each separate service that which is reasonable compensation therefor, and the legislature may not deny him such reasonable compensation, and may not interfere simply because out of the multitude of his transactions the amount of his profits is large. Such was the rule of the common law even in respect to those engaged in a quasi public service independent of legislative action. In any action to recover for an excessive charge, prior to all legislative action, who ever knew of an inquiry as to the amount of the total profits of the party making the charge? Was not the inquiry always limited to the particular charge, and whether that charge was an unreasonable exaction for the services rendered?"

This rule is amply established by the authorities as well as by economic considerations. While the rule is clear, it is necessarily flexible. It is impossible to deduce a mathematical formula through which it may be applied. The cost of rendering the service may be determined with reasonable accuracy. Its value in dollars is not susceptible of the same measurement, but may be ascertained with sufficient accuracy. There is no hard and fast line showing just where the rates should fall to equitably divide the spread between the cost of the service and its value, as between the utility and its patron. What is the proper line is not an arithmetical question. It is an economic question. Its solution demands the exercise of sound trained judgment. The question arises as to each specific rate, and is whether that rate is equitable as between the utility and the class of patrons to which it applies. Is the rate fair to the utility? Is it fair to its patrons? In addition to the governing fundamental factors which require that the rate be more than the cost and less than the value of the service, there are frequently many other considerations which may properly be taken into account.

The rule of just and reasonable rates is as essential to its patrons as it is to the utility. The value of every public service so tremendously exceeds what its patrons pay for it that there is no case where they can afford to forego good service in order obtain lower rates. The value of service is only completely demonstrated when there is difficulty in obtaining it; under such

conditions it soon develops that cost is not the material factor. The only question is how to obtain service.

A utility that is not prosperous cannot render either good service or cheap service. To render good and efficient service, and to do this economically, requires an adequate amount of money.

To take away from the utilities the power to make rates and to attempt to secure service through publicly established rates intended to afford a return barely equal to the cost of doing the business, including the cost of obtaining the necessary capital, would result in a tremendously expensive failure. Aside from the considerations that have already been suggested, this would be to put the business upon a cost plus basis—a basis that is never adopted in ordinary business transactions where any other course is available. It would remove all incentives to economy, good management and progress. It would be in the case of public utilities what it has always been in every other class of business—extravagant and inefficient. The interests of the utilities and of their patrons are identical in this matter. They will both prosper most under what the common law called just and reasonable rates, that is, rates that afford to each party to it a profit from the transaction.



## PUBLIC UTILITY LAW.

BY

EDWIN O. EDGERTON,

OF CALIFORNIA.

I should like first to introduce myself by telling the beliefs I have, which I have accumulated by an actual experience of ten years on the California Commission, and some recent experience at the head of a public utility.

In the first place, I have become convinced that regulatory commissions have distinct functions that are not to be interfered with by the courts, and on the other hand the courts have distinct functions that are not to be interfered with by commissions. Also, I wish to state this fundamental conclusion, that in this extremely important matter, perhaps one of the most important governmental functions we have, no change whatever should be made except it can be pointed out that what we have now is not the best, and improvement is possible. I am convinced that one of the most successful experiments that is being made in government today in America is the regulation of public utilities.

It has been said by a very celebrated Englishman that notwithstanding the Constitution of this country, the Declaration of Independence, and the working out of our governmental institutions, far and away the most important contribution to government this country will make is the regulation of public utilities, if it is successful; because it involves the obtaining of all the benefits of monopolies and at the same time restraining the monopolies so they will not burden and injure the public. And I say that in a Democracy where we have ample opportunity completely to control everything in this country, the public of America have shown very substantial acquiescence in the proposition that these great public utilities' properties shall be dealt with fairly, and shall not be subjected to the whims and the declarations of the demagogue; and in saying that I realize at the same time that some things have been done in this country in the

matter of regulation that are not good; but those are minor. I do say there is a tendency toward restriction, which is dangerous.

We must look back over the history of this matter of regulation very briefly, to get a conception of how far we have gone. We did have regulation in the beginning, and that was by City Councils and Boards of Supervisors, in annual rate fixing, rate fixing by public officials with no experience, wholly unequipped adequately to go into the question of public service, only devoting a few hours each year to it, confronted with a mass of data which they could not digest or understand, and then have the duty put upon them of fixing rates to be charged by these public utilities; and at the same time confronted with the political danger that if they fixed unpopular rates their careers were at an end. That system finally completely broke down; it was unsatisfactory to everybody.

Among many other reasons why in my judgment the Public Utility Acts as we have them today were drawn as they were, was that very situation of the endless, interminable litigation in courts, where injunction was sought against the city officials fixing rates, and two, three or five years afterwards there might be determination by the court, not what the rates should be, but merely that those particular rates were invalid. So that in drawing those acts it was the intention of the men who drew them, as I understand it, that that situation should not be possible to exist. And so they planned it that, first, a body should be set up, to work continuously, with ample opportunity for investigation, equipped with experts of its own, so that impartial investigation could be had, with no real responsibility for management, so that they would at all times be impartial in testing complaints against acts of management, and with a very wide power within certain limits in finding facts and coming to determinations which should be final and go into effect without endless litigation.

And so we find these acts as a rule making these commissioners' findings as to facts final, and with very limited opportunity for appeal. Now imagine that same rule applying to city councils. No serious-minded man would suggest such a thing. But with a commission constantly at work doing nothing else, its sole job to become expert in the matter of values and rates, in my judgment it is perfectly sound and safe to make its findings

final as to the facts. In my judgment the Commission is better equipped than the courts to come to proper conclusions as to the amount of property, basis of value, results of operation and production of revenue; always, however, within the constitutional limitations that confiscation shall not occur. Whether confiscation does result, in my judgment should rest with the court to determine. I would in no degree whatever enlarge the powers of the Commission in passing upon questions of law. It is not my conception that a commission should be a court. I think the Commission should be free to proceed informally, free from the limitation of the rules of evidence in the presentation of cases. I don't believe, however, that it is the proper function of the Commission to determine whether or not it has jurisdiction in a given case. I think the final decision should rest with the court. I think a mixed question of fact and law as to whether a given activity is a public utility should be finally determined by the courts and not by the Commission.

Now I insist that in the drawing of this Public Utility Act, in limiting the appeal to the state courts, there was always in mind this idea of safeguard to those who had invested in these utilities; that however limited the appeal might be, there was always the opportunity of complete *de novo* trial and review in the federal court on federal constitutional questions; and I insist that that is important, and should not be overlooked; and I want to say right here that that opportunity is seldom availed of. It cannot be said throughout this whole country that the federal courts have in substantial degree ever interfered with or delayed or injured the process of regulation. I think an investigation revealed something like this: Out of twenty-nine odd thousand commission decisions in the last three years, eighty-one of those decisions only have gone into the federal court for new trial and review. And it may be said in California that throughout the career of the present Commission, beginning in 1912 when our Public Utility Act went into effect, not one single case involving rates has been tried in the federal courts. I venture to say there have been not six appeals to the federal courts, and in every single one of those appeals either the courts sustained demurrers, or held that resort should first be had to

the state courts and that remedy exhausted before appeal be made to the federal court.

I am a firm believer in very wide powers remaining in these commissions. In my judgment one reason for the success of regulation—and let me explain the reason for my faith in the success of regulation—one evidence is this: That during the war and afterwards the public utilities went through a tremendously severe strain. You all know of the enormous increase in the cost of operation almost over night. You all know that the President of the United States was much concerned that the utilities be kept functioning during the war as an essential part of our war effort, so much so that he addressed a public request to the commissions all over the country that they so function as to keep these great utility services operating in the interests of the people. And you all know that as a fact the utilities in the main have come through that period under regulation, and very severe regulation, with a remarkable record of financial success.

I think it would be safe to say this: That of all the business institutions in the United States as a class there are fewer proportionate failures in the utilities caused by the confusion during the war and afterwards than prevailed in any other class of business, unless it be banks. Investigations have shown that there were practically no failures during that period due to those causes. I don't include those that were very much over-capitalized when the war commenced. And the remarkable confidence of investors in our public utility securities is another notable thing. That is evidenced by the comparatively low prices at which public utility companies can secure money now. In California hundreds of millions, actually, have been invested in these securities, and hundreds of millions more must go in.

I think it unwise to lay down certain specific rules within which a commission should function in the matter of fixing reasonable rates. I look upon a commission as a body functioning with business considerations mainly in mind. I take it that one of the jobs of a commission regulating a public utility is to so act that that utility will be financially stronger and able to do the job which it must do unless the public shall suffer. It is impossible to freeze into a statute, for instance, a determination that a given rate of return shall be given a utility. Whenever

that has been attempted difficulties have occurred. In the first place, the rate of return must fluctuate or vary in some degree in relation to the cost of money to that utility. If you say 5 per cent today, and the cost of money goes up six months from now to 8 or 9 per cent, the company is in difficulty; and then the Commission would be confronted either with the necessity of changing its rate basis or with the situation that the company would have to close operations and the public suffer.

I think the better way is the way that we now have generally in this country, and certainly in California. A commission with wide discretion to so fix a rate of return as to enable that company to obtain money readily for the necessary expenses of the business; to persuade investors that once they put their money into this utility, that investment will be safeguarded; and that, as far as the business will permit, rates will be so fixed as to provide a continual return to those investors.

I have never been able to find, in all of the discussion that has occurred in this matter of fixing rates based on the value of service, any standard you could get hold of. We have been able to find a standard based on profits. It is concrete and definite.

I want to make a clear distinction here between rate fixing and condemnation. Most commissions in this country today are using investment as a rate base against which the rate of return is determined. But the courts use another base, and in my judgment must continue to use that other base under the Constitution. The courts as a rule have determined that the true test is the value of the property devoted to the public use; and of course value is not investment. They may be the same at some given moment, but not necessarily. Under the Constitution of the United States the courts must continue to use that as their main standard, because the Constitution speaks of property, and property can only be tested by value. It makes no difference whatever what I pay for my house and lot, if you seek to take it for public purposes you have got to pay me what it is worth. If I paid fifty per cent of its market value you have no right to think you can take it from me for that fifty per cent.

There are many sound reasons why: Because an investor in a public utility property, if he were asked "Upon which basis do you prefer to invest, that we take your dollar and provide

a continuous return, or that we take your dollar today as a dollar, but if the market price changes and six months from now we cut your dollar in half," there is no question what he would say. As a matter of fact I am satisfied that in this country today the vast amount of money that is being invested in utilities is with the idea in mind that the value of the dollar is going to be preserved.

As long as these commissions so function as to enable the utilities to produce a return, they are not violating the law; and if they so function, using business judgment, as to enable that corporation to make reasonable rates to consumers, they are put in a position where their bonded indebtedness may be paid. I see no necessity in building up a large surplus in a public utility company as long as the condition of the utility is such as to attract investment.

In condemnation, however, another situation arises. There the property owners are to be deprived of their property forever. Once the property is taken over it has gone forever from the present owners. So in my judgment the constitutional test of value should be applied, and I think most of the commissions do it in the condemnation proceedings. But in the matter of rates it seems to me it is in the interest of the public and the utilities both that there should be a constant business judgment exercised by commissions.

Then there is the tremendously important function of these commissions in authorizing stock and bond issues. I admit there is no legal liability on the part of the state when these commissions authorize a stock or bond issue; but I do insist that having investigated and having come to a solemn conclusion that the issuance of stocks and bonds is proper, there is a responsibility on the part of the Commission afterwards to so act in fixing rates that those properties should not go too low. In my judgment there is never a rate case coming before any commission except that is kept in view; and if that is to be considered, we inevitably get to the question of profits.

Assuming that a company is fairly soundly capitalized, then it is an important consideration in a rate proceeding whether or not the proposed rates will produce sufficient revenue profitably to support that capitalization; because obviously if dividends must be passed, if there is not sufficient income to pay bonds,

that utility company is going to break down. And there again the Commission has responsibility, because one of its functions is to see to it that the service is continuous and is being rendered. So the Commission must give very important consideration to the question of profits with all these factors before it.

Having advocated that commissions be free, with ample power and with full responsibility, it would be very unwise to so legislate that a utility would itself in the first place fix rates, and the Commission merely review those rates. I believe if we are to have successful regulation there should be ample power given to the commissioner to make rates, and then he should be held responsible for that power.

We must realize that our utilities have grown in size greatly, and they are serving widespread communities at different costs. We all know that it is an utter impossibility to so fix rates as to exactly assess them against each class of service. We all know that regulators have to face the problem that in some parts of the utilities' territory it is impossible that the full burden of cost be carried by a class of service in that particular place, and yet for the interest of the people in that place it is wise that the service be maintained, and that perhaps more than the exact cost be carried by consumers in another district.

I say the question of how the burden shall be spread, the question of how to place that burden upon the consumers, the very nice adjustment that must be made between the classes of consumers, must all be taken into consideration. I say that the judgment is partly a matter of state policy, and should be determined by the regulating body, and not by the company itself. I don't think it is fair to place the responsibility finally upon the company, but I think it would be a bad thing for the companies themselves if they were given that responsibility.

I would like to urge upon you this consideration: It is fundamentally unwise to look about to change our fundamental governmental machinery every time a group, no matter how large, of our citizens become dissatisfied with the decision of our commissions or of the courts; and yet there is a very noticeable tendency in that direction.

Take this Bacharach bill. I don't know what caused the initiation of that legislation. Perhaps the inherent weakness of



the bill itself in its language could be corrected, but I am opposed to it in principle, and it is an evidence of dangerous tendencies that should be checked. It is there proposed to restrict the functions of the federal court. As I read that bill it is a proposal to inhibit the taking of jurisdiction by the lower federal court in a case where injunction is sought against the action of a state board or commission; and I assume its main purpose is to prevent a complete review in the federal court of the regulating body's decision. I say that is an effort to completely change our fundamental scheme.

Here is a question where a federal question is involved, confiscation, for instance. It is proposed to prevent the federal court from issuing injunction to hold the situation as it is until proper inquiry can be made. The lawyers of this country, if they believe in our institutions, should unquestionably resist such a proposal, fundamentally. If our machinery is not functioning perfectly, if there are conditions which should in some degree be changed, let us go about the matter intelligently; but why tear it all to pieces merely to correct some creaking that there may be in our machinery.

If it is true that objection is made that a large and costly record built up before the state commission was unavailable in the federal court, why not make that record available? If you say that record was built up without regard to the rules of evidence, and therefore should not properly be introduced in a court, my answer is this: As I understand it, the principal reason for the rules of evidence being maintained in our courts is that it is a safeguard thrown around our jury system; that it would be highly dangerous to permit the same freedom in introduction of evidence before a jury of twelve uninformed men; that the jury-men are not able to discard that which should not be considered and accept that which is proper evidence. But if this same matter were to come before a judge trained in the matter of discerning those things, which should be given weight and discarding those which should not, no harm could result. So I say it is a matter of importance to consider whether that costly record should not be presented to the federal court when appeal is made, and not thrown aside, and let the court accept that evidence which is proper and give it such weight as should be given to it. That is

a proposal to free the court and not restrict it; that is giving the court machinery greater freedom; whereas, the Bacharach bill, and all such proposals, are by way of tying the hands of the courts.

The same disposition has been manifested with relation to commission decisions. When a commission finds it necessary to increase rates, we find those rates do not meet the popular favor, and frequently there is an attempt to restrict the Commission and tie its hands so that it won't be able to raise the rates. I say that is wholly and fundamentally wrong.

I would like to suggest to you that I believe the lawyers of this country ought definitely to stand upon principle, if they believe that our fundamental scheme of government in this country is sound; and they very properly should insist on standing by these principles, and to the greatest degree possible inform the public of the sound reasons why. I do not agree with the judge who spoke yesterday at one of the sessions who said that the judiciary is unpopular and in bad favor with the public. I don't agree with some lawyers who have the same idea about the Bar. My idea is that the lawyers are the experts in this country on questions of law, and the public is entitled to know their best judgment on those questions just as with engineering, and other expert subjects. I say if the lawyers believe that this country has the best governmental institutions of any country on earth, as they should believe, they should stand by those institutions, and resist all attempts to emasculate and destroy those things which we have found successful.

# **PRESERVATION OF BALANCE BETWEEN FEDERAL AND STATE POWERS OF PUBLIC UTILITY REGULATION.**

**BY  
HUGH GORDON,  
OF CALIFORNIA.**

If anything remained after the enactment of the Transportation Act of 1920 to demonstrate the necessity of coordination between federal and state powers of regulation, that demonstration was supplied by the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Wisconsin Rate Case. A new and vital force of constructive regulation was injected into the Interstate Commerce Act by the 1920 statute. The Supreme Court has pointed it out and sustained it. The rates fixed by state authority in Wisconsin were superseded by those prescribed by the national regulatory body. On the other hand, it must be recognized, as the court did recognize in the Wisconsin case, that the states as well as the nation are to continue in the exercise of regulatory powers over public utilities, including interstate railroads. Each has its sphere of useful action. Public interest demands, not only that the limits of these respective jurisdictions be defined to avoid clash, but that the two regulatory powers be coordinated for the more efficient procurement of good service from public utilities. There is no high road to the solution of this problem. It is interesting, however, and may somewhat guide our future steps, to see what has been the course along which regulation, both state and federal, has developed. For this purpose, the Public Utilities Act of California, as presenting a typical case of regulation, may be compared with the Interstate Commerce Act.

As early as 1879 provision was made in the Constitution of the State of California for a railroad commission intended to curb and prevent the abuses which were incident to railroad operations throughout the country. Discrimination in charges, combinations between rail carriers and boat lines, and the shifting

of rates to throttle competition, were prohibited. The Commission which was then created was authorized to establish rates, to prescribe a uniform system of accounts, to hear and determine complaints against transportation companies, examine books and records, issue subpoenas, take testimony and punish for contempt, all of which powers apparently gave real control over the carriers and apparently afforded a basis for the protection of the public interest. It was, however, only apparent. The railroads continued to be dominant factors in state politics, and this political control extended to the Commission itself. To quote the apt language of a former member of the present Commission's staff:

An aroused public sentiment had established this railroad commission of 1879 to write the epitaph of railway rule. But all it wrote was the feeble record of its own subserviency.

The essential reason, however, why this early legislation was ineffective was not the subserviency of the men entrusted with its enforcement. The big fault was in the measures, not in the men. The outstanding feature of all the early laws was 'that they sought *to prohibit, to restrict and to punish*. Nothing was done, or thought necessary to be done, to encourage and develop the business regulated. The constructive quality was lacking. This was equally characteristic of the Interstate Commerce Act from its enactment in 1887 until its amendment years later, and, in large measure, until the amendment of 1920. Both state and nation began regulation upon the assumption that competition, limited only by punitive rules to prevent unfair fighting, was the proper safeguard of the public interest. The fallacy of this assumption has long since been recognized, and it has now been thoroughly demonstrated, not only that regulation predicated solely upon prohibitory and punitive laws is a failure, but that regulation which combines with these restrictive provisions a constructive scheme for the efficient development of public utilities, is an unqualified success. The change began with the states, and it is the states, and not the national government which have demonstrated the success of constructive regulation. The establishment of state public service commissions, railroad commissions and kindred bodies, together with the enactment and enforcement of the state laws under which these

commissions function as regulatory bodies, has created effective governmental control of privately owned utilities. The laws under which regulation has become an accomplished fact are in striking contrast with the wholly inadequate measures which preceded them. California offers a typical example of the change. In this state, real regulation began in 1912. In that year new legislation, the result of two hard-fought years of political war against railroad control, became effective. A complete and workable scheme of regulation was provided, the basic part of which was written into the Constitution of the State. A commission of five members, appointed by the Governor for terms of six years, but so arranged that not more than two members would go out of office in any one year, was vested with plenary powers to supervise and regulate all public utilities. The general scope of its authority was defined by the Constitution. The details for the exercise of power, and the means by which it should be applied and enforced were provided by a subsequent statute known as the Public Utilities Act. This statute was the result of the study and adaptation of the desirable features of all similar laws already in operation elsewhere. It is typical, therefore, of thorough going state legislation on this subject. Ten years of successful operation has shown that it accomplished all that was intended in providing a complete and workable plan of regulation. New and important measures were provided to protect the public interest in privately owned and operated utilities. Not only were the abuses which had formerly existed effectively prohibited, but the conditions which gave rise to the abuses were fairly met and eliminated. Therein lies the constructive quality and real merit of all regulation.

By far, the most important change was in the method of fixing rates. Under the older statutes all sorts of prohibitions had existed against unjust, discriminatory and preferential rates. But for all practical purposes, regulation stopped at that point. Even the power nominally vested in the Commission to fix the rates was useless in absence of provision for a method and the means to apply the power. Under the new order of things, the deficiencies were supplied. Under a competent organization of accountants, engineers and other experts, valuations were made and operating costs checked by an impartial body of trained men.

The determination of reasonable rates was then possible and quickly became a reality. Rates were fixed to yield a fair return upon the reasonable value of all property used in public service. This, in substance, is the now generally recognized sound basis of rate regulation. In its practical application many desirable results have followed. Not only have reductions been made in costs to the consumer but it has at once eliminated the time-worn complaint against unjust charges based upon watered stock, over capitalization, recoupment of competition losses, or common greed. By no means the least important element of the success of this plan of rate making is to be found in the fact that the utilities themselves have recognized in it something more than a restrictive check on their operations. It not only prohibited excessive charges, but gave assurance of a fair return based upon reasonable charges, and thus laid the foundation stone for co-operation between the public and the utilities. Public service companies then became public servants in fact as well as in theory, rather than public enemies.

The rate fixing part of regulation could only be effectively sustained by the use of another vital element in the plan—the elimination of unnecessary competition. This prolific source of economic waste, if permitted, would render it impossible to determine what rate would provide a reasonable return on the property invested. The old doctrine that competition is the life of trade has no application to regulated public business. If an established public utility giving adequate service at reasonable rates in a given community should suddenly be met with a vigorous competitor, seeking to snatch away, or at least divide, the available revenues, then the very basis for determining reasonable rates would be destroyed. On the other hand, an established utility which failed to live up to its obligations to the public could be most effectively chastened, and, if need be, eliminated, by the presence of a competitor. It was highly important, therefore, that the same regulatory body that fixed the rates should determine what public utility should perform the service. This was done by placing within the power of the railroad commission to grant or withhold a certificate of public convenience and necessity, without which none were permitted to engage in a public utility enterprise in a field already served.

The third feature of outstanding importance is the regulation of the issuance by public utilities of stocks and bonds. Here again, there is a direct relationship to reasonable rates. The purpose of stock and bond issues is, of course, to acquire capital and property with which to operate, and upon the fair value of this property and its usefulness the public service rates are determined. It is clear, therefore, that the proper exercise of the power to control stock and bond issues not only guarantees the elimination of over-capitalization and its resultant evils, but facilitates the work of establishing rates in correct relation to the basic value of the enterprise to the public.

Closely connected with the control over stock and bond issues is the power to require the maintenance of a proper depreciation reserve and to control its use. By this means the utility, and hence the public, is assured of means to keep the operative property intact for the uses to which it is dedicated. The rates, of course, directly reflect the allowance of depreciation reserve.

Proper capitalization, sound financing and maintenance of depreciation reserve are nothing more than the dictates of good business management to keep an enterprise in healthy and prosperous condition. The financial health of a public utility is as much a matter of public concern as of private interest.

What has been said deals with the broad features of constructive regulation. They may be typified as those affecting the general welfare of the utility. In addition to these, there are many powers in a complete scheme of regulation, all of which more directly affect the character of service rendered. It will suffice to briefly mention them. They include the power to require new facilities such as depots, spur tracks, and extension of lines; to require the making of physical connections with lines of other utilities, and the installation of joint rates; the power to prescribe health and safety rules, and to order the installation of safety devices. Of major importance is the power to order the elimination of grade crossings and to apportion the cost between the utilities and the political subdivisions affected. There are also provisions covering such subjects as discrimination; long and short haul, undue preferences, the publication of rates and tariffs and the requirement that all charges be in accordance with the published tariffs.



The detail of procedure by which the Commission hearings are held, decisions and orders rendered and ultimately enforced, is typical of all regulatory statutes. It is important to notice, however, that a special procedure is provided for a speedy review by the Supreme Court of the state of any Commission decision, and for the annulment of those orders which are violative of constitutional rights or are made in excess of jurisdiction. Such a review, however, must be predicated upon an application to the Commission for rehearing, designed to afford to the Commission itself an opportunity to correct such error as may be pointed out in its decision.

Two important amendments have been made in the law of regulation of California. The first deals with the valuation by the Commission of public utility property sought to be condemned by a city or other political subdivision. This amendment has been successfully used in a number of cases where cities have acquired the distribution systems of electric and water utilities serving the municipalities. The second amendment is of a more fundamental character, and very significant of the present situation in the regulation of interstate railroad rates. Prior to 1914, the California Commission had no jurisdiction to fix the rates of a utility for service rendered within the limits of a city. This part of the rate fixing power was vested in the local authorities. Endless confusion and practical obstruction to the work of the Commission in its broader field was the result. By constitutional amendment therefore, the Commission was given the exclusive power to fix all rates. It was thus made possible to treat large utilities as a unity. Local preferences and restrictions, imposed at the expense of other parts of a system, were eliminated. The good effect of this amendment and the sound reason behind it are clearly apparent. It would appear that the same conditions, with a similar remedy, applied for the same sound reason, have been recognized in the regulation of interstate rates or railroads.

At the present time regulation under the Federal Law closely resembles that of the states. Its development has been much slower. The Interstate Commerce Act, at the time of its enactment in 1887, represented the same driving attempt on the part of the National Congress as that seen in the earlier state regula-

tion to curb and destroy the abuses of railroad operations. It was preceded by, and its terms reflected the demonstration of popular feeling, evidenced by the granger laws. It is not surprising, therefore, that we find the provisions of the original act to be a little more than a lengthy declaration of prohibited acts and practices, coupled with provisions for the prosecution and punishment of offenders.

A brief review of its provisions will best illustrate its character. Section 1 declares that all charges for transportation shall be just and reasonable, and that "every unjust and unreasonable charge for such service is prohibited and declared to be unlawful." Section 2 defines "unjust discrimination," forbids it, and declares it to be unlawful. By Section 3, undue and unreasonable preference and advantage are forbidden; likewise, discrimination between connecting lines; then follows the long and short haul section, forbidding a carrier to charge a greater sum for transportation for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line and in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance. Section 5 declares unlawful the pooling of freight and the division of earnings. There is a section requiring the printing and posting of tariffs, and another prohibiting the doing of any act (excepting in good faith) to prevent the continuous passage of freight to the point of shipment to destination. The remainder of the act deals with liabilities and penalties, with the creation of the Interstate Commerce Act and its jurisdiction to hear complaints and exercise inquisitorial powers.

This Compendium of prohibitive legislation continued in operation as such for 19 years. Prior to 1906 no amendments were made which suggested any change in the general defensive character of the act. In that year, however, and under the sweep of progressive legislation of President Roosevelt's administration, an amendment was made to authorize the Commission to prescribe maximum reasonable rates for the future. This marked the first step toward constructive regulation. In the same year both express companies and oil pipe lines were brought under regulation; and in 1910 the act was extended to include telephone and telegraph companies. In both 1906 and 1910 important changes were made to strengthen the regulatory powers already created.

These changes are best described by a common expression. They were intended "to put teeth in the act."

Of far more importance, in the development toward constructive regulation, were the amendments of 1913 and 1914. The Interstate Commerce Commission was then authorized and directed to make a complete valuation of all railroads. This unmistakably marks the tendency of federal regulation toward the adoption and use the same methods already successfully in operation in the states.

The final steps to this end are found in the amendments of 1920. Federal legislation then virtually took a page from the Public Utility laws of the states and applied it to regulation of Interstate Commerce. The Interstate Commerce Act for the first time became a well-balanced regulatory statute. Well balanced because it acquired provisions of a constructive quality in addition to its old prohibitory and punitive measures. As in the development of state regulation, the most important change was in the method of fixing rates. As said by the Supreme Court in the Wisconsin rate case;

The new measure imposed an affirmative duty on the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix rates and take other important steps to maintain an adequate railway service for the people of the United States.

In another portion of the same opinion it is stated:

The latter, the most novel and most important feature of the act, requires the commission so to prescribe rates as to enable the carriers as a whole, or in groups selected by the Commission, to earn an aggregate annual net railway operating income equal to a fair return on the aggregate value of the railway property used in transportation.

As the court indicates the novelty of this plan is only in its application to the exercise of federal power to regulate Interstate Commerce. This basis for fixing rates was not a novel thing in state regulation. Its importance in the larger field is none the less great. The valuation of the interstate railroad began in 1914 is nearing completion. Reasonable rates based on fair return on the value of the property devoted to public use proved a sound and constructive measure in state regulation. The interest of both the public and the utility were thereby protected and fostered. It is reasonable to conclude, therefore, that proportionately larger benefits to both the public and the railroad utilities will result from its use in federal regulation.

Other features of constructive regulation give assurance that federal legislation in 1920 attained a degree of completeness, comparable with that of the states. The provision for control by the Interstate Commerce Commission of issuance of stocks and bonds is the counter part of similar beneficial provisions in state regulation. The same is true as to the regulation and control, in accordance with public convenience and necessity, of the construction of new lines and the abandonment of old ones. The regulation of car supply and the power to require joint use of terminals is like the State Railroad Commission's power to require adequate facilities with which to render the public service undertaken.

An important and most significant feature is that which authorizes the Interstate Commerce Commission to deal with the carriers in large units or in groups. This is seen both in the provision relating to rates and in the power conferred upon the Commission to authorize combinations of the railroads into a limited number of systems in accordance with plans approved to be by the Commission. Nothing so clearly as this, contradicts the old idea of restrictive regulation. The fallacy that competition, *per se*, promotes the public interest is therein practically admitted. The act, in terms, provides for the preservation of competition as fully as possible under the consolidation plan, but this competition is distinctly different from that formerly encouraged. In service alone can there be real competition under an effective plan of regulation.

The successful competitor will be the carrier or the system which best meets the needs of the shipping and traveling public. Competition of this character is consistent with economic progress. It is entirely inconsistent with legislation of an exclusively restrictive and punitive character. Nothing is more definitely established at the present time than that good service results from, and public interest requires, a prosperous, well managed and soundly financed utility. ("No starved horse will pull a heavy load.") Federal regulation of interstate carriers has, by the changes of 1920, assumed a constructive quality consistent with this principle.

The course of development in regulation has been traced. Both the states and the federal government, beginning with

laws framed "to prohibit" and "to punish" have within a period of 40 years, by progressive amendments, achieved effective regulation under a system of laws which primarily tend to encourage and develop the enterprise and only incidentally to restrict its operations or to prohibit unjust injury of others. The idea of hostility between the utilities and the public has been abandoned and in its place has come the realization that the two interests in a measure are identical. By the sound economic development of one, the other is necessarily benefited.

Broadly speaking, state and federal statutes for regulation have reached the same end. Both present a substantially complete scheme of legislation with points of distinct similarity in their constructive features. There is necessarily a point of contact between them. It is found in the fact that both deal with railroads, telegraph lines and other properties, the use of which is inextricably mingled with state and interstate commerce. How can the two jurisdictions be co-ordinated?

This is, in reality, an old question in new form. Nationalism, states rights, and the relationship between state and federal powers have engaged the thoughtful attention of jurists and statesmen from the very beginning of our government. It is equally so today. There is no finality in the determination of such issues, where living principles of law are involved, economic development will produce new conditions to confront us with the perennial problem of applying the law to the facts.

This is a lawyer's problem. As a lawyer, therefore, seeking to define the scope of a provision of the Constitution, refer to the earliest case cited in "Shephard." It is one of John Marshall's decisions. The last paragraph of the opinion condenses into a few terse phrases the basic principle for coordinated state and federal jurisdiction. The court says:

We do not think that the act empowering the Black Bird Creek Marsh Company to place a dam across the creek, can, under all the circumstances of the case, be considered as repugnant to the power to regulate commerce in its dormant state, or as being in conflict with any law passed on the subject.

In the earlier case of *Gibbons et al. vs. Ogden* the great Chief Justice rendered the opinion which so thoroughly defined the supremacy of the national government in the regulation of inter-

state commerce. But in that decision the continuing state power is recognized:

The genius and character of the whole government seem to be, that its action is to be applied to all the external concerns of the nation, and to those internal concerns which affect the states generally; but not to those which are completely within a particular state, which do not affect other states, and with which it is not necessary to interfere, for the purpose of executing some of the general powers of the government.

Judicial interpretation of regulatory power as thus expressed in 1824 is reflected in the decisions of 1922. Three recent cases present interesting conditions under which both the state and the federal power of regulation is upheld. In a concluding paragraph of the Wisconsin rate case, Chief Justice Taft has said:

It is said that our conclusion gives the Commission unified control of interstate and intrastate commerce. It is only unified to the extent of maintaining efficient regulation of interstate commerce under the paramount power of Congress. It does not involve general regulation of intrastate commerce. Action of the Interstate Commerce Commission in this regard should be directed to substantial disparity which operates as a real discrimination against, and obstruction to, interstate commerce, and must leave appropriate discretion to the state authorities to deal with intrastate rates as between themselves on the general level which the Interstate Commerce Commission has found to be fair to interstate commerce.

The Supreme Court in a decision rendered January 3, 1921, upheld the validity of an order of the Board of Public Utility Commissioners of the State of New Jersey for the elimination by an interstate railroad of certain highway grade crossings.

Mr. Justice Holmes, in stating the opinion of the court in that case said:

To engage in interstate commerce the railroad must get on to the land; and, to get on to it, must comply with the conditions imposed by the state for the safety of its citizens. Contracts made by the road are made subject to the possible exercise of the sovereign right.

The third of the recent cases referred to was decided March 13, 1922. It determined that the power conferred upon the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Transportation Act of 1920 to grant a certificate of public convenience and necessity authorizing the construction of new lines and the abandonment of old ones, did not empower the Commission to authorize the total abandonment of a certain line of railroad in Texas, and thus end intrastate operations. Mr. Justice Van Devanter in rendering the opinion makes these observations:

Up to the time the Commission made the order granting the certificate, a part of the commerce passing over the road was interstate and

foreign; that is, was bound to or from other states and foreign countries. It is not questioned that Congress could, nor that it did, authorize the Commission to sanction a discontinuance of this interstate and foreign business. Neither is it questioned that the Commission's certificate was adequate for that purpose.

The road lies entirely within a single state, is owned and operated by a corporation of that state, and is not a part of another line. Its continued operation solely in intrastate commerce cannot be of more than local concern. Interstate and foreign commerce will not be burdened or affected by any shortage in the earnings, nor will any carrier in such commerce have to bear or make good the shortage. It is not as if the road were a branch or extension whose unremunerative operation would or might burden or cripple the main line, and thereby affect its utility or service as an artery of interstate and foreign commerce.

After a brief review of the provisions of the Act, the opinion proceeds:

These considerations persuade us that the paragraphs in question should be interpreted and read as not clothing the Commission with any authority over the discontinuance of the purely intrastate business of a road whose situation and ownership, as here, are such that interstate and foreign commerce will not be burdened or affected by a continuance of that business.

Whether, apart from the Commission's certificate, the railroad company is entitled to abandon its intrastate business, is not before us, so we have no occasion for considering to what extent the decisions in *Brooks-Scanlon Co. vs. Railroad Commission*, 251 U. S. 396, 64 L. ed. 323, P. U. R. 1920C 579, 40 Sup. Ct. Rep. 183, and *Bullock vs. Railroad Commission*, 254 U. S. 513, 65 L. ed. 380, P. U. R. 1921B, 507, 41 Sup. Ct. Rep. 193, may be applicable to this road.

It is to be noted that these cases discuss three distinct features of regulation, *rate fixing*, *safety of grade crossings*, and *the abandonment of lines* in accordance with public convenience and necessity. The first deals with conditions under which the exercise of federal power was necessarily exclusive. The second is an instance wherein the railroad, notwithstanding its interstate character was clearly subject to the exclusive regulatory power exercised by the state. In the third case there is apparently shown a situation where both state and federal regulation may be applied.

No decision has been noticed dealing with that important feature of regulation upon which both state and federal governments have enacted laws for the control of issuance of securities. In view of the fact that all corporations are creatures of the state law, it will be interesting to see what may be determined by the Supreme Court as to the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to authorize or require these corporations to increase or diminish their stock issues.



Undoubtedly federal power in the regulation of interstate commerce has been greatly extended within recent years. The Interstate Commerce Act has been made a much more effective piece of legislative machinery for constructive regulation. But it has not superseded all state regulation of the instrumentalities of interstate commerce. The state legislative machinery has not been rendered obsolete by functional depreciation.

Regulation of public utilities as exemplified by our various legislative provisions dealing with the subject is a distinctly American institution. It is as much a feature of our governmental development as is the development of railways a feature of our economic growth. Being then a governmental institution it should be regarded in the future as it has been in the past as incident to both the state and national sovereignties. Therefore, in the growth of federal power it is not proper to recognize a basis for the prediction that state lines will be wholly forgotten in future regulation. It would rather appear that under our form of government each state as, "the sovereign of the soil" will always exercise its police powers in some features of regulation. At the present time the states undoubtedly play a large and important part in the work. It may be seriously questioned whether as a practical matter the Interstate Commerce Commission as now organized, could effectively discharge all the duties incident to the complete regulation of interstate commerce. Congress apparently recognizing this possibility, expressly provided in the Transportation Act that the Interstate Commerce Commission could avail itself of the instrumentalities of the states. That the Commission has done so is shown by the fact that within the past year the California Commission has on three different occasions conducted proceedings on behalf of the Interstate Commerce Commission on matters effecting both state and interstate railroads. Also within the past year the National Association of State Commissions has been working with the Interstate Commerce Commission to develop practical methods whereby co-operation in the exercise of the regulatory powers of the two could be made effective. However much, these things may be indicative of a tendency toward the elimination of friction, it would appear that the balance between state and federal powers is to be preserved by co-ordination of action based upon a realization of the

*development which has taken place* within the past two decades in constructive regulation. What has been true in the states is equally true in the nation. Restrictive legislation will produce *neither* co-ordination nor co-operation in effective regulation. Hostility by states through unreasonable insistence of their right of local control will *not be productive* of the economic development of the utilities. It is a sound principle, that regulation of a large system, just as the management of such a system, can be most effectively applied to the system as a whole. Until the time arrives, if ever it will arrive, when this principle is effectively carried out by federal legislation, every effort should be made on the part of both the state regulatory bodies and the Interstate Commerce Commission to co-operate in the fullest degree toward the common purpose of regulating interstate utilities for the purpose of development and promotion rather than of restriction and punishment.

# THE RIGHTS OF THE UTILITY UNDER COMMISSION REGULATION.

BY  
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The regulation of public utilities by public commissions is now on trial to greater or lesser degree throughout the United States. There has been a popular idea that utilities and commissions were in constant conflict and that the utility was more or less of an outlaw to be arrested and punished by the commission.

It is the purpose of this paper to show that under regulation by state commissions, the utility has certain definite rights which it may enforce for the protection of its property and business; that, in asserting such rights, the utility is not an outlaw, but stands on principles which appeal to all fair-minded citizens.

And finally we would establish the proposition, that it is in the best interest of the utility, as well as of the consumer, for the utility to aid the commission in fair regulation; that, with such co-operation, there will be no occasion for resort to the courts to secure the constitutional rights of the utility.

First, let us trace the historical development of state regulation of public utilities, and thus ascertain the reason for such regulation, and the purposes to be accomplished thereby.

## HISTORICAL REVIEW OF STATE REGULATION.

In the earliest times of which we have authentic records, various monopolies were created under licenses, grants or patents from the chief, crown or sovereign. Such grants were made for the enrichment of the granting power and not for the benefit of the public. There was little or no attempt to prescribe any conditional limitation in the conduct of such monopolies in favor of the buying public.

The beneficiary under the license, grant, patent or franchise sought to use his sole privileges to his sole profit, and he adopted

such a course of conduct in the handling of the business of his monopoly as would tend to increase his profits. Such a course was generally satisfactory to the grantor, for thereby the grantee was able to pay greater fees for the right to exercise exclusive privileges.

These early grants were not restricted to any particular class or kind of business, but the subject and nature of the grant depended upon the will of the sovereign. If the sovereign observed that a profitable business was being operated along any line or in any commodity, he would assert his prerogative, and license that particular business upon a basis which would furnish revenue to the Crown. This was justified upon the theory that the armies and government of the Crown furnished protection to enable the grantee peacefully to pursue his business, and hence it was only equitable that the grantee should make a return for this protection.

Thus we see that the first grants of monopoly in business were really nothing more than exclusive licenses upon a tax-paying basis. State regulation, not for the benefit of the public, but for the benefit of the sovereign, was the established order of things.

Under this system of grants from the chief, crown or sovereign, a system of monopolies was developed, grantees were enriched, business was closed to those who were not fortunate enough to enjoy the benefits of a royal grant or license, and the buying public was denied the benefit of competitive selling. Little distinction was made between the lines of business that were natural monopolies and latterly considered to be public business, and those lines of business which were strictly private in character; under such licenses or grants artificial monopolies were developed in private business.

Gradually, the buying public demanded relief and protection; relief from the artificial monopolies and protection under the natural monopolies. The buying public demanded competition in all lines of business which were not natural monopolies; a large class of prospective merchants who, under the system of artificial monopolies, had been denied the right to engage in business, likewise demanded the abolition of these artificial monopolies. The buying public also demanded that the Crown insert in the licenses and franchises of the natural monopolies, such as the miller, the

innkeeper and the ferryman, the provision that service should be extended without discrimination and upon a reasonable compensation.

As evidenced by the early English law and history, the Crown ultimately heeded both demands of the buying public, and did away with exclusive licenses for private business, and provided that, in the handling of natural monopolies, prices and service must be just and reasonable.

From these beginnings developed the common law principle that the miller, the innkeeper, the ferryman and others enjoying natural monopolies, must prescribe reasonable rates and serve all in a reasonable manner without discrimination.

When the Colonists came to America, they were imbued with the idea that the state should be divorced from control over private business. Indeed, it was the spirit of revolt from control by state or church which was one of the chief causes of colonization in America.

It is no wonder, then, that in the United States, especially after freedom from the Crown through the revolution, public sentiment demanded a freedom of trade and of competition unlimited by any federal or state control.

In the United States in the eighteenth and until late in the nineteenth centuries, private business developed with little restraint from state control or regulation. If any man wanted to build and operate a railroad, a water system, a telephone exchange, an electric power plant, or any other business, now known as a public utility, it was only a question of getting a franchise from the town or city, for the use of its streets, etc. The consumers of the service furnished by the public utility were enamoured of the idea that they should have competition in public utility service as well as in other lines of business, and that they would thereby obtain the benefits of lesser cost of service. The city and town councils reflected the spirit of the consumers and they invited the establishment of rival utility companies.

As a result of this trend in utility development, competition became so keen that many utilities became bankrupt, and their properties were thrown into receiverships for the benefit of bondholders or general creditors. The natural cure and prevention for this condition of utilities was in the doing away with com-

petition by the consolidation of the rival utilities. Accordingly, an era of consolidation of public utilities ensued. Such consolidation embraced not only rival utilities in the same line, but also utilities in different lines; not only the utilities of a single city but the utilities of several cities. Under such consolidation, a new and threatening monopoly was established; generally the consolidated utility had a natural monopoly by occupation of the streets or control of the watershed, the water power or the gas field, but always the consolidated utility had a most effective monopoly in the fact that no other capital was available in sufficient quantity to challenge the strength of the consolidated and entrenched utility.

With the return of this monopoly, came abuses on the part of the utility in the form of unreasonable rates and inadequate service. It was the same abuse as had been practised centuries before under the exclusive grants from chief, king or sovereign. The same wail was heard from the consumers as in the early centuries.

#### COMMISSION REGULATION VS. MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

To correct these abuses, sometimes actual, but more often fancied, public sentiment was divided into two groups: The conservatives, who would regulate the utility through the exercise of the police power of the state, the radicals, who would take over the utility, or construct a substitute therefor, as a branch of municipal activity.

It is not within the scope of this paper to discuss municipal ownership; we shall only attempt to consider the principle of commission regulation from the viewpoint of the utility.

However, before dismissing the subject of municipal ownership, we would prophesy that, unless commission regulation satisfactorily cures or prevents the evils of monopoly in the utility business, municipal ownership is certain to be the rule of the next era of the development of public utilities. It would therefore seem to be the logical purpose of private enterprise in the utility business to work, not for the defeat, but for the success of commission regulation. If commission regulation is a failure in providing reasonable and adequate service without discrimination and at reasonable rates, the doctrine of universal municipal

ownership of public utilities will be applied, and as a result, the business of private enterprise therein will be lost and its investment sacrificed.

#### COMMISSION REGULATION.

The theory of commission regulation is founded upon equity both to the public and to the utility; this theory demands that the utility furnish reasonable and adequate service, without discrimination, at reasonable rates. But the theory also guarantees to the utility a reasonable return for the service rendered. If the theory is truly and honestly applied, both the public and the utility should be satisfied. It is only when the theory is unjustly applied to the utility, that the utility has any cause for complaint.

In this paper we shall discuss briefly the manner and means, in the light of reason and judicial decision, whereby the utility may enforce an equitable operation of the theory of commission regulation. It appears from the published program that another paper is to be presented, discussing the problem of conflicting federal and state regulation, and hence we will confine this paper to the rights of the utility doing an intrastate business.

In so far as the regulation by the commission is fair, just and reasonable, allowing the utility a fair return upon its investment, the utility should have no legal or moral objection. It is a mistake for any utility to contest commission regulation, unless there is an actual basis for so doing. It should be the attitude of the utility to support and uphold the commission in its acts and orders so long as the same are reasonable and just. The ultimate salvation of private enterprise in the public utility business lies in satisfactory commission regulation—satisfactory not alone to the utility, but, as well, to the public. Hence, it is both the civic duty and the private advantage of the utility to support the commission in fair and just regulation.

Let it be understood that the writer, in dealing with the manner and means to enforce the rights of the utility, is not giving expression to the thought that such procedure is generally necessary; the personal experience of the writer has been quite to the contrary, and it is his conviction that the great majority of commissions throughout the United States are fair and just, and when properly advised, desire to do justice to both the public



and the utility. When injustice to the utility results, it is more likely to arise from the fault of the utility, in failing properly to present its case, than from any intention on the part of the commission to be unfair to the utility.

#### AUTHORITY OF STATE TO REGULATE UTILITIES.

That the state has the right to provide for any public utility regulation within the valid exercise of its police power, cannot be denied. This has become a fixed principle of law applicable to the regulation of public utilities.

The extent and definition of "police power" presents a greater difficulty. The limits and definition of said power change with the spirit of the time. It is extended or restricted according to the temper of the electorate.

Mr. Justice McKenna, in the case of *Eubank vs. Richmond*, 226 U. S. 137, 142, 57 L. Ed. 158, well states the difficulties of defining police power, in the following:

Whether it is a valid exercise of the police power is a question in the case, and that power we have defined, as far as it is capable of being defined by general words, a number of times. It is not susceptible of circumstantial precision. It extends, we have said, not only to regulations which promote the public health, morals and safety, but to those which promote the public convenience or the general prosperity. *Chicago, B. & Q. R. Co. vs. Illinois*, 200 U. S. 561, 50 L. Ed. 596, 26 Sup. Ct. Rep. 341, 4 Ann. Cas. 1175. And further, "It is the most essential of powers, at times the most insistent, and always one of the least limitable of the powers of government." *District of Columbia vs. Brooke*, 214 U. S. 138, 149, 53 L. Ed. 941, 945, 29 Sup. Ct. Rep. 560.

In this day of elastic state constitutions, of referenda and initiatives, it is an easy matter to pass state legislation, which will define, limit, or extend the police power of the state as the popular will may dictate.

Hence it is of little avail for the utility to urge in the state courts that a particular regulation is beyond the police power of the state, for, if the state courts should so hold, it is probable that, at the next election, such constitutional or statutory legislation would be adopted as to substantially define and extend the police power of the state to include the protested regulation.

In those states which have, by their constitutions, kept separate the three departments of government, the commission is regarded as an administrative branch of the executive department. The purpose of the commission is to give force and effect to laws as

enacted by the legislative department. Hence, when any attempt is made to clothe the commission with judicial power as well, to pass upon the validity of its own rulings, there arises an admixture of departmental jurisdiction, which should not be sustained. As said by Judge Hook in *Western Union Telegraph Co. vs. Myatt*, 98 Fed. 335, 341:

In prescribing regulations or rules of action under the police power of the state, for the safety and convenience of the public, or determining a schedule of rates and charges for services to be rendered, they (the Commission) are in no sense performing judicial functions, nor are they in any respect judicial tribunals. The distinction between legislative and judicial functions is a vital one, and it is not subject to alteration or change, either by legislative act or by judicial decree, for such distinction inheres in the constitution itself, and is as much a part of it as though it were definitely defined therein. When the legislature has once acted, either by itself or through some supplemental and subordinate board or body, and has prescribed a tariff of rates and charges, then, whether its action is violative of some constitutional safeguard or limitation, is a judicial question, the determination of which involves the exercise of judicial functions. The question is then beyond the province of legislative jurisdiction.

#### RELIEF IN THE FEDERAL COURTS.

Nearly every question which could be raised on behalf of the utility, is a federal question under the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. If the regulation is fair and reasonable, the objection of the utility thereto is without merit; if the regulation is such, that it confiscates the property of the utility, or denies it equal protection of the laws, then it is unreasonable, and comes within the prohibitions of the said Fourteenth Amendment, and a federal question is thus presented, of which the federal courts have jurisdiction. Appreciating the spirit of the electorate of the different states, and having studied and contrasted the course of judicial procedure and decision in state and federal courts, we are irresistibly led to the conclusion that a public utility will gain earlier and more effective results by resorting directly to the federal courts for injunctive relief whenever such a course is possible.

The first question which the attorney for the utility must determine is, whether or not he is compelled to seek relief in the state courts before resorting to the federal courts. The answer to this question depends upon the construction and interpretation of the state legislation, under which the regulation had been

promulgated. If the state legislation provides for the exclusive remedy of appeal to the state courts, then that course should be followed. This question was before the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Prentis et al. vs. Atlantic Coast Line Co.*, 211 U. S. 210, 230, 53 L. Ed. 150, 160, wherein Mr. Justice Holmes says:

The State of Virginia has endeavored to impose the highest safeguards possible upon the exercise of the great power given to the State Corporation Commission, not only by the character of the members of that commission, but by making its decisions dependent upon the assent of the same historic body that is intrusted with the preservation of the most valued constitutional rights, if the railroads see fit to appeal. It seems to us only a just recognition of the solicitude with which their rights have been guarded, that they should make sure that the state, in its final legislative action, would not respect what they think their rights to be, before resorting to the courts of the United States.

If the rate should be affirmed by the supreme court of appeals and the railroads still should regard it as confiscatory, it will be understood from what we have said that they will be at liberty then to renew their application to the circuit court, without fear of being met by a plea of *res judicata*. It will not be necessary to wait for a prosecution by the commission. We may add that, when the rate is fixed, a bill against the commission to restrain the members from enforcing it will not be bad as an attempt to enjoin legislation, or as a suit against a state, and will be the proper form of remedy.

But if the state statute discloses that the remedy of appeal to the state court is only an alternative remedy, then resort should be had to injunctive relief in the federal courts without the delay incident to a proceeding in the state courts. *Bacon vs. Rutland R. R. Co.* 232 U. S. 134, 58 L. Ed. 538.

#### PROTECTION UNDER THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The history of the development of our law, whereby the utility is given protection under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, is interesting.

The leading early case is that of *Munn vs. Illinois*, 94 U. S. 113, 154, 24 L. Ed. 77, decided in 1877. The question there at issue was, whether the State of Illinois could regulate warehousemen in the handling of grain. This was one of several cases known as the "Granger cases." The state took the position that the business to be regulated was a public business, subject to the police powers of the state; that the regulation thereof was lodged in legislative discretion; that this discretion could not be disturbed by the courts. The warehousemen contended that the

Fourteenth Amendment gave them protection against the enforcement of the regulations.

The court, in an opinion by Mr. Justice Waite, Mr. Justice Fields dissenting, upheld the contentions of the State of Illinois, and decided that (1) the legislature had power to fix rates of public business, (2) that such rates were within the sole discretion of the legislature and could not be changed by the courts.

The importance of this decision was at once recognized, and the law journals, as well as the press of that day, have interesting comments upon the decision. These comments are critical or otherwise, dependent upon the interests which might be reflected. Those journals which were presumed to represent invested capital, denounced the decision in no uncertain terms. The *New York Times*, in an editorial of March 29, 1877, referred to the decision as "mischievous," and argued that, under such a rule, the investment of foreign capital could not be expected. Evidently the investing public had something of the same idea, for railroad stocks and bonds declined immediately following the announcement of the decision. (9 Rose's Notes 510.)

If the decision in the *Munn* case had been allowed to stand, public utilities would today have little or no protection, and would be subject to the arbitrary will or whim of every succeeding legislature and regulatory commission.

Mr. Chief Justice Waite himself was the first to suggest a modification of the doctrines of the *Munn* case. In the case of *Stone vs. Farmers Loan & T. Co.*, 116 U. S. 331, 29 L. Ed. 644, decided in 1885, Mr. Chief Justice Waite, in discussing the *Munn* case, says:

From what has thus been said, it is not to be inferred that this power of limitation or regulation is itself without limit. This power to regulate is not a power to destroy, and limitation is not the equivalent of confiscation. Under pretense of regulating fares and freights, the state cannot require a railroad corporation to carry persons or property without reward; neither can it do that which in law amounts to a taking of private property for public use without just compensation, or without due process of law.

In 1889, in the case of *Chicago M. & St. P. R. Co. vs. Minnesota*, 134 U. S. 456, 33 L. Ed. 980, the *Munn* doctrine was again under consideration. This case arose on writ of error to review the judgment of the Supreme Court of Minnesota, which had held that rates published by the Minnesota Railroad and Ware-

house Commission were final and conclusive, and that the reasonableness thereof could not be enquired into.

The court, in an opinion by Mr. Justice Blatchford, expressly overruled the doctrine of the *Munn* case in the following language:

The construction put upon the statute by the Supreme Court of Minnesota must be accepted by this court, for the purposes of the present case, as conclusive, and not to be re-examined here as to its propriety or accuracy. The supreme court authoritatively declared that it is the expressed intention of the Legislature of Minnesota, by the Statute, that the rates recommended and published by the Commission, if it proceeds in the manner pointed out by the act, are not simply advisory, nor merely *prima facie* equal and reasonable, but final and conclusive as to what are equal and reasonable charges; that the law neither contemplates nor allows any issue to be made or inquiry to be had as to their equality or reasonableness in fact; that, under the statute, the rates published by the Commission are the only ones that are lawful, and therefore in contemplation of law the only ones that are equal and reasonable; and that, in a proceeding for a mandamus under the statute, there is no fact to traverse except the violation of law in not complying with recommendations of the Commission. In other words, although the railroad company is forbidden to establish rates that are not equal and reasonable, there is no power in the courts to stay the hands of the Commission, if it chooses to establish rates that are unequal and unreasonable. This being the construction of the statute by which we are bound in considering the present case, we are of opinion that, so construed, it conflicts with the Constitution of the United States in the particulars complained of by the Railroad Company. It deprives the company of its right to a judicial investigation, by due process of law, under the forms and with the machinery provided by the wisdom of successive ages for the investigation judicially of the truth of a matter in controversy, and substitutes therefore, as an absolute finality, the action of a railroad commission which, in view of the powers conceded to it by the state court, cannot be regarded as clothed with judicial functions, or possessing the machinery of a court of justice.

That the court intended to overrule the *Munn* case, is shown by the dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Bradley, wherein he says:

I cannot agree to the decision of the court in this case. It practically overrules *Munn vs. Illinois*, 94 U. S. 113.

In 1893, the same court had the question before it in the case of *Reagan vs. Farmers Loan & Trust Co.*, 154 U. S. 392, 38 L. Ed. 1014, and in an opinion of Mr. Justice Brewer, held:

The courts are not authorized to revise or change the body of rates imposed by a legislature or a commission; they do not determine whether one rate is preferable to another, or what under all circumstances would be fair and reasonable as between the carriers and the shippers; they do not engage in any mere administrative work; but still, there can be no doubt of their power and duty to inquire whether a body of rates prescribed by a legislature or a commission, is unjust and

unreasonable, and such as to work a practical destruction to rights of property, and, if found so to be, to restrain its operation.

Since the Reagan case, the Supreme Court has repeatedly affirmed the proposition that public utilities are entitled to protection under the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment, and if regulation by commissions, in their effect upon utilities, are violative of the provisions of said amendment, then the utility, by injunctive proceedings in the federal courts, or by writs of error to review the decision of Supreme Courts, may have relief from such regulations.

While it had been definitely settled that the utility would be protected from actual confiscation of property, there still remained the question whether the utility, under the Fourteenth Amendment, could compel rates which would give it a reasonable return. It had taken fifteen years to modify the Munn decision so as to prevent actual confiscation of utility properties, and it was a long stride in reversal for the same court to go farther and give the utility the aid of the Fourteenth Amendment in compelling rates which would insure the utility a reasonable return upon the investment.

But twenty-one years after the Munn decision, in 1898, in the case of *Smyth vs. Ames*, 169 U. S. 466, 42 L. Ed. 819, the precise question arose. Mr. William J. Bryan, for the Appellants, admitted the right of judicial interference when the rates prescribed resulted in actual confiscation, but denied the right of judicial interference to secure an adequate or any return to the utility. Mr. Bryan states his contention as follows:

That, as a general rule, the power of the courts to suspend the enforcement of a schedule of rates fixed by a state legislature or by a railroad commission can only be invoked when such rates yield an income so small as to leave absolutely nothing above operating expenses.

The court, in an opinion by Mr. Justice Harlan, after an exhaustive review of prior decision, held:

In view of the adjudications, these principles must be regarded as settled. . . .

A state enactment, or regulations made under the authority of a state enactment, establishing rates for the transportation of persons or property by railroad, that will not admit of the carrier earning such compensation as under all the circumstances is just, to it and to the public, would deprive such carrier of its property without due process of law, and deny to it the equal protection of the laws, and would therefore be repugnant to the 14th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

The Smyth-Ames case has been repeatedly cited with approval, and it is now the settled law of the land that a public utility may, under the protection of the Fourteenth Amendment, compel such rates as will enable the utility to make a fair and reasonable return upon a fair and reasonable investment.

#### RATE OF RETURN.

The problem of ascertaining what is a fair and reasonable rate of return, is one which cannot be answered by court or laymen with certainty. An honest dollar invested in public utility is not unlike any other honest dollar invested in any other honest enterprise. Some would seem to profess the belief that there is something different about the dollar invested in public utilities. No matter how hard it worked and how great its earning capacity before and after investment in the public utility, the average consumer seems to feel that, while invested in public utilities, the dollar is on a vacation, while the radical consumer seems to believe that it not only is on a vacation, but should bear the expense usually attendant upon leisure. The rate of return must be fixed by the hazard of the investment and the earning power of money at the time and place of the investment.

#### FAIR AND REASONABLE INVESTMENT.

What is a fair and reasonable investment, is a question which will continue to be the subject of litigation until definite rules are laid down for accountants to follow. After every rule of accounting has been definitely fixed, litigation will still persist for the purpose of ascertaining whether the expert accountants and appraisers of the utility of the commission are correct in their statistics and appraisements. Many cases, bearing upon different phases of this question, have been heard, and the books are full of reported cases from various courts and various commissions, all striving to lay down rules of accounting, upon which to determine the fair and reasonable value of the utility for rate-making purposes. It would unduly prolong this paper to make any attempt to go into a discussion of these cases and adduce the various rules of accounting which have been established.



This main principle has been fully and definitely settled, to wit: The basic investment for rate-making purposes is, the fair present value of the utility. The matter of initial costs is not even *prima facie* evidence of present values, although they may be taken into consideration with other evidence in determining present values.

As Mr. Justice Harlan said, in *San Diego Land & Town Co. vs. National City*, 174 U. S. 757, 43 L. Ed. 1161:

The basis of calculation suggested by the appellant is, however, defective in not requiring the real value of the property and the fair value in themselves of the services rendered, to be taken into consideration. What the company is entitled to demand, in order that it may have just compensation, is a fair return upon the reasonable value of the property at the time it is being used for the public.

To the same effect, we have the declaration of Mr. Justice Hughes in the *Minnesota Rate Cases*, *Simpson vs. Shephard*, 230 U. S. 434, 57 L. Ed. 1556; "The basis of calculation is the 'fair value of the property' used for the convenience of the public."

Any testimony or rule of accounting which tends to aid in ascertaining the "fair value of the property" of the utility, at the time of the application of the rates in question, should receive judicial consideration. If the utility will strive honestly to aid commissions in arriving at a fair value of its properties, it will do much toward the establishment of public confidence in the utility, the commission, and the theory of commission regulation. If, on the other hand, the utility unconscionably contests the question of fair values, it will gain the ill will of both the commission and the public; the result will be, that the electorate will become suspicious of the fair intentions of the utility and of the effectiveness of commission regulation; when continued suspicion is supplanted by conviction in the minds of the electorate, commission regulation will be tossed aside as a proven failure, and, led by radical thought, the public will gallop on to try municipal ownership or some other remedy which promises the consumer a service at less than reasonable cost.

In conclusion, I would leave with you this thought. Honest regulation by commissions, dealing equity both to the public and to the utility, is not only a proper application of the police power of the state, but, as a theory, appeals to every fair-minded person

as being the reasonable way to handle utility problems. That this theory may be worked out in practice, to the satisfaction of average consumers, should be more the desire of the utility than of the commission; the very life of the utility is at stake, while the commissioners can probably find other fields of business or political activity. The success or failure of this theory lies largely with the utility; if the utility will be fair and reasonable and co-operate in working out a fair administration of the theory, commission regulation will be assured a permanent place in our governmental plan. But, on the other hand, if the utility manifests a disposition to be unfair, and hinders or impedes a fair administration of the theory of commission regulation, to the end that the consumer pays an unreasonable price for his service, we can only expect an overthrow of commission regulation, with resulting chaos, not only for the utility, but also for the public consumer of utility service.

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
SECTION OF LEGAL EDUCATION AND  
ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR

The Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar met at the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, California, at 2.30 P. M., August 8, 1922, with the Secretary of the Section, John B. Sanborn, presiding in the absence of the Chairman, Elihu Root, and the Vice-Chairman, John W. Davis.

The Chairman appointed Messrs. Smith, Woodward and Ames as a Nominating Committee.

The report of the Secretary was then submitted. This report referred to the approval by the American Bar Association of certain standards for admission to the Bar adopted by the Section at its previous meeting; the progress made in classifying the law schools of the country in accordance with these standards; the arrangements made for special conference on legal education held by the Bar Association Delegates in Washington, on February 23-24, 1922 (see abstract of proceedings of conference, page 482, *supra*) and the progress made since that conference in bringing the standards for admission to the Bar adopted by the conference to the attention of state and local bar associations throughout the country.

The Chairman announced that a part of the program would be devoted to an informal discussion upon the necessity or advisability of keeping uniform records by the various state boards of Bar examinations. This subject was then discussed by Henry M. Bates of Michigan, M. C. Sloss of California, F. C. Siddons of Washington, D. C., Charles F. Carusi of Washington, D. C., and L. S. Forrest of Iowa.

The Nominating Committee reported the following recommendations:

Chairman, John W. Davis,<sup>1</sup> of New York; Vice-Chairman, Silas H. Strawn, of Illinois; Secretary and Treasurer; John B. Sanborn, of Wisconsin.

Members of the Council, term expiring in 1926, Herbert S. Hadley, of Colorado; and Wade Millis, of Michigan.

On motion the report of the Nominating Committee was adopted and the persons named were duly elected.

The Section adjourned *sine die*.

JOHN B. SANBORN, *Secretary*.

<sup>1</sup>John W. Davis, having been subsequently elected President of the American Bar Association, resigned as Chairman and was succeeded in that office by Silas H. Strawn, the Vice-Chairman.

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING  
OF  
The National Conference of  
Commissioners on Uniform State Laws  
HELD AT  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
*August 2-8, 1922*  
AND  
INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CONFERENCE  
AND ITS WORK.

ORIGIN, NATURE AND SCOPE OF THE NATIONAL  
CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONERS ON  
UNIFORM STATE LAWS.

The National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws is composed of Commissioners from each of the states, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands. In thirty-three of these jurisdictions the Commissioners are appointed by the chief executive acting under express legislative authority. In the other jurisdictions the appointments are made by general executive authority. There are usually three representatives from each jurisdiction. The term of appointment varies, but three years is the usual period. The Commissioners are chosen from the legal profession, being lawyers and judges of standing and experience, and teachers of law in some of the leading law schools. They serve without compensation, and in most instances pay their own expenses. They are united in a permanent organization, under a constitution and by-laws, and annually elect a president, a vice-president, a secre-

tary, and a treasurer. The Commissioners meet in annual conference at the same place as the American Bar Association, usually for four or five days immediately preceding the meeting of that Association. The funds necessary for carrying on the work of the Conference are derived from contributions from some of the states and from appropriations made by the American Bar Association. The record of the activities of the Conference, the reports of its committees, and its approved acts are printed in the annual Proceedings. The approved acts, sometimes with annotations, are also printed in separate pamphlet form.

The origin of the Conference is, briefly, this: In 1889 the American Bar Association appointed a special committee on Uniform State Laws. In 1890 the legislature of the State of New York adopted an act authorizing the appointment of "commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States," whose duty it was to examine certain subjects of national importance that seem to conflict among the laws of the several commonwealths, to ascertain the best means to effect an assimilation and uniformity in the laws of the states, and especially whether it would be advisable for the State of New York to invite the other states of the union to send representatives to a convention to draft uniform laws to be submitted for the approval and adoption of the several states. In the same year, a special committee of the American Bar Association, after reciting the action of New York, reported a resolution that the Association recommend the passage by each state and by Congress for the District of Columbia and the territories, of a law providing for the appointment of Commissioners to confer with Commissioners from other states on the subject of uniformity in legislation on certain subjects. As a result of the action of New York, of the recommendation of the American Bar Association, and of the efforts of various interested persons, the first Conference of Commissioners was held in August, 1892, at Saratoga. N. Y., for three days immediately preceding the annual meeting of the American Bar Association. Since that time, thirty Conferences have been held. While in the first Conference but nine states were represented, since 1912 all the states, territories, the

District of Columbia, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands have been officially represented.

The object of the Conference, as stated in its Constitution, is "to promote uniformity in state laws on all subjects where uniformity is deemed desirable and practicable." The Conference works through standing and special committees. In recent years all proposals of subjects for legislation are referred to a standing Committee on Scope and Program. After due investigation, and sometimes a hearing of parties interested, this committee reports whether the subject is one upon which it is desirable and feasible to draft a uniform law. If the Conference decides to take up the subject, it refers the same to a special committee with instructions to report a draft of an act. With respect to some of the more important acts, it has been customary to employ an expert draughtsman. Tentative drafts of acts are submitted from year to year and are discussed section by section. Each uniform act is thus the result of one or more tentative drafts subjected to the criticism, correction, and emendation of the Commissioners, who represent the experience and judgment of a select body of lawyers chosen from every part of the United States. When finally approved by the Conference, the Uniform Acts are recommended for general adoption throughout the jurisdictions of the United States and are submitted to the American Bar Association for its approval.

The Conference has drafted and approved thirty-eight acts. It has also approved seven acts drafted by other organizations. Some of its own acts have been by Conference action declared obsolete and superseded, leaving at present a total of thirty acts being recommended for adoption. A complete list of all acts drafted and approved, of acts drafted by other bodies and approved by the Conference, of obsolete and superseded acts, and the extent to which the acts have been adopted in the various jurisdictions is shown in appropriate tables on pages 708, 709 and 714.

The list of present and past officers, the present personnel of the Conference, and the standing and special committees are set forth on pages 695 and 700.

As an aid in promoting uniformity of judicial interpretation of the various acts, the Conference has fortunately secured,



through the efforts and able editorship of Commissioner Charles Thaddeus Terry, of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Uniformity of Judicial Decisions, the publication in a single volume by Baker, Voorhis & Co., of New York City, of the Uniform Acts with full annotations. The report of the Committee on Uniformity of Judicial Decisions to the 1922 Conference brings the annotation down to March 1, 1922.

## OFFICERS OF THE CONFERENCE.

### RETIRING OFFICERS.

1921-1922.

HENRY STOCKBRIDGE, Room 132, Court House, Baltimore, Md., *President*.  
JOHN R. HARDIN, Prudential Building, Newark, N. J., *Vice-President*.  
EUGENE A. GILMORE, Madison, Wis., *Secretary*.  
W. O. HART, 134 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La., *Treasurer*.

### OFFICERS FOR 1922-1923.

NATHAN WILLIAM MACCHESNEY, 30 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.,  
*President*.  
EUGENE C. MASSIE, 1136 Mutual Bldg., Richmond, Va., *Vice-President*.  
GEORGE G. BOGERT, College of Law, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.,  
*Secretary*.  
W. O. HART, 134 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La., *Treasurer*.

## STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES OF THE CONFERENCE.

1922-23.

### STANDING COMMITTEES.

1. **Executive.**—*Appointed Members:* George B. Young, 116 State St., Montpelier, Vt., *Chairman*; George E. Beers, New Haven, Conn.; Jesse A. Miller, Youngerman Block, Des Moines, Iowa; R. E. L. Saner, Security Natl. Bank Building, Dallas, Texas; John H. Voorhees, Bailey-Glidden Building, Sioux Falls, S. D. *Ex-officio:* Nathan William MacChesney, 30 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., *President*; Eugene C. Massie, 1136 Mutual Building, Richmond, Va., *Vice-President*; George G. Bogert, College of Law, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., *Secretary*; W. O. Hart, 134 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La., *Treasurer*; Henry Stockbridge, *Ex-President*, 11 N. Calhoun St., Baltimore, Md.; James R. Caton, Alexandria, Va., *Chairman* of the Committee on Scope and Program.
2. **Scope and Program.**—(Elected.) James R. Caton, Alexandria, Va., *Chairman* (term expires 1923); Nathan William MacChesney, 30 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., *President, Ex-officio*; Hollis R. Bailey, 19 Congress St., Boston, Mass. (term expires 1923); Ernst Freund, University of Chicago Law School, Chicago, Ill. (term expires 1924); William M. Hargest, Harrisburg, Pa. (term expires 1924); W. C. Kinkead, Hynds Building, Cheyenne, Wyo. (term expires 1925); C. A. Severance, Merchants Natl. Bank Building, St. Paul, Minn. (term expires 1925).

3. **Publicity.**—Rome G. Brown, 1006 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn., *Chairman*; Hugh H. Brown, Tonopah, Nev.; Walter C. Clephane, Washington, D. C.; William M. Crook, Beaumont, Texas; Percy V. Long, San Francisco, Cal.; Thomas J. O'Donnell, 822 Ernest & Cranmer Block, Denver, Colo.; W. H. Washington, Steger Building, Nashville, Tenn.
4. **Legislative.**—John H. Voorhees, Bailey-Glidden Building, Sioux Falls, S. D., *Chairman*; Jefferson P. Chandler, Union Oil Building, Los Angeles, Cal.; Con P. Cronin, State House, Phoenix, Ariz.; Wade Millis, Ford Building, Detroit, Mich.; John B. Sanborn, Gay Building, Madison, Wis.; Henry U. Sims, Birmingham, Ala.; George Weems Williams, Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.
5. **On Appointment of and Attendance by Commissioners.**—W. O. Hart, 134 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La., *Chairman*; W. H. Folland, 304 City & County Building, Salt Lake City, Utah; M. J. Hartley, Allen Building, Xenia, Ohio; Chester I. Long, Wichita, Kan.; P. W. Meldrim, Court House, Savannah, Ga.; Gurney E. Newlin, Title Ins. Building, Los Angeles, Cal.; Henry Stockbridge, 11 N. Calhoun St., Baltimore, Md.

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

1. **Legislative Drafting.**—Ernst Freund, University of Chicago Law School, Chicago, Ill., *Chairman*; Ashley Cockrill, Little Rock, Ark.; Con P. Cronin, State House, Phoenix, Ariz.; James P. McBaine, Columbia, Mo.; John B. Sanborn, Gay Building, Madison, Wis.; James M. Satterfield, Dover, Del.; J. S. Sexton, Hazelhurst, Miss.
2. **Uniformity of Judicial Decisions.**—Charles Thaddeus Terry, 100 Broadway, New York City, *Chairman*; Stephen H. Allen, Topeka, Kan.; William M. Hargest, Harrisburg, Pa.; Charles R. Hollingsworth, Ogden, Utah; Gus C. Moser, Yeon Building, Portland, Ore.; George B. Rose, Little Rock, Ark.; Charles E. Shepard, 803 Leary Building, Seattle, Wash.
3. **Cooperation with the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology.**—George G. Bogert, College of Law, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., *Chairman*; Harry S. Bowman, Santa Fe, N. Mex.; Walter E. Coe, Stamford, Conn.; William H. Leary, Salt Lake City, Utah; Robert E. Manley, Naga, Camarines, Philippine Islands; Manuel Rodriguez Serra, San Juan, Porto Rico; C. A. Spaulding, Helena, Mont.
4. **Cooperation with the American Judicature Society.**—George G. Bogert, College of Law, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., *Chairman*; W. P. Armstrong, Bank of Commerce Building, Memphis, Tenn.; Harry L. Cram, 102 Exchange St., Portland, Me.; P. W. Meldrim, Court House, Savannah, Ga.; J. Hansell Merrill, Thomasville, Ga.; W. H. Staake, 648 City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hugh E. Willis, Grand Forks, N. D.

5. **Uniform Commercial Acts.**—John Hinkley, 215 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md., *Chairman*; Christopher L. Avery, Groton, Conn.; Thomas A. Jenckes, Turks Head Building, Providence, R. I.; W. H. H. Piatt, Kansas City, Mo.; Walter George Smith, 711 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; A. T. Stovall, Okolona, Miss.; Samuel Williston, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass.
6. **Uniform Incorporation Act.**—Charles Thaddeus Terry, 100 Broadway, New York City, *Chairman*; Austin V. Cannon, 1414 Williamson Building, Cleveland, Ohio; William M. Crook, Beaumont, Texas; Wade Millis, Ford Building, Detroit, Mich.; W. L. Sturdevant, Central Natl. Bank Building, St. Louis, Mo.; Joseph J. Thompson, 76 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.; George B. Young, Montpelier, Vt.
7. **Uniform Mortgage Act.**—S. R. Child, 1106 Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn., *Chairman*; Henry M. Bates, Law School, Ann Arbor, Mich.; W. F. Bruell, Redfield, S. D.; George M. Hogan, St. Albans, Vt.; Hazen I. Sawyer, 30 N. 4th St., Keokuk, Iowa; Henry U. Sims, 7 Steiner Building, Birmingham, Ala.; W. L. Sturdevant, Central Natl. Bank Building, St. Louis, Mo.
8. **Uniform Chattel Mortgage Act.**—George M. Hogan, St. Albans, Vt., *Chairman*; George G. Bogert, College of Law, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Austin Cannon, 1414 Williamson Building, Cleveland, Ohio; Nellis E. Corthell, Albany Natl. Bank Building, Laramie, Wyo.; Earle W. Evans, Wichita, Kan.; Bradner W. Lee, H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles, Cal.; George B. Martin, Cattlettsburg, Ky.
9. **Uniform Acknowledgment of Instruments Acts.**—Samuel Williston, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass., *Chairman*; H. A. Bronson, Bismarck, N. D.; Walter E. Coe, Stamford, Conn.; Frank E. Curley, Tucson, Ariz.; M. J. Hartley, Allen Building, Xenia, Ohio; John Hinkley, 215 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.; Gus C. Moser, Yeon Building, Portland, Ore.
10. **Uniform Arbitration Act.**—Joseph F. O'Connell, 53 State St., Boston, Mass., *Chairman*; Jefferson P. Chandler, Union Oil Building, Los Angeles, Cal.; James H. Harkless, Kansas City, Mo.; Thomas C. McClellan, Montgomery, Ala.; Jesse A. Miller, Youngerman Block, Des Moines, Iowa; Ellison G. Smith, Pierre, S. D.; James M. Tunnell, Georgetown, Del.
11. **Interstate Comity.**—Hugh H. Brown, Tonopah, Nev., *Chairman*; H. A. Bronson, Bismarck, N. D.; James P. McBaine, Columbia, Mo.; Thomas J. O'Donnell, 822 Ernest & Cranmer Block, Denver, Col.; C. A. Severance, Merchants' Natl. Bank Building, St. Paul, Minn.; Walter George Smith, 711 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; John H. Wigmore, 31 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
12. **Uniform Act Governing the Use of Highways by Vehicles.**—John R. Hardin, Prudential Building, Newark, N. J., *Chairman*; George E. Beers, New Haven, Conn.; Charles V. Imlay, 1416 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Thomas A. Jenckes, Turks Head Building, Providence, R. I.; Gurney E. Newlin, Title Ins. Building, Los Angeles, Cal.; Fred W. Stow, Fort Collins, Col.; Adolph G. Wolf, San Juan, Porto Rico.

13. **Uniform Act for Compacts and Agreements Between States.**—Merrill Moores, Indianapolis, Ind., *Chairman*; Hollis R. Bailey, 19 Congress St., Boston, Mass.; W. P. Bynum, Greensboro, N. C.; Charles M. Dutcher, Iowa City, Iowa; W. E. Mullen, Cheyenne, Wyo.; John H. Wigmore, 31 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.; Adolph G. Wolf, San Juan, Porto Rico.
14. **Uniform Act for Securing Compulsory Attendance of Non-Resident Witnesses in Civil and Criminal Cases.**—George Weems Williams, Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore, Md., *Chairman*; Christopher L. Avery, Groton, Conn.; Allan Chickering, San Francisco, Cal.; F. M. Clevenger, Wilmington, Ohio; James B. Kerr, 1410 Yeon Building, Portland, Ore.; W. C. Kinkead, Hynds Building, Cheyenne, Wyo.; J. W. Vandervort, 3d & Juliana Sts., Parkersburg, W. Va.
15. **Uniform Drug Act.**—Charles R. Hollingsworth, Ogden, Utah, *Chairman*; Nellis E. Corthell, Albany Natl. Bank Building, Laramie, Wyo.; Arthur W. Davis, Spokane, Wash.; James H. Harkless, Kansas City, Mo.; Percy V. Long, San Francisco, Cal.; R. S. Thornton, Alexandria, La.; H. B. Wilkinson, Phoenix, Ariz.
16. **Uniform Act for the Extradition of Persons Charged with Crime.**—Bradner W. Lee, H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles, Cal., *Chairman*; Harry S. Bowman, Santa Fe, N. Mex.; W. F. Bruell, Redfield, S. D.; George B. Martin, Catlettsburg, Ky.; John G. Sargent, Ludlow, Vt.; C. A. Spaulding, Helena, Mont.; W. H. Washington, Steger Building, Nashville, Tenn.
17. **Uniform Act for a Tribunal to Determine Industrial Disputes.**—Charles M. Dutcher, Iowa City, Iowa, *Chairman*; Henry M. Bates, Law School, Ann Arbor, Mich.; James M. Graham, Springfield, Ill.; Chester I. Long, Wichita, Kan.; Charles E. Shepard, 803 Leary Building, Seattle, Wash.; Charles Thaddeus Terry, 100 Broadway, New York City; J. W. Vandervort, 3d & Juliana Sts., Parkersburg, W. Va.
18. **Uniform Act on the Status and Protection of Illegitimate Children.**—Ernst Freund, University of Chicago Law School, Chicago, Ill., *Chairman*; W. P. Lord, Jr., Lewis Building, Portland, Ore.; Eugene C. Massie, 1136 Mutual Building, Richmond, Va.; Louis C. Massey, Orlando, Fla.; Julius E. Roehr, 595 Linwood Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.; R. E. L. Saner, Security Natl. Bank Building, Dallas, Texas; James M. Tunnell, Georgetown, Del.
19. **Uniform Act for One Day's Rest in Seven.**—Carlos C. Alden, Marine National Bank Building, Buffalo, N. Y., *Chairman*; Allan Chickering, San Francisco, Cal.; James B. Kerr, 1410 Yeon Building, Portland, Ore.; W. A. Morgan, Providence, R. I.; W. H. H. Piatt, Kansas City, Mo.; Frederick S. Tyler, Metropolitan Bank Building, Washington, D. C.; H. B. Wilkinson, Phoenix, Ariz.
20. **Uniform Act for Joint Parental Guardianship of Children.**—Joseph J. Thompson, 72 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill., *Chairman*; Carlos C. Alden, Marine Natl. Bank Building, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. P. Armstrong, Bank of Commerce Building, Memphis, Tenn.; S. R. Child, 1106 Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ellison G. Smith, Pierre, S. D.; F. Dumont Smith, Hutchinson, Kan.; R. L. Tullis, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.

21. **Uniform Child Labor Act.**—Walter C. Clephane, Wilkins Building, Washington, D. C., *Chairman*; Rome G. Brown, 1006 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.; Arthur W. Davis, Spokane, Wash.; Joseph Madden, Keene, N. H.; John R. Hardin, Prudential Building, Newark, N. J.; Joseph F. O'Connell, 53 State St., Boston, Mass.; R. S. Thornton, Alexandria, La.
22. **Uniform Declaratory Judgments Act.**—James R. Caton, Alexandria, Va., *Chairman*; George A. Bourgeois, Law Building, Atlantic City, N. J.; T. A. Hammond, Atlanta, Ga.; Charles S. Lobingier, Shanghai, China; D. A. G. Ouzts, Greenwood, S. C.; Edgar B. Stewart, Morgantown, W. Va.; Ben F. Washer, Louisville, Ky.
23. **Uniform Aviation Act.**—George G. Bogert, College of Law, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., *Chairman*; Henry W. Bates, Law School, Ann Arbor, Mich.; F. M. Clevenger, Wilmington, Ohio; W. H. Folland, 304 City & County Building, Salt Lake City, Utah; Charles V. Imlay, 1416 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Hazen I. Sawyer, 30 N. 4th St., Keokuk, Iowa; A. T. Stovall, Okolona, Miss.
24. **Uniform Primary Act for Federal Officers.**—James M. Graham, Springfield, Ill., *Chairman*; Frank E. Curley, Tucson, Ariz.; Earle W. Evans, Wichita, Kan.; Merrill Moores, Indianapolis, Ind.; Charles J. Morrow, Citizens Bank Building, Tampa, Fla.; Willis L. Strachan, Colorado Springs, Col.; Frederick S. Tyler, Metropolitan Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

LIST OF  
COMMISSIONERS ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS.

1922-1923.

- ALABAMA.**—Thomas C. McClellan, Montgomery; J. Q. Smith, Montgomery; Henry U. Sims, 7 Steiner Building, Birmingham; J. K. Dixon, Talledega.
- ALASKA.**—John A. Clark, Fairbanks; W. H. Whittlessey, Seward; John C. Murphy, Juneau.
- ARIZONA.**—Con P. Cronin, State House, Phoenix; W. J. Galbraith, Glendale; H. B. Wilkinson, Phoenix; Frank E. Curley, Tucson.
- ARKANSAS.**—W. H. Arnold, Texarkana; George B. Rose, Little Rock; Ashley Cockrill, Little Rock.
- CALIFORNIA.**—Bradner W. Lee, H. W. Hellman Bldg., Los Angeles; Jefferson P. Chandler, Union Oil Bldg., Los Angeles; Gurney E. Newlin, Title Insurance Bldg., Los Angeles; Percy V. Long, San Francisco; Allan Chickering, San Francisco.
- COLORADO.**—Fred W. Stow, Fort Collins; Willis L. Strachan, Colorado Springs; Thomas J. O'Donnell, 822 Ernest & Cranmer Block, Denver.
- CONNECTICUT.**—George E. Beers, New Haven; Walter E. Coe, Stamford; Christopher L. Avery, Groton.
- DELAWARE.**—D. O. Hastings, Wilmington; James M. Satterfield, Dover; James M. Tunnell, Georgetown.
- DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**—Walter C. Clephane, Washington; Charles V. Imlay, 1416 F St. N.W., Washington; Frederick S. Tyler, Metropolitan Bank Bldg., Washington.
- FLORIDA.**—Charles J. Morrow, Citizens Bank Bldg., Tampa; J. M. Carson, Miami; Louis C. Massey, Orlando.
- GEORGIA.**—P. W. Meldrim, Court House, Savannah; T. A. Hammond, Atlanta; J. Hansell Merrill, Thomasville.
- HAWAII.**—Harry Irwin, Honolulu; E. M. Watson, Honolulu.
- IDAHO.**—Miles S. Johnson, Lewiston; John W. Jones, Blackfoot; Shad L. Hodgkin, Twin Falls.
- ILLINOIS.**—Nathan William MacChesney, 30 N. La Salle St., Chicago; Ernst Freund, University of Chicago, Chicago; John H. Wigmore, 31 W. Lake St., Chicago; James M. Graham, Springfield; Joseph J. Thompson, 76 W. Monroe St., Chicago.
- INDIANA.**—Thad M. Talcott, Jr., Farmers Trust Bldg., South Bend; Samuel Parker, South Bend; B. F. Heaton, Ft. Wayne; Merrill Moores, Indianapolis.
- IOWA.**—Charles M. Dutcher, Iowa City; Jesse A. Miller, Youngerman Block, Des Moines; Hazen I. Sawyer, 30 N. 4th St., Keokuk.
- KANSAS.**—Stephen H. Allen, Topeka; Charles W. Smith, State House, Topeka; F. Dumont Smith, Hutchinson; Earle W. Evans, Wichita; Chester I. Long, Wichita; Karl M. Geddes, El Dorado.
- KENTUCKY.**—Ben F. Washer, Louisville; George B. Martin, Catlettsburg; J. B. Snyder, Williamsburg.
- LOUISIANA.**—W. O. Hart, 134 Carondelet St., New Orleans; R. S. Thornton, Alexandria; R. L. Tullis, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.



- MAINE.**—Harry L. Cram, 102 Exchange St., Portland; H. H. Murchie, Calais.
- MARYLAND.**—Henry Stockbridge, Room 132, Court House, Baltimore; John Hinkley, 215 N. Charles St., Baltimore; George Weems Williams, Maryland Trust Bldg., Baltimore.
- MASSACHUSETTS.**—Hollis R. Bailey, 9 Congress St., Boston; Samuel Williston, Harvard Law School, Cambridge; Joseph F. O'Connell, 53 State St., Boston.
- MICHIGAN.**—Wade Millis, Ford Bldg., Detroit; Henry M. Bates, Law School, Ann Arbor.
- MINNESOTA.**—Rome G. Brown, 1006 Metropolitan Life Bldg., Minneapolis; S. R. Child, 1106 Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis; C. A. Severance, Merchants' National Bank Bldg., St. Paul.
- MISSISSIPPI.**—A. T. Stovall, Okolona; R. N. Miller, Hazlehurst; O. G. Johnston, Clarksdale; J. S. Sexton, Hazlehurst; W. H. Clifton, Aberdeen; Leroy Percy, Greenville.
- MISSOURI.**—James P. McBaine, Columbia; Willis L. Sturdevant, Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis; W. H. H. Piatt, Kansas City; James H. Harkless, Kansas City.
- MONTANA.**—Charles R. Leonard, Butte; C. A. Spaulding, Helena; W. F. O'Leary, Great Falls.
- NEBRASKA.**—Clarence A. Davis, Lincoln; Edward F. Leary, Omaha; Arthur R. Wells, Omaha.
- NEVADA.**—E. E. Caine, Elko; Hugh H. Brown, Tonopah; H. Homer Mooney, Carson City; Frank H. Norcross, Reno.
- NEW HAMPSHIRE.**—Joseph Madden, Keene; Ira A. Chase, Bristol; D. Arthur Taggart, Merchants' Bank Bldg., Manchester.
- NEW JERSEY.**—John R. Hardin, Prudential Bldg., Newark; Mark A. Sullivan, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City; George A. Bourgeois, Law Bldg., Atlantic City.
- NEW MEXICO.**—C. M. Botts, Albuquerque; Harry S. Bowman, Santa Fe; S. B. Davis, Jr., Las Vegas; Felix Baca, Albuquerque.
- NEW YORK.**—Charles Thaddeus Terry, 100 Broadway, New York City; Carlos C. Alden, Marine Natl. Bank Bldg., Buffalo; G. G. Bogert, College of Law, Ithaca.
- NORTH CAROLINA.**—J. D. Murphy, Asheville; J. Crawford Biggs, Raleigh; W. P. Bynum, Greensboro.
- NORTH DAKOTA.**—H. A. Bronson, Bismarck; R. H. Grace, Bismarck; Hugh E. Willis, Grand Forks.
- OHIO.**—A. V. Cannon, 1414 Williamson Bldg., Cleveland; M. J. Hartley, Allen Bldg., Xenia; F. M. Clevenger, Wilmington.
- OKLAHOMA.**—Frank Dale, Guthrie; J. C. Stone, Muskogee; Oliver C. Black, Oklahoma City.
- OREGON.**—Gus C. Moser, Yeon Bldg., Portland; W. P. Lord, Jr., Lewis Bldg., Portland; James B. Kerr, 1410 Yeon Bldg., Portland.
- PENNSYLVANIA.**—W. H. Staake, 648 City Hall, Philadelphia; W. M. Hargest, Harrisburg; Walter George Smith, 711 Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia.
- PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**—Charles S. Lobingier, Shanghai, China; Julian A. Wolfson, 65 Juan Luna St., Binando, Manila; Robert E. Manley, Naga, Camarines.
- PORTO RICO.**—Manuel Rodriguez Serra, San Juan; Adolph G. Wolf, San Juan.
- RHODE ISLAND.**—Thomas A. Jenckes, Turks Head Bldg., Providence; William B. Greenough, 32 Westminster St., Providence; W. A. Morgan, Providence.

- SOUTH CAROLINA.**—J. E. McDonald, Winnsboro; H. B. Carlisle, Spartanburg; D. A. G. Ouzts, Greenwood.
- SOUTH DAKOTA.**—John H. Voorhees, Bailey-Glidden Bldg., Sioux Falls; W. F. Bruell, Redfield; Ellison G. Smith, Pierre.
- TENNESSEE.**—W. H. Washington, Steger Bldg., Nashville; Thad A. Cox, Johnson City; Walter P. Armstrong, Bank of Commerce Bldg., Memphis.
- TEXAS.**—William M. Crook, Beaumont; Claude Pollard, Houston; R. E. L. Saner, Security Natl. Bank Bldg., Dallas.
- UTAH.**—W. H. Folland, 304 City & County Bldg., Salt Lake City; Charles R. Hollingsworth, Ogden; William H. Leary, Salt Lake City.
- VERMONT.**—John G. Sargent, Ludlow; George B. Young, 116 State St., Montpelier; George M. Hogan, St. Albans.
- VIRGINIA.**—Eugene C. Massie, 1136 Mutual Bldg., Richmond; James R. Caton, Alexandria; Stuart B. Campbell, Wytheville.
- WASHINGTON.**—Charles E. Shepard, 803 Leary Bldg., Seattle; Arthur W. Davis, Spokane; Alfred Battle, 901 Alaska Bldg., Seattle.
- WEST VIRGINIA.**—Edgar B. Stewart, Morgantown; F. N. Alderson, Richwood; J. W. Vandervort, 3d & Juliana Sts., Parkersburg; Douglas W. Brown, Huntington; E. T. England, Charleston.
- WISCONSIN.**—Eugene A. Gilmore, Law School, Madison; John B. Sanborn, Gay Bldg., Madison; Julius E. Roehr, 595 Linnwood Ave., Milwaukee.
- WYOMING.**—W. E. Mullen, Cheyenne; Wm. C. Kinkead, Hynds Bldg., Cheyenne; Nellis E. Corthell, Albany Natl. Bank Bldg., Laramie.

## COMMISSIONERS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE THIRTY- SECOND ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

- ARIZONA.**—Con P. Cronin, Phoenix; Frank E. Curley, Tucson; H. B. Wilkinson, Phoenix.
- CALIFORNIA.**—Gurney E. Newlin, Los Angeles; Percy V. Long, San Francisco; Bradner W. Lee, Los Angeles; Jeff. P. Chandler, Los Angeles.
- COLORADO.**—Thomas J. O'Donnell, Denver.
- CONNECTICUT.**—George E. Beers, New Haven; Walter E. Coe, Stamford; Christopher L. Avery, Groton.
- DELAWARE.**—James M. Tunnell, Georgetown.
- DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**—Frederick S. Tyler, Washington; Walter C. Clephane, Washington.
- ILLINOIS.**—Nathan William MacChesney, Chicago; Ernst Freund, Chicago; Joseph J. Thompson, Chicago.
- INDIANA.**—Merrill Moores, Indianapolis.
- IOWA.**—Hazen I. Sawyer, Keokuk; Charles M. Dutcher, Iowa City; Jesse A. Miller, Des Moines.
- KANSAS.**—Earle W. Evans, Wichita; Chester I. Long, Wichita.
- KENTUCKY.**—George B. Martin, Catlettsburg.
- LOUISIANA.**—W. O. Hart, New Orleans; R. S. Thornton, Alexandria.
- MARYLAND.**—George Weems Williams, Baltimore; John Hinkley, Baltimore.
- MASSACHUSETTS.**—Samuel Williston, Cambridge; Joseph F. O'Connell, Boston.
- MICHIGAN.**—Wade Millis, Detroit; Henry M. Bates, Ann Arbor.
- MINNESOTA.**—C. A. Severance, St. Paul; S. R. Child, Minneapolis; Rome G. Brown, Minneapolis.
- MISSOURI.**—W. L. Sturdevant, St. Louis; James H. Harkless, Kansas City; W. H. H. Piatt, Kansas City.
- MONTANA.**—C. A. Spaulding, Helena.
- NEVADA.**—H. H. Brown, Tonopah; Frank H. Norcross, Reno.
- NEW MEXICO.**—Harry S. Bowman, Santa Fe.
- NEW YORK.**—Charles Thaddeus Terry, New York; George G. Bogert, Ithaca; Carlos C. Alden, Buffalo.
- NORTH DAKOTA.**—H. A. Bronson, Bismarck.
- OHIO.**—F. M. Clevenger, Wilmington; M. J. Hartley, Xenia.
- OREGON.**—Gus C. Moser, Portland; James B. Kerr, Portland.
- PENNSYLVANIA.**—Walter George Smith, Philadelphia; William M. Hargest, Harrisburg.
- PORTO RICO.**—Adolph G. Wolf, San Juan.
- RHODE ISLAND.**—Thomas A. Jenckes, Providence.
- SOUTH DAKOTA.**—John H. Voorhees, Sioux Falls.
- TENNESSEE.**—Walter P. Armstrong, Memphis.
- TEXAS.**—R. E. L. Saner, Dallas; Wm. M. Crook, Beaumont.
- UTAH.**—Charles R. Hollingsworth, Ogden.
- VERMONT.**—George B. Young, Montpelier; George M. Hogan, St. Albans.
- VIRGINIA.**—Eugene C. Massie, Richmond; James R. Caton, Alexandria.
- WASHINGTON.**—Charles E. Shepard, Seattle; Arthur W. Davis, Spokane.
- WEST VIRGINIA.**—James W. Vandervort, Parkersburg.
- WISCONSIN.**—John B. Sanborn, Madison.
- WYOMING.**—W. C. Kinkead, Cheyenne; N. E. Corthell, Laramie.

COMMISSIONERS WHO CEASED TO BE MEMBERS OF  
THE CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE CLOSE OF  
THE 1921 CONFERENCE AND THE OPENING OF  
THE 1922 CONFERENCE.

ALABAMA.—T. M. Stevens, Mobile.  
CALIFORNIA.—Beverly Hodghead, San Francisco.  
INDIANA.—Samuel Pickens, Indianapolis.  
KANSAS.—Charles L. Kagey, Beloit.  
MICHIGAN.—Edward Cahill, Lansing, deceased.  
MISSOURI.—Alexander H. Robbins, St. Louis, deceased.  
MONTANA.—Louis J. Sanders, Butte; Stephen J. Cowley, Great Falls;  
J. B. Roote, Butte.  
NEBRASKA.—Thomas J. Doyle, Lincoln; J. A. C. Kennedy, Omaha;  
Addison E. Sheldon, Lincoln; J. L. Webster, Omaha.  
NEVADA.—A. E. Cheney, Reno, deceased; E. E. Caine, Elko.  
OREGON.—H. H. Emmons, Portland.  
SOUTH DAKOTA.—Charles S. Whiting, Pierre, deceased.  
TEXAS.—H. W. Head, Sherman, deceased.  
VIRGINIA.—John W. Stephenson, Warm Springs, deceased.  
WASHINGTON.—Alfred Battle, Seattle.  
WEST VIRGINIA.—S. C. Jackson, Clarksburg, deceased.

NEW COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED SINCE THE  
1921 CONFERENCE.

ARIZONA.—Frank E. Curley, Tucson.  
CALIFORNIA.—Percy V. Long, San Francisco; Allan Chickering, San  
Francisco.  
KANSAS.—Chester I. Long, Wichita; Karl M. Geddes, El Dorado.  
MAINE.—H. H. Murchie, Calais.  
MICHIGAN.—Henry M. Bates, Ann Arbor.  
MISSOURI.—W. H. H. Piatt, Kansas City; James H. Harkless, Kansas  
City.  
MONTANA.—Charles R. Leonard, Butte; C. A. Spaulding, Helena; W. F.  
O'Leary, Great Falls.  
NEBRASKA.—Clarence A. Davis, Lincoln; Edward F. Leary, Omaha;  
Arthur R. Wells, Omaha.  
NEVADA.—Homer Mooney, Carson City; Frank H. Norcross, Reno.  
NEW MEXICO.—Harry Bowman, Santa Fe.  
SOUTH DAKOTA.—Ellison G. Smith, Pierre.  
VIRGINIA.—Stuart B. Campbell, Wytheville.  
WEST VIRGINIA.—Douglas W. Brown, Huntington; E. T. England,  
Charleston.

## **SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY- SECOND ANNUAL CONFERENCE.**

The Thirty-Second Annual Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws was held at San Francisco, Cal., August 2-8, 1922. Thirty-seven jurisdictions were represented. The names of these jurisdictions and the Commissioners representing them are on page 703. The Conference was called to order by Secretary Sanborn in the absence of President Stockbridge and Vice-President Hardin. The following program with some modifications was carried out:

### **PROGRAM.**

**WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2.**

**10.30 A. M. Meeting of the Executive Committee.**

**2.00 P. M. FIRST SESSION.**

Address of Welcome.

Response of Temporary Chairman.

Roll Call.

Reading of the Minutes of the Last Meeting.

Address of the President, read by James R. Caton.

Report of the Secretary.

Report of the Treasurer.

Report of the Executive Committee.

Appointment of the Nominating Committee.

Reports of Standing Committees.

Publicity Committee.

Legislative Committee.

Committee on Appointment of and Attendance by Commissioners.

Presentation and consideration of the reports of the following special committees not presenting drafts of acts:

Tribunal to Settle Industrial Disputes.

Interstate Compacts.

Chattel Mortgages.

Marriage and Divorce.

Use of Highways by Vehicles.

Co-operation with American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology.

Co-operation with American Judicature Society.

One Day's Rest in Seven.

Marking and Labeling Act.

Drug Act.

Legislative Drafting.

Primary Act for Federal Officers.

Acknowledgments.

**8.00 P. M. SECOND SESSION.**

Consideration of

Report of Committee on Scope and Program.

Report of Committee on Uniformity of Judicial Decisions.

Report of Nominating Committee.

**THURSDAY, AUGUST 3.****9.00 A. M. THIRD SESSION.**

Consideration of

Ninth Tentative Draft of a Uniform Incorporation Act.

Adjourn at 11 A. M. for tour of San Francisco and luncheon at Cliff House.**2.30 P. M. FOURTH SESSION.**

Consideration of

Third Tentative Draft of a Uniform Declaratory Judgments Act.

Second Tentative Draft of a Uniform Act on the Status and Protection of Illegitimate Children.

**8.00 P. M. FIFTH SESSION.**

Consideration of

Second Tentative Draft of a Uniform Act on the Status and Protection of Illegitimate Children.

**FRIDAY, AUGUST 4.****9.00 A. M. SIXTH SESSION.**

Consideration of

Second Tentative Draft of a Uniform Mortgage Act.

Second Tentative Draft of a Uniform Aviation Act.

**2.00 P. M. SEVENTH SESSION.**

Consideration of

Second Tentative Draft of a Uniform Aviation Act.

Dinner for all members of the Conference at the Commercial Club, 7 P. M., as guests of the Commercial Club, California Bar Association and Chamber of Commerce.

**SATURDAY, AUGUST 5.****9.00 A. M. EIGHTH SESSION.**

Consideration of

Report of Committee on Uniform Commercial Acts.

Adjournment at 10.30 for trip to Mt. Tamalpais.**MONDAY, AUGUST 7.****9.30 A. M. NINTH SESSION.**

Consideration of

Second Tentative Draft of a Uniform Fiduciaries Act.

**2.00 P. M. TENTH SESSION.**

Consideration of

First Tentative Draft of a Uniform Arbitration Act.

First Tentative Draft of a Uniform Act on Joint Parental Guardianship.

**8.00 P. M. ELEVENTH SESSION.**

Consideration of

First Tentative Draft of an Act for Securing Compulsory Attendance of Non-Resident Witnesses in Civil and Criminal Cases.

First Tentative Draft of a Uniform Act for the Extradition of Persons Charged with Crime.

**TUESDAY, AUGUST 8.**

**7.30 P. M. TWELFTH SESSION.**  
**Unfinished Business.**

The report of the Committee on Appointment of and Attendance by Commissioners showed changes in the personnel of the Conference since the last meeting. These changes are indicated on the table on page 704.

According to the report of the Legislative Committee there were four adoptions of the Uniform Acts in 1922, as follows:

**MARYLAND.—Foreign Depositions Act.**

**MASSACHUSETTS.—Partnership Act.**

**NEW YORK.—Conditional Sales Act and Limited Partnership Act.**

A complete table showing all the acts promulgated by the Conference and the extent to which they have been adopted by the various states is shown on page 709.

Final drafts of the Uniform Fiduciaries Act, Uniform Illegitimacy Act, Uniform Declaratory Judgments Act, and Uniform State Law for Aeronautics were approved by the Conference and recommended to the state legislatures for adoption.

The Conference also approved amendments to Sections 32 and 38 of the Uniform Sales Act and Sections 20, 40 and 47 of the Warehouse Receipts Act in order to harmonize the Uniform Bills of Lading Act, Uniform Sales Act and Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act and also to correct what was believed to be an unfortunate provision in the Warehouse Receipts Act with respect to the liability of warehousemen for receipts issued wrongfully by an agent.

Tentative drafts of the following Acts were discussed and were referred to the respective Committee for reconsideration:

**Uniform Act for Securing Compulsory Attendance of Non-Resident Witnesses.**

**Uniform Mortgage Act.**

**Uniform Act Relating to Joint Parental Guardianship of Children.**

**Uniform Act for the Extradition of Persons Charged with Crime.**

**Uniform Arbitration Act.**

A new committee was appointed on the Inter-State Comity.

The Committee on the Uniform Chattel Mortgage Act reported that the draughtsmen employed by it had accumulated a large amount of material regarding chattel mortgage law in the various states and would present a first tentative draft of an Act at the next Conference.

Announcement was made of the death of the following Commissioners: Edward Cahill, Lansing, Mich.; A. E. Cheney, Reno, Nev.; H. W. Head, Sherman, Nev.; S. C. Jackson, Clarksburg, W. Va.; Alexander H. Robbins, St. Louis, Mo.; John W. Stephenson, Warm Springs, Va.; Charles S. Whiting, Pierre, S. D.



**UNIFORM ACTS DRAFTED AND APPROVED BY THE CONFERENCE, THE YEAR OF APPROVAL, AND THE NUMBER OF JURISDICTIONS ADOPTING EACH ACT.**

Name.	Year of approval.	No. of jurisdictions enacting.
Acknowledgments Act .....	1892	10
Acknowledgments Acts, Foreign .....	1914	6
Aeronautics Act .....	1922	..
Bills of Lading Act .....	1909	25
Child Labor Act .....	1911	4
Cold Storage Act .....	1914	6
Conditional Sales Act .....	1918	8
Declaratory Judgments Act .....	1922	..
Depositions Act .....	1920	6
Desertion and Non-Support Act .....	1910	12
Extradition of Persons of Unsound Mind.....	1916	8
Fiduciaries Act.....	1922	..
Flag Act .....	1917	6
Fraudulent Conveyance Act .....	1918	11
Illegitimacy Act .....	1922	..
Land Registration Act .....	1916	3
Limited Partnership Act .....	1916	12
Marriage and Marriage License Act.....	1911	2
Marriage Evasion Act .....	1912	5
Negotiable Instruments Act.....	1896	51
Occupational Diseases Act .....	1920	..
Partnership Act .....	1914	14
Proof of Statutes Act .....	1920	4
Sales Act .....	1906	25
Stock Transfer Act .....	1909	15
Vital Statistics Act .....	1920	..
Warehouse Receipts Act .....	1906	48
Wills Acts, Foreign Executed .....	1910	7
Wills Acts, Foreign Probated .....	1915	4
Workmen's Compensation Act.....	1914	3
Total—30		

**ACTS DRAFTED BY OTHER ORGANIZATIONS AND APPROVED BY THE CONFERENCE.**

In addition to the acts included in the foregoing table, the following acts, drafted by other organizations, have been approved by the Conference:

An Act Regulating Annulment of Marriage and Divorce; approved in 1907; enacted in Delaware, New Jersey, and Wisconsin.

An Act Providing for Return of Statistics Relating to Divorce Proceedings; approved in 1907; enacted in Louisiana (1908).

An Act Providing for Return of Marriage Statistics; approved in 1907; enacted in Louisiana (1910).

Federal Pure Food Law; approved in 1909; enacted in Kentucky and Louisiana.

Federal Pure Food Law Amendment; approved in 1913.

Standard Bill for Occupational Disease Reports; approved in 1914.

Standard Bill for Industrial Accident Reports; approved in 1914.

**ACTS DRAFTED AND APPROVED BY THE CONFERENCE WHICH  
HAVE BEEN DECLARED OBSOLETE OR SUPERSEDED.<sup>1</sup>**

An Act Relating to the Sealing and Attestation of Deeds and Other Written Instruments; approved 1892. Obsolete.

An Act Relating to the Execution of Wills; approved 1892 and again in 1895.

Adopted in Utah, with modifications, in 1907.

Superseded in 1910 by Uniform Foreign Executed Wills Act which is identical with the old act of 1895.

An Act Relative to the Probate in this State of Foreign Wills; approved 1892 and again in 1895. Adopted in Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Utah,<sup>1</sup> Washington, Wisconsin, Alaska.

Superseded in 1915 by Uniform Foreign Probate Wills Act.

An Act as to Promissory Notes, Checks, Drafts, and Bills of Exchange (Day of Grace); approved 1892. Adopted in Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Philippine Islands.

Superseded by the Uniform Negotiable Instruments Act.

A Table of Weights and Measures; approved 1892. Obsolete.

An Act to Establish a Law Uniform with the Laws of Other States Relative to Divorce Procedure and Divorce from the Bonds of Matrimony; approved 1900.

Superseded in 1901 by the two following Acts:

An Act to Establish a Law Uniform with the Laws of Other States Relative to Migratory Divorce. Adopted in Wisconsin.

An Act to Establish a Law Uniform with the Laws of Other States Relative to Divorce Procedure and Divorce from the Bonds of Matrimony. Adopted in Delaware and Wisconsin.

The last two acts are superseded by An Act Regulating Annulment of Marriage and Divorce, approved in 1907.

An Act to Establish a Law Uniform with the Laws of Other States Relative to Insurance Policies; approved 1901. Obsolete.

Compulsory Work Act; approved 1918. Obsolete.

**LIST OF STATES SHOWING THE UNIFORM ACTS  
ADOPTED THEREIN.**

**NOTE.**—The star (\*) indicates that the Uniform Act has been adopted with modifications.

**ALABAMA.**

Desertion and Non-Support Act (1915); Negotiable Instruments Act (1909); Warehouse Receipts Act (1915). Total, 3.

**ARIZONA.**

Bills of Lading Act (1921); Conditional Sales Act (1919); Flag Act (1919); Foreign Depositions Act (1921); Fraudulent Conveyance Act (1919); Negotiable Instruments Act (1913); Proof of Statutes Act (1921); Sales Act (1913); Warehouse Receipts Act (1921). Total, 7.

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<sup>1</sup> For the action of the Conference concerning the above acts see Proceedings, 1920, pages 89, 90, 223-235. Proceedings, 1919, pages 71-74.

**ARKANSAS.**

Negotiable Instruments Act (1913); Warehouse Receipts Act (1915).  
Total 2.

**CALIFORNIA.**

Bills of Lading Act (1915); Negotiable Instruments Act (1917);  
Warehouse Receipts Act (1909). Total, 3.

**COLORADO.**

Negotiable Instruments Act (1897); Warehouse Receipts Act (1911).  
Total 2.

**CONNECTICUT.**

Bills of Lading Act (1911); Negotiable Instruments Act (1897);  
Sales Act (1907); Stock Transfer Act (1917); Warehouse Re-  
ceipts Act (1907). Total, 5.

**DELAWARE.**

Conditional Sales Act (1919); Fraudulent Conveyance Act (1909);  
Negotiable Instruments Act (1911); Warehouse Receipts Act  
(1917); Divorce Procedure Act of 1901; Annulment of Marriage  
and Divorce Act of 1907. Total, 6.

**FLORIDA.**

Negotiable Instruments Act (1897); Warehouse Receipts Act (1917).  
Total, 2.

**GEORGIA.**

Land Registration Act (1917).\* Total, 1.

**IDAHO.**

Bills of Lading Act (1915); Limited Partnership Act (1919); Nego-  
tiable Instruments Act (1903); Partnership Act (1909); Sales  
Act (1919); Warehouse Receipts Act (1915); Workmen's Com-  
pensation Act (1917).\* Total, 7.

**ILLINOIS.**

Bills of Lading Act (1911); Cold Storage Act (1917); Extradition of  
Persons of Unsound Mind Act (1917); Foreign Probated Wills  
Act (1917); Limited Partnership Act (1917); Marriage Evasion  
Act (1915); Negotiable Instruments Act (1907); Partnership  
Act (1917); Sales Act (1915); Stock Transfer Act (1917); Ware-  
house Receipts Act (1907). Total, 11.

**INDIANA.**

Negotiable Instruments Act (1913); Warehouse Receipts Act (1921).  
Total, 2.

**IOWA.**

Acknowledgments Act; Bills of Lading Act (1911); Limited Partner-  
ship Act (1919); Negotiable Instruments Act (1902); Sales Act  
(1919); Warehouse Receipts Act (1907). Total, 6.

**KANSAS.**

Desertion and Non-Support Act (1911); Foreign Executed Wills Act  
(1911); Negotiable Instruments Act (1905); Warehouse Re-  
ceipts Act (1909). Total, 4.

**KENTUCKY.**

Child Labor Act (1914); Federal Pure Food Act; Negotiable Instru-  
ments Act (1904). Total, 3.

**LOUISIANA.**

Acknowledgments Act, Domestic (1920); Bills of Lading Act (1912); Divorce Statistics Act (1913); Extradition of Persons of Unsound Mind Act (1918); Federal Pure Food Act; Flag Act (1918); Foreign Acknowledgments Acts (1916); Foreign Probated Wills Act (1916); Marriage Evasion Act (1914); Marriage Statistics Act (1908); Negotiable Instruments Act (1904); Stock Transfer Act (1910); Warehouse Receipts Act (1908); Wills Act, Foreign Executed (1912). Total, 14.

**MAINE.**

Bills of Lading Act (1917); Flag Act (1919); Negotiable Instruments Act (1917); Warehouse Receipts Act (1917). Total, 4.

**MARYLAND.**

Bills of Lading Act (1910); Cold Storage Act (1916); Extradition of Persons of Unsound Mind Act (1918); Flag Act (1918); Foreign Acknowledgments Act (1916); Foreign Depositions Act (1922); Foreign Executed Wills Act (1914); Fraudulent Conveyance Act (1920); Limited Partnership Act (1918); Negotiable Instruments Act (1898); Partnership Act (1916); Sales Act (1910); Stock Transfer Act (1910); Warehouse Receipts Act (1910). Total, 14.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**

Acknowledgments Act; Bills of Lading Act (1910); Child Labor Act (1913); Cold Storage Act (1912);\* Desertion and Non-Support Act (1911); Foreign Probated Wills Act of 1895 (1911); Extradition of Persons of Unsound Mind Act (1909);\* Marriage and Marriage License Act (1911);\* Marriage Evasion Act (1913);\* Negotiable Instruments Act (1898); Partnership Act (1922); Sales Act (1908); Stock Transfer Act (1910); Warehouse Receipts Act (1907). Total, 14.

**MICHIGAN.**

Acknowledgments Act (1895); Bills of Lading Act (1911); Foreign Executed Wills Act (1911); Foreign Depositions Act (1921); Foreign Probated Wills Act of 1895 (1911); Fraudulent Conveyance Act (1919); Negotiable Instruments Act (1905); Partnership Act (1917); Proof of Statutes Act (1921); Sales Act (1913); Stock Transfer Act (1913); Warehouse Receipts Act (1909). Total, 12.

**MINNESOTA.**

Acknowledgments Act; Bills of Lading Act (1917); Fraudulent Conveyance Act (1921); Limited Partnership Act (1919); Negotiable Instruments Act (1913); Partnership Act (1921); Sales Act (1917); Warehouse Receipts Act (1913). Total, 8.

**MISSISSIPPI.**

Child Labor Act (1914);\* Desertion and Non-Support Act (1920); Negotiable Instruments Act (1916); Warehouse Receipts Act (1920). Total 4.

**MISSOURI.**

Bills of Lading Act (1917); Negotiable Instruments Act (1905); Warehouse Receipts Act (1913). Total, 3.

**MONTANA.**

Acknowledgments Act;\* Negotiable Instruments Act (1903); Warehouse Receipts Act (1917). Total, 3.

**NEBRASKA.**

Negotiable Instruments Act (1905); Sales Act (1921); Warehouse Receipts Act (1909). Total, 3.

**NEVADA.**

Depositions Act (1921); Extradition of Persons of Unsound Mind Act (1917); Foreign Acknowledgments Act (1917); Foreign Execution of Wills Act (1913); Foreign Probated Wills Acts (1915); Negotiable Instruments Act (1907); Proof of Statutes Act (1921); Sales Act (1915); Warehouse Receipts Act (1913). Total 9.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**

Bills of Lading Act (1917); Foreign Acknowledgments Act (1917); Fraudulent Conveyance Act (1919); Negotiable Instruments Act (1909). Total, 4.

**NEW JERSEY.**

Annulment of Marriage and Divorce Act of 1907 (1907); Bills of Lading Act (1913); Conditional Sales Act (1919); Fraudulent Conveyance Act (1919); Limited Partnership Act (1919); Negotiable Instruments Act (1902); Partnership Act (1919); Sales Act (1907); Stock Transfer Act (1916); Warehouse Receipts Act (1907). Total, 10.

**NEW MEXICO.**

Acknowledgments Act; Negotiable Instruments Act (1907); Warehouse Receipts Act (1909). Total, 3.

**NEW YORK.**

Bills of Lading Act (1911); Conditional Sales Act (1922); Foreign Probated Wills Act of 1895 (1919); Limited Partnership Act (1922); Negotiable Instruments Act (1897); Partnership Act (1919); Sales Act (1911); Stock Transfer Act (1913); Warehouse Receipts Act (1907). Total, 9.

**NORTH CAROLINA.**

Bills of Lading Act (1919);\* Negotiable Instruments Act (1899); Warehouse Receipts Act (1917). Total, 3.

**NORTH DAKOTA.**

Acknowledgments Act;\* Desertion and Non-Support Act (1911); Negotiable Instruments Act (1899); Sales Act (1917); Warehouse Receipts Act (1917). Total, 5.

**OHIO.**

Bills of Lading Act (1911); Negotiable Instruments Act (1902); Sales Act (1908); Stock Transfer Act (1911); Warehouse Receipts Act (1908). Total, 5.

**OKLAHOMA.**

Negotiable Instruments Act (1909); Warehouse Receipts Act (1915). Total, 2.

**OREGON.**

Negotiable Instruments Act (1899); Sales Act (1919); Warehouse Receipts Act (1913). Total, 3.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**

Bills of Lading Act (1911); Depositions Act (1921); Fraudulent Conveyance Act (1921); Limited Partnership Act (1917); Negotiable Instruments Act (1901); Partnership Act (1915); Proof of Statutes Act (1921); Sales Act (1915); Stock Transfer Act (1911); Warehouse Receipts Act 1909). Total, 10.

**PORTO RICO.**

Warehouse Receipts Act (1919). Total, 1.

**RHODE ISLAND.**

Bills of Lading Act (1914); Negotiable Instruments Act (1899); Sales Act (1908); Stock Transfer Act (1912); Warehouse Receipts Act (1908). Total, 5.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**

Negotiable Instruments Act (1914). Total, 1.

**SOUTH DAKOTA.**

Conditional Sales Act (1919); Depositions Act (1921); Extradition Act (1921); Fraudulent Conveyance Act (1919); Negotiable Instruments Act (1913); Sales Act (1921); Stock Transfer Act (1921); Warehouse Receipts Act (1913). Total, 8.

**TENNESSEE.**

Acknowledgments Act (1919); Acknowledgments Act, Foreign, (1921); Cold Storage Act (1919); Desertion and Non-Support Act (1913); Extradition of Persons of Unsound Mind Act (1917); Fraudulent Conveyance Act (1919); Limited Partnership Act (1919); Negotiable Instruments Act (1899); Partnership Act (1917); Sales Act (1919); Stock Transfer Act (1917); Warehouse Receipts Act (1909). Total, 12.

**TEXAS.**

Desertion and Non-Support Act (1913); Negotiable Instruments Act (1919); Warehouse Receipts Act (1919). Total, 3.

**UTAH.**

Child Labor Act (1915);\* Cold Storage Act (1917); Desertion and Non-Support Act (1915); Foreign Executed Wills Act (1907);\* Foreign Probated Wills Act of 1895; Land Registration Act (1917); Limited Partnership Act (1921); Negotiable Instruments Act (1899); Partnership Act (1921); Sales Act (1917); Warehouse Receipts Act (1911). Total, 11.

**VERMONT.**

Bills of Lading Act (1915); Desertion and Non-Support Act (1915); Marriage Evasion Act (1912); Negotiable Instruments Act (1912\*); Warehouse Receipts Act (1912); Workmen's Compensation Act. Total, 6.

**VIRGINIA.**

Land Registration Act (1916); Negotiable Instruments Act (1897); Sales Act (1921); Warehouse Receipts Act (1908). Total, 4.

**WASHINGTON.**

Bills of Lading Act (1915); Flag Act (1919); Foreign Probated Wills Act of 1895 (1911). Negotiable Instruments Act (1899); Warehouse Receipts Act (1913). Total, 5.

**WEST VIRGINIA.**

Conditional Sales Act (1921); Desertion and Non-Support Act (1917); Negotiable Instruments Act (1907); Warehouse Receipts Act (1917). Total, 4.

**WISCONSIN.**

Bills of Lading Act (1917); Cold Storage Act (1917); Conditional Sales Act (1919); Desertion and Non-Support Act (1911); Extradition of Persons of Unsound Mind Act (1919); Flag Act (1919); Foreign Acknowledgments Act (1915); Foreign Probated Wills Act (1915); Fraudulent Conveyance Act (1919); Limited Partnership Act (1919); Marriage and Marriage License Act (1917); Marriage Evasion Act (1915); Migratory Divorce Act of 1901; Divorce Procedure Act of 1901; Annulment of Marriage and Divorce Act of 1907 (1909); Negotiable Instruments Act (1899); Partnership Act (1915); Sales Act (1911); Stock Transfer Act (1913); Warehouse Receipts Act (1909). Total, 20.

**WYOMING.**

Desertion and Non-Support Act (1915); Negotiable Instruments Act (1905); Partnership Act (1917); Sales Act (1917); Warehouse Receipts Act (1917). Total, 5.

**ALASKA.**

Acknowledgments Act (1915); Bills of Lading Act (1913); Conditional Sales Act (1919); Foreign Executed Wills Act (1913); Foreign Probated Wills Act of 1895 (1913); Limited Partnership Act (1917); Negotiable Instruments Act (1913); Partnership Act (1917); Sales Act (1913); Stock Transfer Act (1913); Warehouse Receipts Act (1913). Total, 11.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**

Negotiable Instruments Act (1899); Warehouse Receipts Act (1910). Total, 2.

**HAWAII.**

Negotiable Instruments Act (1907); Workmen's Compensation Act. Total, 2.

**PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**

Bills of Lading Act; Negotiable Instruments Act (1911); Warehouse Receipts Act (1912). Total, 3.

**LIST OF ACTS SHOWING THE STATES WHEREIN ADOPTED.**

**NOTE.**—The star (\*) indicates that the Uniform Act has been adopted with modifications.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS ACT.**

Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, \* Montana, New Mexico, \* North Dakota, Tennessee, Alaska. Total, 10.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS ACT, FOREIGN.**

Louisiana, Maryland, Nevada, New Hampshire, Tennessee, Wisconsin. Total, 6.

**BILLS OF LADING ACT.**

Arizona, California, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, Alaska, Philippine Islands. Total, 25.



**CHILD LABOR ACT.**

Kentucky, Massachusetts, \* Mississippi, \* Utah. Total, 4.

**COLD STORAGE ACT.**

Illinois, Maryland, \* Massachusetts, Tennessee, Utah, Wisconsin.  
Total, 6.

**CONDITIONAL SALES ACT.**

Arizona, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Alaska. Total, 8.

**DESERTION AND NON-SUPPORT ACT.**

Alabama, Kansas, North Dakota, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming. Total, 12.

**EXTRADITION OF PERSONS OF UNSOUND MIND ACT.**

Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, South Dakota, Tennessee, Wisconsin. Total, 8.

**FLAG ACT.**

Arizona, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Washington, Wisconsin.  
Total, 6.

**FOREIGN DEPOSITIONS ACT.**

Arizona, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, Pennsylvania, South Dakota.  
Total, 6.

**FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCE ACT.**

Arizona, Delaware, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Wisconsin. Total, 11.

**LAND REGISTRATION ACT.**

\* Georgia, Utah, Virginia. Total, 3.

**LIMITED PARTNERSHIP ACT.**

Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah, Wisconsin, Alaska. Total, 12.

**MARRIAGE AND MARRIAGE LICENSE ACT.**

\* Massachusetts, Wisconsin. Total, 2.

**MARRIAGE EVASION ACT.**

Illinois, Louisiana, \* Massachusetts, Vermont, Wisconsin. Total, 5.

**NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT.**

Adopted in all jurisdictions except Georgia and Porto Rico; adopted with modifications in Vermont. Total, 51.

**PARTNERSHIP ACT.**

Idaho, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Alaska. Total, 14.

**PROOF OF STATUTES ACT.**

Arizona, Michigan, Nevada, Pennsylvania. Total, 4.

**SALES ACT.**

Arizona, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Alaska. Total, 25.

**STOCK TRANSFER ACT.**

Connecticut, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan,  
New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island,  
South Dakota, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Alaska. Total, 15.

**WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS ACT.**

Adopted in all jurisdictions except Georgia, Kentucky, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Hawaii. Total, 48.

**WILLS ACT, FOREIGN EXECUTED (Act of 1910).**

Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, \*Utah, Alaska.  
Total, 7.

**WILLS ACT, FOREIGN PROBATED (Act of 1915).**

Illinois, Louisiana, Nevada, Wisconsin. Total, 4.

**WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.**

Idaho, Vermont, Hawaii. Total, 3.

## PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

BY

HENRY STOCKBRIDGE,

OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

*Fellow Members of the National Conference on Uniform State Laws:*

It is with profound regret that I find myself unable to attend the Conference this year, as some of the matters which must of necessity come before the meeting are of more than usual importance. At the very outset of this report it is appropriate that your President should express the importance and valuable service rendered during the past year by two of the general officers of the Conference, namely, William O. Hart, the treasurer, whose indefatigable attention to the duties of his position and the multitude of details connected therewith, have been most admirably discharged; also to the work of General Nathan William MacChesney, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, who has relieved the President of many of the duties which ordinarily fall upon him. In the performance of this work General MacChesney has exhibited an executive ability of the first order.

Mention should also be made of the havoc played in the ranks of the Commissioners during the last eleven months. In no previous corresponding period has the hand of death been laid upon so many of our members, involving an unusually large number of changes in the makeup of the Commissioners. Fortunately, spurred on by the Chairman of the Committee on new Commissioners, these gaps have in nearly every instance been promptly filled by the Governor of the respective states. In the report of the Secretary, and I doubt not, by the Commissioners from such states, the attention of this body will be more specifically called to the list of individuals of whose valued service we have thus been deprived. In addition to these, the standing of the members of the Conference in public esteem has been shown in the elevation to high station of two of our valued members—our most efficient Secretary, Mr. Gilmore, having been selected by the President as the Vice-Governor of the Philippine Islands, and

the appointment of Mr. C. L. Kagey of Kansas, as United States Minister to Finland.

While they will be greatly missed at our gathering, and the Conference will be the poorer for their loss, the best wishes for their success go with them from us to their new fields of duty.

In certain aspects of our work the showing to be made at the present time is quite small, viz.: The passage of Uniform Statutes approved by this Conference, and these will be set forth in detail in the report of the Secretary and also in the report of the Legislative Committee. This is largely due to the fact that state legislatures have been in session in only nine states during the last eleven months, and in some of these the proposed acts were not presented sufficiently early to be productive of their being enacted into law.

Thanks to the activity of the Commissioners of the State of New York, more important legislation has been adopted there than in any other state, and forms a good example of that which may be accomplished by active commissioners fully alive to the performance of their duty, which example it is hoped may be borne in mind and acted upon in the ensuing year in other states.

What has been said leads to the consideration of two matters so interwoven that it is impossible to discuss the one without the other. This body owes its origin largely to the American Bar Association, and in its early years the necessary expense of carrying forward its work came mainly from appropriation made by the Association. Year by year the volume of the work has grown, entailing of necessity a larger outlay of money for the expense of the Conference, by far the largest single item being that for printing the reports of its committees and the approved acts for the use of the legislatures in the several states. The expenses of the American Bar Association have likewise largely increased in volume so that the proportion of expense borne by the American Bar Association is relatively far less than was originally the case.

One other change is likewise to be noticed: In a number of states, at the outset of the work of the Commission, there were contributions from local bar associations. Some of the states recognizing the value of the work done by this body gave power to their respective governors to appoint the commissioners, thereby giving them a distinct legal status, and a few of the states not only did that, but also made annual appropriations for

the direct benefit of the commission in the work which it performed, and for the actual expenses of the commissioners. Not compensation for the work of the individual, but to relieve them personally of the outlay for their traveling and hotel bills. That this has not been more generally done is a matter for sincere regret, and one of the very first acts which the Commissioners from a state should do is to secure the enactment of laws which not only give a legal status to the Commissioners themselves, but also make an appropriation in the nature of a contribution to the necessary expenses of the work of the Commission.

It will be plainly evidenced from the report of the Treasurer that unless the income of the Commission is considerably increased, its work will be seriously hampered, if not curtailed. Various plans will undoubtedly occur to the members as a means of bringing about an increase of the funds. One, which has been most frequently suggested, is that the state and local bar associations be requested and urged to make appropriations to the work of the Commission. This will undoubtedly be of some service, but the weakness of it will be found to lie in the fact that it will be impossible to tell in advance the amount thus to be received, and consequently until it is received it will be well nigh impossible for the Executive Committee to make up its budget or to know what amount it can authorize the expenditure of by any of the committees. It has also been suggested that the various members be asked to contribute a definite amount annually as dues. This suggestion has this serious defect—with the exception of the secretary, whose clerical assistance, postage and expressage are paid by the Commission, the labors are all gratuitously performed, and where commissioners are compelled in addition to defraying their own personal expenses in attendance upon the meetings, the attempt so to impose dues would in all probability be attended by a greater difficulty in securing prominent and able members of the Bar as members of the Commission. Other methods may occur to you in the discussion of the subject. What I specially desire to emphasize is, that on as early a date as possible, some mode shall be agreed upon by which the income of the Commission may be materially increased and stabilized.

Of new legislation to be brought before the meeting in San Francisco there is one subject which seems to your President of the most urgent importance; that which seeks to regulate declar-

atory judgments. This has been already considered at two previous meetings of the Conference and will be reported this year with some amendments to the last draft of a proposed act; those amendments having been called forth by the discussions which have heretofore taken place. The approval of an act, if possible, this year is of prime importance because of the fact that the matter of the enactment of such a law is now more urgently called for than at any previous time in the legal annals of this country, and also because in several states acts providing for declaratory judgments have already been adopted, which acts are far from being uniform in their provisions.

For many years this body has had under consideration the enactment of a uniform incorporation law and at the meeting in Cincinnati we were led to believe that such a draft would be presented at the meeting of 1922 as would merit prompt adoption. Anticipating a report upon this matter, the President ventures to suggest the following:

Either that a draft for a uniform act be adopted, or else the committee finally discharged.

It is perfectly evident that there is a wide divergence of view upon the provisions which should be included in any act which seeks to deal with so intricate a problem, and that may render the draft of any act which the committee may have formulated impossible of adoption by the Conference. If this be the case, then no good purpose is subserved by continuing the committee and imposing upon it the expenditure of time and labor which can amount to nothing. Moreover, the economic conditions in the several states vary so widely that a measure suited to one locality may not be at all adequate to meeting the demands of business in another and different locality.

Attention has been called during the year to a condition which has arisen and which needs to be dealt with in the most tactful manner. The American Bar Association has a committee on Commercial Law, which committee has drafted acts upon several subjects which have been and are under consideration by the Conference. It is, of course, of supreme importance that there should not be sent two acts upon the same subject emanating the one from this Conference, and the other from the American Bar Association. If that condition should arise, it is almost self-evident that uniformity of legislation upon that subject will

be at an end with the probabilities that state legislature will reject both and pass statutes prepared by some of their own number. Fortunately the Chairman of that committee of the Bar Association has been during the year appointed by the Governor of his state a member of this Commission, and this should go far towards relieving the situation of anything in the nature of rivalry; and promote harmony of action between this Commission and the Committee of the Bar Association. But if I have misjudged this situation, every effort ought to be strained to promote unity and harmony of action. It may be confidently asserted that under our form of procedure in the draft of an act, such draft, when completed and recommended by this Conference, after having run the gauntlet of the criticisms to which it is of course subjected, will be more nearly in form of such a character as to receive the ready support of legislative bodies.

Invitations have been received during the year to send a representative of this Conference to an unusually large number of similar gatherings, of which may be cited as examples the meeting of the House of Governors and the meeting of the American Medical Association. In each instance these seemed to be of sufficient importance to warrant the presence of a representative of our body, and one has been named. Some difficulty was experienced in connection with the last mentioned, in the location where the meeting was to be held, and which was to give special attention and consideration to the question of a law or laws to regulate the handling and sale of narcotic drugs. The gentlemen who were designated to represent this Conference at these various gatherings will undoubtedly have reports which they can and should present to this meeting.

I cannot close this report without expressing to the members of the Conference my great gratitude for, and appreciation of, the uniformly kind and helpful assistance rendered me during the year by the officers and members of the Conference. Two years ago I accepted the presidency with many misgivings of my own ability to properly direct the action of the Conference, and now as that burden is removed and transferred to more worthy shoulders, I am the more impressed with the fact that any measure of success which may have been obtained has been due not to what I have done, but the helpful, encouraging, cordial and ready support which has been given me.



## HONORARY MEMBERS

Sir James Aikins, K. C., Winnipeg.  
 M. Henry Aubepin, Paris, France.  
 Rt. Hon. Robert L. Borden, Ottawa.  
 Rt. Hon. Viscount Cave, London.  
 Professor Frederico Cammeo, Bologna,  
     Italy.  
 Hon. Sir Charles Davidson, Montreal.  
 Maître Gaston de Leval, Brussels.  
 Hon. Charles J. Doherty, K. C., Ottawa.  
 Rt. Hon. Viscount Finlay, of Nairn, Lon-  
     don.  
 Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Quebec.  
 Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, Quebec.

Rt. Hon. Viscount Haldane, of Olean, O.  
     M., London.  
 Hon. L. A. Lavallée, K. C., Montreal.  
 Hon. Mr. Justice Martin, Montreal.  
 Hon. Tsunejiro Miyaoka, Tokyo, Japan.  
 Hon. Rokuichiro Masujima, Tokyo, Japan.  
 Rt. Hon. Romulo S. Naón, Buenos Aires.  
 Hon. William Renwick Riddell, Toronto.  
 Rt. Hon. Baron Shaw, of Dunfermline,  
     Oraignyle, Scotland.  
 Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Simon, London.  
 Hon. Frederick P. Walton, K. C., Cairo, •  
     Egypt.

# ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS

1922-1923

## ELECTED

1913 Aaker, Casper D., Minot, N. Dak.  
 1921 Aaron, Charles, Chicago, Ill.  
 1915 Aaron, Henry J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Aaron, Herman, New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Aarons, Charles L., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1921 Aaronson, Abraham S., Ansonia, Conn.  
 1921 Abbey, Edward N., New York, N. Y.  
 1902 Abbott, Augustus L., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1914 Abbott, C. E. Fremont, Nebr.  
 1921 Abbott, Carl H., Oakland, Cal.  
 1921 Abbott, Edwin H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1908 Abbott, Edwin M., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1912 Abbott, Henry H., New York, N. Y.  
 1906 Abbott, Howard T., Duluth, Minn.  
 1913 Abbott, John, Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Abbott, Leon M., Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Abbott, Wm. M., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1907 Abele, George W., Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Abercrombie, Harry N., Baltimore, Md.  
 1921 Abercrombie, Henry M., Birmingham, Ala.  
 1921 Abercrombie, William C., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Aberg, William J. P., Madison, Wis.  
 1916 Abernathy, George C., Shawnee, Okla.  
 1916 Abington, Ed. L., Poplar Bluff, Mo.  
 1916 Able, Sidney Thorne, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1918 Abrahamson, Henry M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Abrams, Henry, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1921 A'Brunswick, Frank P., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Aby, H. F., Tulsa, Okla.  
 1922 Ach, Henry, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1914 Acheson, M. W., Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1922 Achi, William Charles, Honolulu, T. H.  
 1922 Achi, William Charles, Jr., Honolulu, T. H.  
 1921 Achorn, Edgar O., Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Acker, Edward A., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Acker, William P., Anniston, Ala.  
 1921 Ackerman, Lloyd S., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1915 Ackerson, Fred. M., Niagara Falls, N. Y.  
 1921 Acklen, Joseph H., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1916 Acuff, Harmon O., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Adair, Henry P., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1921 Adair, Watson B., Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 1921 Adami, Victor J., Coulterville, Ill.  
 1911 Adams, Alva B., Pueblo, Colo.

## ELECTED

1909 Adams, Andrew Addison, New York N. Y.  
 1921 Adams, Anette Abbott, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Adams, Asa G., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Adams, Brooks, Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Adams, Charles Albert, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1920 Adams, Chester D., Lexington, Ky.  
 1921 Adams, Claris, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1920 Adams, E. B., Telluride, Colo.  
 1911 Adams, Edward B., Cambridge, Mass.  
 1912 Adams, Frank D., Duluth, Minn.  
 1914 Adams, Geo. A., Lincoln, Nebr.  
 1911 Adams, George A., Salamanca, N. Y.  
 1921 Adams, George W., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1912 Adams, H. W., Beloit, Wis.  
 1913 Adams, Harold J., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1917 Adams, Homer, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1913 Adams, J. B., Uniontown, Pa.  
 1922 Adams, James M., Jackson, Mich.  
 1914 Adams, John Jay, Columbus, Ohio.  
 1914 Adams, John S., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1913 Adams, John T., Alamosa, Colo.  
 1921 Adams, John W., Wichita, Kan.  
 1911 Adams, Junius G., Asheville, N. C.  
 1920 Adams, Morton B., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1903 Adams, R. H. T., Jr., Lynchburg, Va.  
 1921 Adams, Ralph, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Adams, Robert McCormick, Chicago, Ill.  
 1909 Adams, St. Clair, New Orleans, La.  
 1918 Adams, Samuel, Chicago, Ill.  
 1881 Adams, Samuel B., Savannah, Ga.  
 1921 Adams, Samuel W., Covington, Ky.  
 1921 Adams, Sidney D., Lisbon, N. D.  
 1920 Adams, Skipwith W., Helena, Ark.  
 1921 Adams, Spencer B., Greensboro, N. C.  
 1912 Adams, Thaddeus A., Charlotte, N. C.  
 1919 Adams, Thos. Burton, Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1913 Adams, W. B., Punxsutawney, Pa.  
 1917 Adams, W. J., Carthage, N. C.  
 1891 Adams, Walter, South Framingham, Mass.  
 1920 Adams, Wash, Kansas City, Mo.  
 1922 Adams, Wm F., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1919 Adamson, Henry, Terre Haute, Ind.  
 1922 Adamson, L. F., Salt Lake City, Utah.

## ELECTED

1921 Addie, John W., Armour, S. D.  
 1918 Addington, Keene H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Addis, Albert E., Northampton, Mass.  
 1914 Addison, Joseph, Baltimore, Md.  
 1918 Adel, Frank F., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1914 Adelman, Abram E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Adinolfi, Anthony P., New Haven, Conn.  
 1918 Adkins, J. C., Gainesville, Fla.  
 1911 Adkins, Jesse C., Washington, D. C.  
 1897 Adkins, William H., Easton, Md.  
 1921 Adkinson, Elmer W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Adler, Francis C., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1911 Adler, Isaac, Rochester, N. Y.  
 1922 Adler, Louis, Bayonne, N. J.  
 1914 Adler, Sidney, Chicago, Ill.  
 1907 Agar, John G., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Agee, A. P., Anniston, Ala.  
 1922 Aggeler, Wm. T., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Agnew, Albert C., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Agnew, Arthur M., Hackensack, N. J.  
 1921 Agnew, Celotes J., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1919 Agnew, William, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1920 Agor, Hugh, Aberdeen, S. D.  
 1912 Ahern, Clinton J., Dwight, Ill.  
 1921 Ahlgren, Oscar A., Whiting, Ind.  
 1922 Aigler, Ralph W., Ann Arbor, Mich.  
 1918 Aiken, Robert K., New Castle, Pa.  
 1909 Ailshie, James F., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.  
 1918 Ainey, Wm. D. B., Harrisburg, Pa.  
 1921 Ainsworth, W. J., West Union, Iowa.  
 1921 Aitken, Frank W., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Aitken, Walter, Bozeman, Mont.  
 1919 Akers, Will G., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1918 Alban, William R., Steubenville, Ohio.  
 1911 Albers, Homer, Boston, Mass.  
 1901 Albert, Charles S., Spokane, Wash.  
 1921 Albert, E. G., Jefferson, Iowa.  
 1922 Albert, Helen M., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1921 Albin, Martin H., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1920 Albrecht, Abraham S., Hartford, Conn.  
 1921 Albrecht, George W., Iditarod, Alaska.  
 1921 Alburn, Cary R., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1914 Alburn, John A., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1912 Alcorn, Albert D., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1918 Alcorn, Hugh M., Hartford, Conn.  
 1921 Alcorn, Robert S., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1920 Alcorn, William F., New Haven, Conn.  
 1918 Aldcroftt, Richard B., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Alden, Carlos C., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1911 Alden, Maurice L., Kansas City, Kans.  
 1908 Alden, W. T., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Alderman, Sidney S., Greensboro, N. C.  
 1912 Alderson, C. M., Gulfport, Miss.  
 1918 Alderson, Fleming N., Richwood, W. Va.  
 1922 Alderson, Tom, Seattle, Wash.  
 1922 Aldrich, Arthur C., Groveton, N. H.  
 1919 Aldrich, E. K., Jr., Providence, R. I.

## ELECTED

1918 Aldrich, H. M., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Aldrich, Winthrop W., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Alexander, A. S., Charleston, W. Va.  
 1920 Alexander, Alonzo A., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1909 Alexander, Benjamin, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Alexander, Charles B., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Alexander, Charles R., Woodward, Okla.  
 1918 Alexander, D. M., Fort Worth, Tex.  
 1915 Alexander, Daniel, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1920 Alexander, Edgar Dean, Detroit, Mich.  
 1907 Alexander, Edward A., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Alexander, Errett M., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1917 Alexander, George M., Fairmont, W. Va.  
 1920 Alexander, Harry E., Cape Girardeau, Mo.  
 1919 Alexander, J. L. B., Phoenix, Ariz.  
 1921 Alexander, J. P., Brookings, S. D.  
 1922 Alexander, Jewel, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Alexander, John A., Staunton, Va.  
 1911 Alexander, Joseph E., Winston-Salem, N. C.  
 1921 Alexander, Julia M., Charlotte, N. C.  
 1921 Alexander, L. B., Paducah, Ky.  
 1902 Alexander, Lucien Hugh, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Alexander, Mitchell W., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Alexander, S. S., Kingman, Kan.  
 1922 Alexander, Sterling, Webster City, Iowa.  
 1893 Alexander, Taliaferro, Shreveport, La.  
 1918 Alexander, W. B., Pine Bluff, Ark.  
 1916 Alexander, William C., Media, Pa.  
 1921 Allan, James, Charleston, S. C.  
 1922 Allan, R. E., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Allan, Thomas A., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Allbee, O. H., Marshalltown, Iowa.  
 1921 Allebach, LeRoy, Charleston, W. Va.  
 1921 Allegretti, Francis B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Allen, Albert R., Fairmont, Minn.  
 1921 Allen, Alfred G., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1912 Allen, Alfred M., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1918 Allen, Arthur M., Providence, R. I.  
 1922 Allen, Carroll, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1889 Allen, Charles Clafin, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1911 Allen, Charles E., Boston, Mass.  
 1919 Allen, Clarence F., Providence, R. I.  
 1907 Allen, Clifford B., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1915 Allen, Elbert F., Livingston, Mont.  
 1921 Allen, Florence E., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1907 Allen, Frederick, L., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Allen, G. C., Gadsden, Alabama.  
 1922 Allen, G. O., Stockton, Cal.  
 1921 Allen, George Edward, Victoria, Va.  
 1912 Allen, George J., Rochester, Minn.  
 1901 Allen, George W., Denver, Colo.  
 1916 Allen, George W., Key West, Florida.  
 1918 Allen, Harrison, Portland, Ore.  
 1921 Allen, Horace E., Springfield, Mass.

## ELECTED

- 1920 Allen, J. Seddon, Memphis, Tenn.  
 1921 Allen, J. Weston, Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Allen, James A., Ochanute, Kan.  
 1917 Allen, James J., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Allen, John E., Keene, N. H.  
 1899 Allen, John R., Lexington, Ky.  
 1916 Allen, L. W., Telluride, Colo.  
 1901 Allen, Lafon, Louisville, Ky.  
 1911 Allen, Murray, Raleigh, N. C.  
 1921 Allen, Nila F., Washington, D. C.  
 1920 Allen, Sam T., Sapulpa, Okla.  
 1908 Allen, Stephen H., Topeka, Kans.  
 1922 Allen, W. J., Laurens, Iowa.  
 1919 Allen, W. Lloyd, Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Allen, William, New York, N. Y.  
 1909 Allen, William H., Warren, Pa.  
 1922 Allen, Wm. I., Schuyler, Neb.  
 1922 Allen, William Kinokle, Amherst, Va.  
 1913 Allen, William L., Malone, N. Y.  
 1906 Allen, William V., Madison, Nebr.  
 1907 Allen, Yorke, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Allender, J. Guy, Grafton, W. Va.  
 1919 Alley, Rayford W., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Alling, John W., New Haven Conn.  
 1912 Allison, Edward M., Jr., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Allison, Isaac, Elmira, N. Y.  
 1920 Allison, M. M., Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 1920 Allison, W. H., Bowie, Ariz.  
 1908 Allison, William B., Seattle, Wash.  
 1921 Alloway, Raymond E., Detroit, Mich.  
 1914 Allread, James I., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1922 Allyn, Arthur, Fresno, Cal.  
 1921 Allyn, Robert A., Holyoke, Mass.  
 1922 Almirotty, F. G. Perez, San Juan, P. R.  
 1921 Almon, David C., Albany, Ala.  
 1921 Almy, Charles, Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Almy, Don R., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Alschuler, Benjamin P., Aurora, Ill.  
 1921 Alschuler, Samuel, Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Alston, Robert C., Atlanta, Ga.  
 1917 Alter, George E., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1916 Alter, Wilbur M., Cripple Creek, Colo.  
 1922 Althelmer, Benjamin J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Altman, John C., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1919 Altman, Pasco, Tampa, Fla.  
 1921 Altschuler, Rex Baine, Hackensack, N. J.  
 1922 Alverson, Lyle T., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Alvord, George W., Painesville, Ohio.  
 1920 Amberg, Julius H., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 1899 Ambler, B. Mason, Parkersburg, W. Va.  
 1922 Ambler, H. A., Burlington, Ia.  
 1914 Ambler, James M., Baltimore, Md.  
 1917 Ambler, Mason G., Parkersburg, W. Va.  
 1918 Ambler, Ralph Steele, Canton, Ohio.  
 1922 Amend, Frank B., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Amend, William J., New York, N. Y.

## ELECTED

- 1918 Amerman, James L., Canton, Ohio.  
 1922 Ames, Aldem, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1919 Ames, O. F., New York, N. Y.  
 1904 Ames, Charles B., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1919 Ames, Warner, Onancock, Va.  
 1921 Amidon, S. B., Wichita, Kan.  
 1908 Amidon, Chas. F., Fargo, N. Dak.  
 1920 Ammen, Francis D., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Amos, Clay D., Fairmont, W. Va.  
 1911 Amram, David Werner, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1907 Anable, Courtland V., New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.  
 1921 Andalman, Samuel J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Anderbery, Charles P., Minden, Neb.  
 1917 Anderson, A. B., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1918 Anderson, Alfred, Norfolk, Va.  
 1921 Anderson, Andrew Logan, Lincoln, Ill.  
 1917 Anderson, Chandler P., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Anderson, Clarendon W., Santa Rosa, Cal.  
 1921 Anderson, E. A., Peoria, Ill.  
 1907 Anderson, Elbridge R., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Anderson, Elwood, Gillette, Wyo.  
 1921 Anderson, F. L., Marion, Iowa.  
 1919 Anderson, G. Bernhard, Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Anderson, Geo. D., Beaumont, Tex.  
 1894 Anderson, George W., Boston, Mass.  
 1915 Anderson, Gustav, Baker, Oregon.  
 1911 Anderson, Henry W., Richmond, Va.  
 1914 Anderson, J. M., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1908 Anderson, James A., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1917 Anderson, James H., Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 1914 Anderson, John C., Montgomery, Ala.  
 1917 Anderson, Leonard E., Brush, Colo.  
 1912 Anderson, Le Roy, Prescott, Ariz.  
 1911 Anderson, Luther C., Welch, W. Va.  
 1921 Anderson, Norman K., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Anderson, Norton B., Platte City, Mo.  
 1913 Anderson, O. C., West Point, Nebr.  
 1920 Anderson, Olof, Astoria, Ore.  
 1920 Anderson, Orlaf, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1911 Anderson, Robbins B., Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1921 Anderson, Robert B., Wapakoneta, Ohio.  
 1921 Anderson, Roger H., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Anderson, Sumner S., Charleston, Ill.  
 1921 Anderson, T. Hart, New York, N. Y.  
 1909 Anderson, Thornwell G., Middlesboro, Ky.  
 1913 Anderson, V. E. Wheaton, Minn.  
 1916 Anderson, William D., Jackson, Miss.  
 1922 Anderson, Wm. H., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1907 Anderson, Wm. Y. C., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1913 Anderton, Stephen P., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Andrade, Cipriano, Jr., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Andrade, Frank, Honolulu, T. H.  
 1913 Andrew, Henry O., Boulder, Colo.  
 1922 Andrew, Sarah T., Washington, D. C.  
 1902 Andrews, Alex. B., Raleigh, N. C.

## ELECTED

1912 Andrews, Allen, Hamilton, Ohio.  
 1921 Andrews, Americus V., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1907 Andrews, Champe S., Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 1921 Andrews, Charles O., Orlando, Fla.  
 1922 Andrews, Cornelius B., Seattle, Wash.  
 1914 Andrews, E. D., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1920 Andrews, Forrest, Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1914 Andrews, Frank, Houston, Tex.  
 1918 Andrews, Horace, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1894 Andrews, James D., New York, N. Y.  
 1909 Andrews, James P., Hartford, Conn.  
 1917 Andrews, Jesse, Kansas City, Mo.  
 1921 Andrews, John D., Hamilton, Ohio.  
 1922 Andrews, L. W., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Andrews, Roscoe O., Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Andrews, Sidney F., Washington, Mo.  
 1921 Andrews, W. S., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1919 Andrews, Walter P., Atlanta, Ga.  
 1913 Andrews, William S., Syracuse, N. Y.  
 1891 Angell, Walter F., Providence, R. I.  
 1922 Angellotti, Frank M., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1916 Angerstein, Thomas C., Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Angert, Eugene H., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 Angulo, Charles, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Ankeny, Harry R., Lincoln, Neb.  
 1907 Annis, Frank J., Ft. Collins, Colo.  
 1920 Anquillare, Joseph T., New Haven, Conn.  
 1913 Ansel, M. F., Greenville, S. C.  
 1912 Ansell, Samuel T., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Antes, William H., West Union, Iowa.  
 1913 Anthony, Roy F., Newark, N. J.  
 1921 Antin, Benjamin, New York, N. Y.  
 1909 Antisdel, John P., Detroit, Mich.  
 1911 Aplington, Henry, New York, N. Y.  
 1908 Ap Mador, W. T., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Appel, Cyril, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1920 Appel, Monte, Washington, D. C.  
 1913 Appel, William Nevin, Lancaster, Pa.  
 1907 Appell, Albert J., New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Appell, Albert J. W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Apperson, Harvey B., Roanoke, Va.  
 1922 Apperson, Hugh B., Ridgefield, Wash.  
 1908 Apperson, Lewis, Mt. Sterling, Ky.  
 1914 Applegate, John S., Jr., Red Bank, N. J.  
 1921 Applegate, Leslie T., Covington, Ky.  
 1918 Appleton, Charles W., New York, N. Y.  
 1891 Appleton, Frederick H., Bangor, Me.  
 1891 Appleton, John H., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Appleton, Samuel, St. Paul, Minn.  
 1922 Apsey, Albert S., Boston, Mass.  
 1920 Arbuckle, John D., Van Buren, Ark.  
 1921 Arbuckle, Joseph, New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Archer, Ben T., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1913 Archer, W. E., Hiawatha, Kans.  
 1921 Archibald, Harry R., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Arkush, Ralph M., New York, N. Y.

## ELECTED

1918 Armbricht, William H., Mobile, Ala.  
 1920 Armbrister, O. A., Muskogee, Okla.  
 1920 Armistead, George H., Jr., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1911 Armistead, Henry M., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1921 Armstrong, Alfred G., Independence, Kan.  
 1917 Armstrong, Charles A., Troy, N. C.  
 1922 Armstrong, David, Rahway, N. J.  
 1913 Armstrong, David W., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1922 Armstrong, E. H., Grass Valley, Cal.  
 1907 Armstrong, Edward A., Newark, N. J.  
 1920 Armstrong, Freer W., Detroit, Mich.  
 1914 Armstrong, James R., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1922 Armstrong, R. M. J., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Armstrong, Sidney W., Winchendon, Mass.  
 1919 Armstrong, Thomas, Jr., Phoenix, Ariz.  
 1914 Armstrong, Walter P., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1920 Armstrong, William C., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Arneson, G. A. S., Bryant, S. D.  
 1922 Arnold, Arthur, Piedmont, W. Va.  
 1913 Arnold, Arthur S., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Arnold, Bernard H., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Arnold, C. W. H., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 1912 Arnold, Constantine P., Laramie, Wyo.  
 1920 Arnold, Davis G., Providence, R. I.  
 1915 Arnold, Earl C., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1919 Arnold, Earle B., Providence, R. I.  
 1914 Arnold, Edmund K., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Arnold, G. S., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1917 Arnold, Glendy B., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1906 Arnold, Harry B., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1921 Arnold, Henry L., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1913 Arnold, John B., Duluth, Minn.  
 1913 Arnold, John R., Evanston, Wyo.  
 1907 Arnold, Joseph A., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Arnold, Mercer, Joplin, Mo.  
 1901 Arnold, Reuben R., Atlanta, Ga.  
 1919 Arnold, Thomas L., Aberdeen, S. D.  
 1922 Arnold, Victor P., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Arnold, W. H., Jr., Texarkana, Ark.  
 1906 Arnold, Wm. H., Texarkana, Ark.  
 1921 Arnoldy, Fred N., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Arntson, Arthur E., Red Wing, Minn.  
 1922 Aronson, A. T., Kalispell, Mont.  
 1920 Arpa, Helmuth F., Chilton, Wis.  
 1914 Arrel, Geo. F., Youngstown, Ohio.  
 1921 Arrington, John L., Pawhuska, Okla.  
 1920 Arrington, Roscoe O., Shawnee, Okla.  
 1914 Arroyo, Julian A., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Arter, Charles K., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1920 Arthur, David C., Logansport, Ind.  
 1922 Arthur, Frank D., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Arthur, Thomas, Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1922 Arthur, William R., Boulder, Colo.

## ELECTED

1920 Artz, O. Walter, Waynesboro, Pa.  
 1921 Asch, David, New York, N. Y.  
 1907 Ash, David, Baltimore, Md.  
 1922 Ash, Robert, Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Ashbaugh, Paul M., Mt. Vernon, Ohio.  
 1921 Ashburn, A. W., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1914 Ashby, Samuel, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1912 Ashcraft, Raymond M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Asher, Abraham, Portland, Ore.  
 1912 Asher, Harry W., New Haven, Conn.  
 1920 Ashford, Marguerite K., Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1915 Ashley, Arthur Henry, Stockton, Cal.  
 1890 Ashley, Henry de L., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1916 Ashmead, J. Edward, Newark, N. J.  
 1913 Ashton, Chester H., Knoxville, Pa.  
 1908 Ashton, James M., Tacoma, Wash.  
 1913 Athearn, Fred G., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1909 Atherton, Percy A., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Atkins, Joseph L., Portland, Ore.  
 1922 Atkinson, Alatau, L. O., Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1913 Atkinson, Harry H., Tonopah, Nev.  
 1921 Atkinson, J. S., Shreveport, La.  
 1916 Atkinson, John M., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Atkinson, Thomas E., Grand Forks, N. D.  
 1912 Attkisson, Eugene R., Louisville, Ky.  
 1916 Atwater, Harry Hall, New Haven, Conn.  
 1921 Atwell, Howard J., Fairbanks, Alas.  
 1914 Atwell, Wm. H., Dallas, Tex.  
 1920 Atwood, Clarence G., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1914 Atwood, John H., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1918 Aubrey, Alfred B., Meriden, Conn.  
 1914 Aubrey, George W., Allentown, Pa.  
 1922 Aubrey, William, San Antonio, Tex.  
 1921 Auchincloss, Gordon, New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Auerbach, Joseph S., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Auger, Berchmans, Grangeville, Idaho.  
 1917 Augur, Erroll M., New Haven, Conn.  
 1917 Aust, John R., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1913 Austin, Chauncey G., St. Albans, Vt.  
 1919 Austin, Chauncey G., Jr., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Austin, Edward W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Austin, Edwin A., Topeka, Kans.  
 1922 Austin, Frank B., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1917 Austin, George C., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Austin, James Allen, High Point, N. C.  
 1921 Austin, Ralph G., Joliet, Ill.  
 1914 Austin, W. C., Eldorado, Okla.  
 1912 Austin, Warren R., Burlington, Vt.  
 1922 Austin, William B., Jefferson, N. C.  
 1908 Austrian, Alfred S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Auxier, Andrew E., Pikeville, Ky.  
 1913 Averill, Mark R., Tonopah, Nev.  
 1922 Averitt, H. S., Fayetteville, N. C.

## ELECTED

1908 Avery, A. G., Spokane, Wash.  
 1913 Avery, Brainard, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Avery, C. L., Groton, Conn.  
 1914 Avery, Coleman, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1917 Avery, Frank M., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Avery, Nathan P., Holyoke, Mass.  
 1914 Avis, S. B., Charleston, W. Va.  
 1921 Awalt, F. G., Laurel, Md.  
 1922 Axelrod, Gustav C., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1922 Axelrod, Herman S., New York, N. Y.  
 1902 Axtell, Ezra P., Jacksonville Fla.  
 1920 Axtell, Silas Blake, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Aybar, Eduardo Acuna, San Juan, P. R.  
 1914 Aycock, W. T., Columbia, S. C.  
 1913 Aydlett, E. F., Elizabeth City, N. C.  
 1921 Ayer, Charles F., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Ayers, Walter, Brookline, Mass.  
 1913 Aylmer, Adolph W., Jamestown, N. D.  
 1916 Aylmore, Reeves, Jr., Seattle, Wash.  
 1911 Aylward, James F., Boston, Mass.  
 1920 Aylward, James P., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1922 Aynesworth, George L., Fresno, Cal.  
 1922 Ayres, Albert D., Reno, Nevada.  
 1909 Ayres, William, Pineville, Ky.  
 1921 Baar, Arnold R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1901 Babb, Henry B., Denver, Colo.  
 1904 Babb, James E., Lewiston, Ida.  
 1912 Babb, Max Wellington, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1913 Babbage, Richard G., New York, N. Y.  
 1904 Babbitt, Byron F., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Babcock, H. Howard, New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Babcock, Howard, Sisseton, S. D.  
 1915 Babcock, W. A., Twin Falls, Idaho.  
 1921 Bach, Grannis, Jackson, Ky.  
 1922 Bacheller, E. Paul, Lusk, Wyoming.  
 1922 Bacheller, Harold L., Lusk, Wyoming.  
 1915 Bachman, Nathan L., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1916 Bachrach, Walter, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Backes, H. W., Trenton, N. J.  
 1920 Backstrom, James L., Santa Fe, N. M.  
 1921 Backus, Grosvenor H., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Backus, Perry F., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Backus, Richard C., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1920 Backus, Standish, Detroit, Mich.  
 1922 Bacon, Edward E., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1917 Bacon, Frederick H., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1919 Bacon, Gaspar G., Boston, Mass.  
 1919 Bacon, George A., Springfield, Mass.  
 1916 Bacon, Henry M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Bacon, James B., Pocatello, Ida.  
 1913 Bacon, James F., Boston, Mass.  
 1915 Bacon, Leon Brooks, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1893 Bacon, Selden, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Bacon, Walter H., Bridgeton, N. J.  
 1921 Bacon, Walter R., Baldwin Park, Cal.  
 1917 Bacot, Thomas W., Charleston, S. C.  
 1913 Badger, Carl A., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1911 Badger, Walter L., Boston, Mass.

## ELECTED

1921 Badgley, Forrest C., Jackson, Mich.  
 1915 Badt, Milton B., Elko, Nevada.  
 1912 Baensch, Emil, Manitowoc, Wis.  
 1918 Baer, George P., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1912 Baer, Henry, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1911 Baetjer, Edwin G., Baltimore, Md.  
 1911 Baetjer, Harry N., Baltimore, Md.  
 1914 Bagby, C. C., Danville, Ky.  
 1915 Bagby, George P., Baltimore, Md.  
 1921 Bagby, Joseph W., Georgetown, Ohio.  
 1921 Baggs, George T., Stevensville, Mont.  
 1915 Bagley, E. M., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1921 Bagley, Horace, Towner, N. D.  
 1911 Bagley, William R., Madison, Wis.  
 1912 Bailen, Samuel Lawrence, Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Bailey, A. G., Woodland, Cal.  
 1911 Bailey, Charles L., Jr., Harrisburg, Pa.  
 1896 Bailey, Charles O., Sioux Falls, S. D.  
 1921 Bailey, Clinton S., Dallas, Texas.  
 1914 Bailey, Edward S., Washington, D. C.  
 1916 Bailey, Frank M., Chickasha, Okla.  
 1913 Bailey, Guy W., Burlington, Vt.  
 1904 Bailey, Hollis R., Boston, Mass.  
 1920 Bailey, J. O., Portland, Ore.  
 1913 Bailey, Joseph W., Dallas, Texas.  
 1911 Bailey, Marsh W., Washington, Iowa.  
 1914 Bailey, Oliver G., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Bailey, R. D., Baileyville, W. Va.  
 1915 Bailey, Stephen A., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1921 Bailey, Theodor L., New York, N. Y.  
 1906 Bailey, William D., Duluth, Minn.  
 1914 Bailie, A. D., Storm Lake, Iowa.  
 1922 Bailie, Norman A., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Bailly, Edward C., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Bailly, Harold James, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Bainbridge, B. M., Stockton, Cal.  
 1921 Baird, Rochester, Lafayette, Ind.  
 1898 Baker, Albert A., Providence, R. I.  
 1922 Baker, Arthur G., Prescott, Ariz.  
 1920 Baker, Benton, Bismarck, N. D.  
 1913 Baker, Charles G., Lancaster, Pa.  
 1919 Baker, Charles L., Fall River, Mass.  
 1906 Baker, Charles S., Columbus, Ind.  
 1921 Baker, Charles W., Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 Baker, Claude F., Eureka, Utah.  
 1884 Baker, Darius, Newport, R. I.  
 1922 Baker, Emerson W., Fitchburg, Mass.  
 1920 Baker, Frederick Sherman, Detroit, Mich.  
 1922 Baker, George B., Sigourney, Iowa.  
 1913 Baker, George C., Morgantown, W. Va.  
 1914 Baker, Gibbs L., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Baker, Herbert M., Greeley, Col.  
 1921 Baker, Hinton J., Fernandina, Fla.  
 1919 Baker, Hugh B., Newport, R. I.  
 1921 Baker, Irving Wesley, Chicago, Ill.  
 1917 Baker, J. G., New Orleans, La.  
 1913 Baker, J. Henry, Baltimore, Md.  
 1911 Baker, James A., Houston, Texas.

## ELECTED

1920 Baker, James C., Escanaba, Mich.  
 1921 Baker, James F., Huntsville, Tenn.  
 1914 Baker, John M., Spencer, W. Va.  
 1920 Baker, John R., Fulton, Mo.  
 1922 Baker, John William, Providence, R. I.  
 1913 Baker, Joseph J., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Baker, Joseph M., Hillsboro, Ill.  
 1921 Baker, Lawrence A., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Baker, Lee L., Provo, Utah.  
 1914 Baker, Lewis M. G., Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1914 Baker, Merrit N., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1914 Baker, Newton D., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1912 Baker, Norman L., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1914 Baker, Rhodes S., Dallas, Texas.  
 1913 Baker, Richard H., Norfolk, Va.  
 1906 Baker, Robert A., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1900 Baker, William H., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1894 Bakewell, Paul, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1916 Bakewell, Paul, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1911 Balderston, Walter C., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Baldrige, Baker, Chicago, Ill.  
 1915 Baldrige, H. H., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1913 Baldrige, Thomas J., Hollidaysburg, Pa.  
 1916 Baldwin, A. R., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1906 Baldwin, Albert, Duluth, Minn.  
 1906 Baldwin, Alfred C., Derby, Conn.  
 1921 Baldwin, Arthur D., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1921 Baldwin, Cameron L., LaCrosse, Wis.  
 1909 Baldwin, Clark E., Adrian, Mich.  
 1922 Baldwin, Henry De Forest, New York, N. Y.  
 1906 Baldwin, Henry R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Baldwin, Howard C., Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Baldwin, Leonard D., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Baldwin, Mortimer M., Birmingham, Ala.  
 1911 Baldwin, Roger S., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Baldwin, Seth W., New Haven, Conn.  
 1878 Baldwin, Simeon E., New Haven, Conn.  
 1913 Baldwin, Stephen C., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1921 Baldwin, W. H., Rockport, Texas.  
 1904 Baldwin, W. W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Baldwin, Wm. Edward, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1921 Baldwin, William V., Springfield, Mass.  
 1922 Baldy, Christopher, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1922 Baldy, W. E., Carson City, Nev.  
 1921 Balkema, Peter, Sioux City, Iowa.  
 1914 Ball, Eugene E., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1914 Ball, Farlin H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1901 Ball, Fred S., Montgomery, Ala.  
 1912 Ball, George W., Iowa City, Iowa.  
 1914 Ball, J. Frank, Wilmington, Del.  
 1896 Ball, R. E., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1911 Ballantine, Arthur A., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Ballantine, Henry W., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1921 Ballard, Edward M., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Ballard, Ernest S., Chicago, Ill.



## ELECTED

1912 Ballard, Eugene, Montgomery, Ala.  
 1921 Ballard, Henry S., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1914 Ballhorn, George E., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1908 Balliet, Andrew J., Seattle, Wash.  
 1908 Ballinger, Harry, Seattle, Wash.  
 1920 Ballreich, C. A., Pueblo, Colo.  
 1914 Balluff, Walter M., Davenport, Iowa.  
 1922 Balmer, Thomas, Seattle, Wash.  
 1912 Bamberger, Ralph, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1896 Bancroft, Edgar A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Bancroft, Frank N., Denver, Colo.  
 1912 Bancroft, L. H., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1921 Bandini, Ralph, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Bane, Ed. R., Scott City, Kan.  
 1916 Bane, John C., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1920 Bane, William J., Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Bangs, Francis R., Boston, Mass.  
 1911 Bangs, Frederick A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1906 Bangs, George A., Grand Fork, N. D.  
 1919 Bangs, Hal C., Chicago, Ill.  
 1906 Bangs, Tracy R., Grand Forks, N. D.  
 1921 Bangs, William Dean, Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Banister, E. W., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1917 Bankhead, John H., Jr., Jasper, Ala.  
 1914 Banks, John W., Bridgeport, Conn.  
 1908 Banks, Lemuel, Memphis, Tenn.  
 1913 Bannister, L. Ward, Denver, Colo.  
 1920 Banta, Parke M., Potosi, Mo.  
 1907 Banton, Joab H., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Banyon, Williard J., St. Joseph, Mich.  
 1920 Banzhaf, Albert H. T., New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Barasa, Bernard P., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Barber, A. L., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1908 Barber, Arthur Wm., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Barber, Frank E., Brattleboro, Vt.  
 1920 Barber, Herbert Goodell, Brattleboro, Vt.  
 1921 Barber, John A., Springfield, Ill.  
 1922 Barber, L. N., Fresno, Cal.  
 1921 Barber, Oscar T., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Barbieri, Joseph P., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Barbour, Edward A., Springfield, Mo.  
 1921 Barbour, J. F., Yazoo City, Miss.  
 1914 Barbour, James J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1908 Barbour, John S., Washington, D. C.  
 1920 Barce, Elmore, Fowler, Ind.  
 1920 Barclay, Albert H., New Haven, Conn.  
 1883 Barclay, Shepard, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Barco, Samuel J., Miami, Fla.  
 1922 Barcroft, David P., Madera, Cal.  
 1922 Barcroft, Joseph, Madera, Cal.  
 1922 Bardin, J. A., Salinas, Cal.  
 1920 Bardwell, A. E., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1922 Bardwell, Winfield W., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1916 Barefoot, B. B., Chickasha, Okla.  
 1921 Barendt, Arthur H., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Barger, Harry S., Washington, D. C.

## ELECTED

1919 Baright, Clarice M., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Barker, Allen J., Syracuse, N. Y.  
 1913 Barker, B. Devereux, Boston, Mass.  
 1912 Barker, Burt Brown, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Barker, Donald, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Barker, George S., Ogden, Utah.  
 1913 Barker, Harry C., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Barker, Harry C., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 1912 Barker, Wendell P., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Barker, William J., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1909 Barlow, Burt E., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Barlow, Charles Lowell, Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Barlow, Walter, Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Barnard, Edward N., Detroit, Mich.  
 1906 Barnard, Ralph P., Washington, D. C.  
 1914 Barner, Geo. S., Webster City, Iowa.  
 1906 Barnes, Albert C., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Barnes, Albert R., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1922 Barnes, Arthur S., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Barnes, Cecil, Chicago, Ill.  
 1899 Barnes, Charles B., Boston, Mass.  
 1916 Barnes, Chester D., Kenosha, Wis.  
 1916 Barnes, Clarence A., Mexico, Mo.  
 1914 Barnes, Clarence A., Mexico, Mo.  
 1921 Barnes, Earl Brandon, Kokomo, Ind.  
 1913 Barnes, Ezra A., Oswego, N. Y.  
 1917 Barnes, Harry C., Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Barnes, Henry B., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Barnes, John B., Jr., Casper, Wyo.  
 1903 Barnes, John Hampton, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Barnes, John P., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Barnes, Milan D., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Barnes, R. M., Lacon, Ill.  
 1914 Barnes, W. H., Fairbury, Nebr.  
 1917 Barnes, William H., Clayton, Mo.  
 1921 Barnet, Philip, New Bedford, Mass.  
 1921 Barnet, Samuel, New Bedford, Mass.  
 1912 Barnett, D. R., Yazoo City, Miss.  
 1922 Barnett, David, New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Barnett, Fred, Hammond, Ind.  
 1917 Barnett, J. B., Monroeville, Ala.  
 1902 Barnett, James F., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 1915 Barnett, John T., Denver, Colo.  
 1904 Barnett, Otto Raymond, Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Barnett, Raymond G., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1911 Barney, Charles Neal, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Barney, Herbert M., Texarkana, Ark.  
 1913 Barnhart, Frank P., Johnstown, Pa.  
 1921 Barnhart, Marvin E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Barnhill, Wm. Allen, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1913 Barnwell, Nathaniel B., Charleston, S. C.  
 1922 Baron, David, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1920 Baron, M. G., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1913 Baron, Saul J., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Barr, George A., Joliet, Ill.

## ELECTED

1922 Barranco, Augustine P., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Barratt, J. Arthur, London, England.  
 1914 Barratt, Norris S., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1914 Barrett, Dexter T., Lincoln, Nebr.  
 1922 Barrett, Frank A., Lusk, Wyoming.  
 1911 Barrett, Henry R., White Plains, N. Y.  
 1906 Barrett, James M., Fort Wayne, Ind.  
 1921 Barrett, Jasper J., Astoria, Ore.  
 1916 Barrett, Jesse W., Jefferson City, Mo.  
 1922 Barrett, R. M., Santa Rosa, Cal.  
 1913 Barrett, Richardson D., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1921 Barrett, W. W., Pikeville, Ky.  
 1918 Barrett, Wilbert F., Haverhill, Mass.  
 1921 Barrett, William, Pratt, Kan.  
 1912 Barrett, Wm. H., Augusta, Ga.  
 1922 Barringer, Harrison E., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1917 Barringer, John A., Greensboro, N. C.  
 1921 Barroll, Hope H., Chestertown, Md.  
 1909 Barron, Charles H., Columbia, S. C.  
 1921 Barron, Edward D., Sioux Falls, S. D.  
 1918 Barron, James S., Norfolk, Va.  
 1922 Barrow, Wylie M., Baton Rouge, La.  
 1906 Barrows, Chester W., Providence, R. I.  
 1922 Barrows, R. K., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Barrows, W. H., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1894 Barry, Edmund D., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Barry, Gerald J., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Barry, Hamlet J., Denver, Colo.  
 1911 Barry, Herbert, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Barry, J. E., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Barry, James D., Tucson, Ariz.  
 1920 Barry, Norman C., Miami, Okla.  
 1919 Barry, William J., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Barse, George P., Washington, D. C.  
 1915 Bartch, G. W., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1921 Bartelme, Mary M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Bartels, Arthur O., Denver, Col.  
 1894 Bartels, Gustave C., Denver, Colo.  
 1916 Bartelt, Arthur H., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1912 Barth, Irvin V., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1908 Barthell, Edward E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1908 Bartholomew, Pliny W., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1916 Bartilucci, Joseph P., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Bartlett, Alfred L., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Bartlett, Charles O., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Bartlett, Charles H., New York, N. Y.  
 1887 Bartlett, Charles L., Macon, Ga.  
 1914 Bartlett, Charles L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Bartlett, Daniel, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Bartlett, Frederic A., Bridgeport, Conn.  
 1922 Bartlett, George A., Reno, Nev.  
 1911 Bartlett, J. Kemp, Baltimore, Md.  
 1918 Bartlett, John H., Portsmouth, N. H.  
 1891 Bartlett, John P., New York, N. Y.

## ELECTED

1919 Bartlett, Joseph W., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Bartlett, Louis, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Bartlett, Philip G., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Bartlett, Ralph S., Boston, Mass.  
 1918 Bartlett, Samuel E., Ellsworth, Kans.  
 1913 Bartlett, Willard, New York, N. Y.  
 1906 Bartley, Charles E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Bartnett, Walter J., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Barto, Joseph A., Seattle, Wash.  
 1919 Barton, Carlyle, Baltimore, Md.  
 1913 Barton, Elijah, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1899 Barton, George P., Altadena, Cal.  
 1921 Barton, Lowrie C., Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 1921 Barton, R. M., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1915 Barton, Randolph, Jr., Baltimore, Md.  
 1921 Barton, Robert T., Winchester, Va.  
 1919 Barwick, Allen J., Raleigh, N. C.  
 1916 Barwise, J. H., Jr., Fort Worth, Tex.  
 1913 Basehore, Samuel E., Mechanicsburg, Pa.  
 1913 Baskerville, Thomas H., New York, N. Y.  
 1896 Baskin, John B., Louisville, Ky.  
 1921 Basler, Carl E., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1910 Bass, Frank M., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1916 Bassett, Arthur, Shanghai, China.  
 1921 Bassett, Elmer, Shelbyville, Ind.  
 1911 Bassett, J. Colby, Boston, Mass.  
 1912 Bassett, Lucius V., Rocky Mount, N. C.  
 1907 Bassett, Norman L., Augusta, Me.  
 1913 Bastian, Willits A., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1922 Basye, Lee, Alliance, Neb.  
 1921 Batchelder Edith, Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Batchelder, James K., Bennington, Vt.  
 1922 Batchelor, Chester A., Seattle, Wash.  
 1911 Batchelor, George H., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1914 Baten, Thomas J., Beaumont, Tex.  
 1918 Bates, C. L., Holly Springs, Miss.  
 1914 Bates, Charles O., Tacoma, Wash.  
 1907 Bates, Charles W., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 Bates, Frank T., San Bernardino, Cal.  
 1905 Bates, Henry M., Ann Harbor, Mich.  
 1921 Bates, Jeanette, Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Bates, John Lewis, Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Bates, Kahl Clement, New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Bates, S. C., Springfield, Mo.  
 1917 Bates, Samuel O., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1919 Bates, Sanford, Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Bates, William Maffitt, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1907 Battle, Alfred, Seattle, Wash.  
 1921 Battle, Charlton E., Columbus, Ga.  
 1911 Battle, George Gordon, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Batta, Robert L., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1921 Bauer, Harry J., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Bauer, J. B., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1914 Bauer, Oswald A., Sparkill, N. Y.  
 1916 Bauer, Ralph S., Champaign, Ill.  
 1913 Bauerle, Albert T., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1916 Baughn, Otis J., Florence, Ark.  
 1921 Baum, Joseph M., New York, N. Y.

## ELECTED

1908 Bausman, Frederick, Seattle, Wash.  
 1920 Baxter, Aldrich, Detroit, Mich.  
 1919 Baxter, Charles S., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Baxter, E. G., Gainesville, Fla.  
 1900 Baxter, E. J., Jonesboro, Tenn.  
 1914 Baxter, Frank, Yuma, Ariz.  
 1921 Baxter, Harold, Phoenix, Ariz.  
 1896 Baxter, Irving F., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1921 Baxter, William J., Granite City, Ill.  
 1910 Baya, Harry P., Tampa, Fla.  
 1896 Bayard, James Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1914 Bayard, Thomas F., Wilmington, Del.  
 1914 Bayes, William R., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Bayles, Edwin Atkinson, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Bayless, Herman A., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 Bayless, W. S., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1919 Bayley, Edwin A., Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Baylis, Willard N., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Bayne, Howard R., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Beach, Edward S., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Beach, Elmer E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Beach, H. C., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1908 Beach, John K., New Haven, Conn.  
 1922 Beach, P. M., Eau Claire, Wis.  
 1916 Beach, Raymond W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Beal, Boylston A., Boston, Mass.  
 1912 Beal, Fred. W., Terre Haute, Ind.  
 1922 Beal, George R., Waltham, Mass.  
 1913 Beal, Henry W., Boston, Mass.  
 1908 Beale, Charles W., Wallace, Idaho.  
 1919 Beale, Cyrus W., Richmond, Va.  
 1913 Beale, Phelan, New York, N. Y.  
 1896 Beale, William G., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Beall, Fillmore, Beltsville, Md.  
 1920 Beall, Phillip D., Pensacola, Fla.  
 1914 Beals, Elton H., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1922 Beals, John David, New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Beaman, Middleton, Washington, D. C.  
 1914 Bean, Edwin J., Jefferson City, Mo.  
 1914 Bean, Robert S., Portland, Oregon.  
 1921 Beardsley, Charles A., Oakland, Cal.  
 1916 Beardsley, Harry J., Waterbury, Conn.  
 1922 Beardsley, John, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1896 Beardsley, Morris B., Bridgeport, Conn.  
 1911 Beardsley, Samuel A., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Beardsley, Samuel F., Bridgeport, Conn.  
 1922 Beardsley, Thomas H., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Beasley, Bert, Terre Haute, Ind.  
 1918 Beasley, James S., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1921 Beasley, John R., Beeville, Texas.  
 1921 Beasley, John T., Terre Haute, Ind.  
 1913 Beasly, W. A., San Jose, Cal.  
 1914 Beattie, Chas. Maitland, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Beattie, Robert M., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1922 Beattie, Thomas A. S., New York, N. Y.

## ELECTED

1917 Beatty, Robert C., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Beattys, Frederick L., New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Beattys, George D., New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Beaty, Amos L., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Beauchamp, L. Oreston, Princess Anne, Md.  
 1895 Beaumont, John W., Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Bebout, Gaylord N., Detroit, Mich.  
 1906 Bechhoefer, Charles, St. Paul, Minn.  
 1922 Bechly, Frank, Montezuma, Iowa.  
 1921 Bechtel, Edwin DeT., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Beck, Ambrose B., Geddes, S. D.  
 1916 Beck, Ira A., Battle Creek, Mich.  
 1901 Beck, James M., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Beck, John D., Greensburg, Kan.  
 1920 Beck, Thorwald M., Racine, Wis.  
 1914 Beck, William S., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1917 Becker, Alfred L., New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Becker, Benjamin V., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Becker, John R., Boise, Idaho.  
 1921 Becker, Louis L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Becker, William Dee, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 Beckett, O. Tucker, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1920 Beckett, R. C., Jr., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1920 Beckett, Richard C., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1920 Beckford, Frank M., Laconia, N. H.  
 1919 Beckford, George P., Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Beckley, Pendleton, Paris, France.  
 1921 Beckley, W. J., Ravenna, Ohio.  
 1916 Beckman, Arthur A., Anderson, Ind.  
 1921 Beckman, Vincent H., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1916 Beckwith, Charles H., Springfield, Mass.  
 1919 Beckwith, Edmund R., Montgomery, Ala.  
 1918 Beckwith, Frank J., Charlestown, W. Va.  
 1921 Beckwith, Oliver R., Hartford, Conn.  
 1922 Becsey, Roland, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1920 Bedal, Wm. S., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1902 Bedell, George C., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1921 Bederman, Edwin B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Bedford, C. Reynolds, Scranton, Pa.  
 1911 Bedford, George R., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
 1901 Bedford, J. Claude, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Beebe, George, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Beebe, Walter E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Beebe, William, Chicago, Ill.  
 1892 Beeber, Dimner, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1913 Beeber, William P., Williamsport, Pa.  
 1922 Beecher, Daniel, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Beechler, Glenn C., Seattle, Wash.  
 1922 Beedy, Carroll L., Washington, D. C.  
 1913 Beedy, Louis S., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Beeken, Axel V., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Beekman, Alston, Red Bank, N. J.  
 1916 Beekman, Benj. B., Portland, Ore.  
 1907 Beekman, Charles K., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Beeler, Adam, Seattle, Wash.  
 1906 Beeler, Joseph G., North Platte, Nebr.

## ELECTED

1920 Beeler, R. H., Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1913 Beer, Scott E., New Orleans, La.  
 1894 Beers, George E., New Haven, Conn.  
 1916 Beeuwkes, C. John, Baltimore, Md.  
 1921 Beezley, George F., Girard, Kan.  
 1903 Begg, William R., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Beggs, Frederic, Paterson, N. J.  
 1912 Behan, Louis J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Behm, Harry, Brighton, Col.  
 1921 Behymer, Glen, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1913 Beitler, Abraham M., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1912 Beitler, Harold B., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1917 Be Jach, L. D., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1921 Belcher, Frank B., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Belcher, Nathan, New London, Conn.  
 1922 Belcher, Richard, Marysville, Cal.  
 1912 Belden, E. H., Spokane, Wash.  
 1921 Belden, Edgar A., Hamilton, Ohio.  
 1917 Belden, Ellsworth B., Racine, Wis.  
 1918 Belden, William P., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1921 Belfield, A. Miller, Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Belford, George F., Streator, Ill.  
 1913 Belford, Samuel W., Reno, Nev.  
 1922 Belknap, Chauncey, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Bell, Alexander H., Washington, D. C.  
 1915 Bell, C. L., Karnes City, Texas.  
 1911 Bell, Charles, Herkimer, N. Y.  
 1921 Bell, Charles S., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Bell, Chris A., Portland, Oreg.  
 1916 Bell, Colley W., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Bell, Douglas, Hopkinsville, Ky.  
 1922 Bell, Dwight D., San Diego, Cal.  
 1919 Bell, Edgar D., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1921 Bell, Ernest R., Fairmont, W. Va.  
 1916 Bell, Frank A., Negaunee, Mich.  
 1921 Bell, Frank A., Waverly, N. Y.  
 1922 Bell, Golden W., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Bell, Harry F., Mansfield, Ohio.  
 1921 Bell, Hayden N., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Bell, Henry Grady, Bainbridge, Ga.  
 1919 Bell, James F., Scranton, Pa.  
 1919 Bell, James Jackson, Shenandoah, Pa.  
 1921 Bell, James R., New York City, N. Y.  
 1903 Bell, John C., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1907 Bell, Joseph C., Denver, Colo.  
 1921 Bell, Lewis A., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1912 Bell, Marcus L., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Bell, Marshall W., Murphy, N. C.  
 1918 Bell, Percy, Greenville, Miss.  
 1918 Bell, R. C., Cairo, Ga.  
 1913 Bell, Roger J., Roseau, Minn.  
 1920 Bell, Rupert A., Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Bell, S. W., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1918 Bell, U. A., Lake Charles, La.  
 1921 Bell, Will J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Bell, William A., New Orleans, La.  
 1917 Bellamy, John D., Wilmington, N. C.

## ELECTED

1921 Bellatti, Walter, Jacksonville, Ill.  
 1921 Beller, James W., Washington, D. C.  
 1916 Bellew, Henry E., Boston, Mass.  
 1920 Bellin, Jacob, Ansonia, Conn.  
 1919 Belser, Irvine F., Columbia, S. C.  
 1922 Belt, Harry Hackleman, Dallas, Oregon.  
 1909 Belt, William O., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Beman, John B., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Bender, Albert F., Elizabeth, N. J.  
 1912 Bender, Melvin T., Albany, N. Y.  
 1921 Bender, Welcome W., Elizabeth, N. J.  
 1904 Benedict, Abraham, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Benedict, Alfred B., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Benedict, Charles O., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1916 Benedict, Charles W., Titusville, Pa.  
 1922 Benedict, Percy S., New Orleans, La.  
 1921 Benedict, Roswell A., South Norwalk, Conn.  
 1918 Benedict, Russell, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1921 Benesfield, J. H., Jefferson, Texas.  
 1921 Beneman, George R., Washington, D. C.  
 1911 Benet, Christie, Columbia, S. C.  
 1918 Benet, José, Mayaguez, P. R.  
 1921 Bengel, Frederic H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Benitez, Juan Guzman, San Juan, P. R.  
 1918 Benjamin, Frank, Newark, N. J.  
 1922 Benjamin, Maurice B., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Benjamin, Raymond, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1918 Benner, Charles C., Akron, Ohio.  
 1916 Benner, Thomas M., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1918 Bennet, Edgar, Washington, Kans.  
 1921 Bennet, James E., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Bennet, John W., Waycross, Ga.  
 1914 Bennet, Sam S., Albany, Ga.  
 1911 Bennet, William S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1907 Bennett, David C., Jr., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Bennett, E. Everett, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Bennett, Eugene D., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Bennett, Frank A., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.  
 1919 Bennett, Hugh M., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1922 Bennett, James S., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1912 Bennett, John Henry, Viroqua, Wis.  
 1915 Bennett, John L., Colorado Springs, Colo.  
 1917 Bennett, Joseph W., Brunswick, Ga.  
 1922 Bennett, Oliver P., Mapleton, Iowa.  
 1894 Bennett, Samuel C., Boston, Mass.  
 1912 Bennett, Smith W., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1920 Bennett, T. T., Marshfield, Ore.  
 1922 Bennett, Vernon F., San Diego, Cal.  
 1921 Bennett, W. M., Buffalo, S. D.  
 1921 Bennett, W. T., Marshalltown, Iowa.  
 1921 Benoy, Wilbur E., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1918 Benshimol, David, Douglas, Ariz.  
 1921 Bensinger, Arthur B., Louisville, Ky.  
 1918 Benson, Charles B., Hudson, N. Y.

## ELECTED

1914 Benson, Clifton D., Miami, Fla.  
 1922 Benson, Guy A., Racine, Wis.  
 1921 Benson, Henry N., St. Peter, Minn.  
 1922 Benson, John C., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1921 Benthin, F. J., Hayti, S. D.  
 1914 Bentley, Alexander G., Washington, D. C.  
 1908 Bentley, Cyrus, Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Bentley, Frank R., Baraboo, Wis.  
 1922 Bentley, H. O., Lima, Ohio.  
 1921 Bentley, Henry, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 Bentley, Peter, Jersey City, N. J.  
 1921 Bentley, Samuel E., New Bedford, Mass.  
 1919 Benton, A. Judson, Tacoma, Wash.  
 1919 Benton, Jay R., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Benzinger, Harry M., Baltimore, Md.  
 1911 Berenson, Arthur, Boston, Mass.  
 1919 Berg, E. H., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.  
 1921 Berg, Theodore, Appleton, Wis.  
 1922 Berga, Pablo, Humacao, P. R.  
 1913 Bergen, Frank, Newark, N. J.  
 1900 Bergen, James J., Somerville, N. J.  
 1913 Bergen, Martin V., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1908 Bergen, Tunis G., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Bergener, Charles O., Racine, Wis.  
 1922 Bergenfeld, Frank F., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Berger, Albert L., Kansas City, Kans.  
 1914 Berger, Charles E., Pottsville, Pa.  
 1920 Berger, Emanuel T., Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Berger, Henry A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Berger, Homer H., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1914 Berger, Samuel A., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Berger, William B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Bergerot, P. A., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Bergesen, A. R., Fargo, N. D.  
 1921 Bergh, Martin, Sioux Falls, S. D.  
 1921 Bergin, Frank S., New Haven, Conn.  
 1921 Bergson, Samuel, Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Berke, E. A., Elkton, S. D.  
 1922 Berkebile, Thomas A., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1914 Berkey, J. A., Somerset, Pa.  
 1919 Berkson, Maurice, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Berl, Eugene Ennalls, Wilmington, Del.  
 1921 Berlinicke, Harry Robert, New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Berman, Jacob H., Portland, Me.  
 1913 Berman, Oscar A., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 Bermeister, A. O., Tacoma, Wash.  
 1921 Bern, Edward A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Bernard, Frederick H., Tucson, Ariz.  
 1911 Bernard, Silas G., Asheville, N. C.  
 1922 Bernero, Frank A., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Bernhard, John A., Newark, N. J.  
 1917 Bernon, Maurice, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1920 Berns, Julius L., Detroit, Mich.  
 1922 Bernstein, Alex., Portland, Ore.  
 1922 Bernstein, Benjamin, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Bernstein, Fred, Chicago, Ill.

## ELECTED

1914 Bernstein, J. Sidney, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Bernstein, Philip M., Waterbury, Conn.  
 1919 Berrien, Laura M., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Berry, Ben, Stockton, Cal.  
 1917 Berry, Carroll, New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Berry, Frank A., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1921 Berry, Fred L., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1914 Berry, Frederick S., Wayne, Nebr.  
 1920 Berry, George A., Jr., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Berry, Henry N., Boston, Mass.  
 1912 Berry, John King, Boston, Mass.  
 1918 Berry, Maja Leon, Camden, N. J.  
 1910 Berry, W. A., Paducah, Ky.  
 1886 Berry, Walter V. R., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Bertram, H. W., Harrisonburg, Va.  
 1922 Berven, Louis, Centerville, S. D.  
 1913 Beshlin, E. H., Warren, Pa.  
 1919 Besosa, Harry F., San Juan, P. R.  
 1912 Besson, J. W. Rufus, Hoboken, N. J.  
 1922 Besson, Samuel A., Hoboken, N. J.  
 1913 Best, Ernest O., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Best, Raymond, Riverside, Cal.  
 1919 Best, William H., Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Bettinger, Albert, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1906 Bettman, Alfred, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1912 Bettman, Gilbert, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1914 Betts, Samuel R., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Beury, Charles E., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1920 Beveridge, Albert J., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1916 Beye, William, Chicago, Ill.  
 1915 Beyer, Harold L., Grinnell, Iowa.  
 1921 Bianchi, John, Boston, Mass.  
 1917 Bias, B. Randolph, Williamson, W. Va.  
 1917 Bibb, Eugene S., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Bibb, John D., Anniston, Ala.  
 1921 Bibbee, Jed. B., Ironton, Ohio.  
 1922 Biby, John E., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Bicek, Frank H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Bickel, Paul J., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1921 Bickers, R. A., Culpepper, Va.  
 1921 Bickerton, Joseph P., Jr., New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Bickford, Herbert J., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Bickley, Howard L., Raton, N. Mex.  
 1921 Bickley, U. F., Hamilton, Ohio.  
 1920 Bicknell, Lewis W., Webster, S. D.  
 1913 Bickler, W. S., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1907 Biddle, Charles, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Biddle, J. E., Greeneville, Tenn.  
 1921 Bidwell, R. B., Glendora, Cal.  
 1913 Bidwell, Raymond A., Springfield, Mass.  
 1914 Bielaski, A. Bruce, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Bielski, R. A., Sioux Falls, S. D.  
 1912 Bien, Franklin, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Bien, Joseph E., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Bierce, Herbert M., Winona, Minn.  
 1904 Bierer, A. G. Curtin, Guthrie, Okla.  
 1918 Biern, Samuel, Huntington, W. Va.

## ELECTED

1920 Biernatzki, Charles A., Webster City, Iowa.  
 1922 Bigelow, Horace W., Detroit, Mich.  
 1920 Bigelow, Nelson Calvin, Detroit, Mich.  
 1911 Bigelow, William Reed, Boston, Mass.  
 1918 Biggs, Charles L., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1918 Biggs, Davis, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1900 Biggs, J. Crawford, Raleigh, N. C.  
 1921 Biggs, Leonard S., Monroeville, Ala.  
 1914 Biggs, Robert, Baltimore, Md.  
 1922 Biglow, L. Horatio, Jr., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Bihlmeier, Frank L., Muscatine, Iowa.  
 1903 Bijur, Nathan, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Bilby, Ralph W., Tucson, Ariz.  
 1913 Bilder, David H., Paterson, N. J.  
 1922 Bilder, Nathan, Newark, N. J.  
 1911 Bill, Albert C., Hartford, Conn.  
 1922 Billings, Addie M., Calistoga, Cal.  
 1903 Billings, Charles L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1917 Billings, Cornelius C., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Billings, William E., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1908 Billingsley, N. B., Lisbon, Ohio.  
 1922 Binford, L. B., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Bingham, Charles W., Cedar Rapids, Ia.  
 1920 Bingham, George H., Manchester, N. H.  
 1918 Bingham, Harry, Littleton, N. H.  
 1906 Bingham, James, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1916 Bingham, Joseph Walter, Stanford University, Cal.  
 1911 Bingham, Norman W., Jr., Boston, Mass.  
 1906 Bingham, Robert W., Louisville, Ky.  
 1922 Binnard, Morris, San Diego, Cal.  
 1921 Binna, Henry G., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1922 Binswanger, Augustus, Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Binswanger, Augustus C., Baltimore, Md.  
 1918 Binyon, E. A., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1912 Bird, Claire B., Wausau, Wis.  
 1914 Bird, Daniel E., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1885 Bird, George E., Portland, Me.  
 1921 Bird, Richard E., Washington, D. C.  
 1919 Birdsall, Alice M., Phoenix, Ariz.  
 1922 Birdsall, W. N., Waterloo, Iowa.  
 1917 Birely, Charles W., New Haven, Conn.  
 1921 Bisbee, Leland S., Jackson, Mich.  
 1922 Bischoff, H. J., San Diego, Cal.  
 1921 Bischoff, S. J., Portland, Oreg.  
 1914 Bishop, C. Orrick, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1911 Bishop, Elias B., Newton Centre, Mass.  
 1920 Bishop, Frank S., New Haven, Conn.  
 1914 Bishop, Henry W., Eustia, Fla.  
 1912 Bishop, James Franklin, Chicago, Ill.  
 1909 Bishop, John E., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1912 Bishop, John W., Nashville, Ark.  
 1918 Bissell, Clarence R., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1911 Bissell, Frederick O., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1895 Bissell, John H., Detroit, Mich.  
 1922 Bissett, C. P., Seattle, Wash.

## ELECTED

1913 Bissing, William F., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Bittle, J. L., Heber Springs, Ark.  
 1921 Bivans, Fannie A., Decatur, Ill.  
 1921 Blachley, Henry W., Van Wert, Ohio.  
 1916 Black, Albert W., Bay City, Mich.  
 1913 Black, Alfred P., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1919 Black, Charles F., Burlington, Vt.  
 1921 Black, Hal M., Wichita, Kan.  
 1918 Black, Henry Campbell, Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Black, Hugo L., Birmingham, Ala.  
 1916 Black, John D., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Black, Loring M., Jr., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Black, Oliver C., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1921 Black, Robert, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1915 Black, Robert L., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1912 Black, William E., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1921 Blackburn, James H., Mt. Vernon, Ind.  
 1901 Blackburn, Thomas W., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1922 Blackford, James M., Libby, Mont.  
 1913 Blackford, R. C., Lynchburg, Va.  
 1916 Blackinton, Oliver, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Blackman, W. F., Alexandria, La.  
 1913 Blackmar, Abel E., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1921 Blackmon, Ross, Anniston, Ala.  
 1922 Blackstock, Charles F., Oxnard, Cal.  
 1913 Blackwell, Geo. Enga, New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Blackwood, Ira C., Spartansburg, S. C.  
 1921 Blackwood, R. E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Blaha, Ralph C., Chicago, Ill.  
 1908 Blaine, Elbert F., Seattle, Wash.  
 1896 Blair, Albert, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Blair, Albion Z., Portsmouth, Ohio.  
 1913 Blair, Burr D., Winona, Minn.  
 1919 Blair, D. W., Marietta, Ga.  
 1920 Blair, David E., Jefferson City, Mo.  
 1919 Blair, Floyd G., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Blair, Fred B., Manchester, Iowa.  
 1921 Blair, Guy M., Portsmouth, Ohio.  
 1907 Blair, Henry P., Washington, D. C.  
 1913 Blair, James T., Jefferson City, Mo.  
 1886 Blair, John S., Washington, D. C.  
 1911 Blair, Joseph Paxton, New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Blair, R. W., Topeka, Kans.  
 1912 Blair, Robert F., Tulsa, Okla.  
 1921 Blair, Robert W., Detroit, Mich.  
 1922 Blake, Bruce, Spokane, Wash.  
 1913 Blake, C. O., El Reno, Oklahoma.  
 1912 Blake, Chauncey E., Madison, Wis.  
 1921 Blake, Earl, Wichita, Kan.  
 1922 Blake, George H., Newark, N. J.  
 1921 Blake, Guy M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1917 Blake, James B., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1921 Blake, Joseph M., Canton, Ohio.  
 1914 Blakely, Elbert Follett, Painesville, O.  
 1922 Blakeman, T. Z., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1918 Blakey, William, Montgomery, Ala.  
 1922 Blanchard, Arthur H., Santa Paula, Cal.



## ELECTED

1914 Blanchard, O. E., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1907 Blanchard, Cyrus N., Wilton, Me.  
 1913 Blanchard, Herbert H., Springfield, Vt.  
 1922 Blanchard, Hiram A., San Jose, Cal.  
 1909 Blanchard, John, Bellefonte, Pa.  
 1913 Blanchard, Will A., Anoka, Minn.  
 1922 Blanckenburg, G. B., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Bland, R. Howard, Baltimore, Md.  
 1917 Bland, Robert L., Weston, W. Va.  
 1913 Bland, S. O., Newport News, Va.  
 1921 Blankenbaker, Felix, Terre-Haute, Ind.  
 1922 Blankenhorn, D. Eugene, Jersey City, N. J.  
 1922 Blanksten, Samuel B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Blanton, Horace H., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1922 Blatner, William D., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Blatz, Francis J., Plainfield, N. J.  
 1922 Blau, William, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Blauvelt, George A., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Blaxter, H. V., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1915 Blayney, J. M., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1913 Bledsoe, Benjamin F., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1903 Bledsoe, S. T., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Blenman, Charles, Tucson, Ariz.  
 1920 Blesse, William J., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1904 Blevins, John A., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 Blim, Henry L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Blinn, Clarence J., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1912 Blinn, Geo. Richard, Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Bliss, Harmon J., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1914 Bliss, William H., Santa Barbara, Cal.  
 1913 Bloch, Adolph, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Bloch, Henry, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Bloch, Joseph C., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1920 Bloch, Maurice, New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Block, George M., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1913 Block, J. D., Paragould, Ark.  
 1922 Block, S. John, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Block, Samuel, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Block, Sidney H., Waukegan, Ill.  
 1916 Blocki, Gale, Chicago, Ill.  
 1905 Blodgett, Edward E., Boston, Mass.  
 1919 Blodgett, Edward W., Pawtucket, R. I.  
 1907 Blodgett, Henry W., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1916 Blodgett, Wells H., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 Blohm, Charles H., Jersey City, N. J.  
 1894 Blood, James H., Denver, Colo.  
 1916 Blood, Walter W., Denver, Colo.  
 1919 Blood, William G., Keokuk, Iowa.  
 1911 Bloodgood, Francis, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1912 Bloodgood, Wheeler P., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1919 Bloodworth, C. T., Corning, Ark.  
 1921 Bloom, David H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Bloom, J. A., Dewitt, Iowa.  
 1914 Bloomberg, Harold S., Richmond, Va.  
 1915 Blount, G. Dexter, Denver, Colo.  
 1922 Blount, J. Henry, Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1917 Blue, Frederick O., Charleston, W. Va.

## ELECTED

1921 Blum, A. M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Blum, Henry S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Blumberg, Benjamin, Terre-Haute, Ind.  
 1921 Blumberg, Nathan S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Blumberg, Samuel, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Blume, Fred H., Cheyenne, Wyo.  
 1922 Blumenthal, Eugene, New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Blumenthal, Isadore S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Blumenthal, Maurice B., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Blumenthal, Oscar, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Blumrosen, David, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Bluxome, Joseph F., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1907 Blymyer, William H., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Blythe, O. V. F., Hendersonville, N. C.  
 1922 Boalt, Gilbert D., San Jose, Cal.  
 1913 Boardman, C. H. E., Marshalltown, Iowa.  
 1913 Boardman, Louis P., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1912 Boardman, Richard, Jersey City, N. J.  
 1914 Bobb, Dwight S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Bockes, Thomas W., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1913 Bockius, Morris R., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1920 Bockock, John H., Richmond, Va.  
 1921 Boddington, Edward M., Kansas City, Kan.  
 1921 Bodey, E. L., Urbana, Ohio.  
 1922 Bodge, Eugene L., Portland, Me.  
 1922 Bodine, Joseph L., Trenton, N. J.  
 1916 Bodine, W. B., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Bodkin, Henry G., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Boehm, Paul W., Hettinger, N. D.  
 1912 Boesel, Frank Tilden, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1913 Bogardus, John H., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Bogart, Paul N., Terre-Haute, Ind.  
 1913 Bogert, George G., Ithaca, N. Y.  
 1906 Bogert, Henry L., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Boggess, Leaton M. O., Peoria, Ill.  
 1921 Boggess, W. F., Del Rio, Texas.  
 1919 Boggs, G. Robert J., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Boggs, Lucien H., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Bogle, G. Otis, Brinkley City, Ark.  
 1922 Bogle, Lawrence, Seattle, Wash.  
 1908 Bogle, W. H., Seattle, Wash.  
 1916 Bogue, Andrew S., Parker, S. D.  
 1914 Bogue, Frederick, East Machias, Me.  
 1914 Bogue, Morton Griswold, New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Bohannon, Earl, Muskogee, Okla.  
 1919 Bohannon, J. Gordon, Petersburg, Va.  
 1921 Bohleber, William, New York, N. Y.  
 1906 Bohlen, Francis H., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Bohlinger, Neill, Little Rock, Ark.  
 1911 Bohmrich, Louis G., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1922 Bohnett, L. D., San Jose, Cal.  
 1922 Boissau, Marion E., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 Boland, F. Eldred, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Boland, Frank A. K., New York, N. Y.



## ELECTED

- 1920 Boleman, Austin P., New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Boles, E. H., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Bolinger, W. A., Washington, D. C.  
 1909 Bollinger, James Willa, Davenport, Iowa.  
 1917 Bollmann, Carl F., New Haven, Conn.  
 1920 Bollmann, Frank E., New Haven, Conn.  
 1921 Bolsinger, H. C., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1911 Bolster, Percy G., Boston, Mass.  
 1919 Bolster, Stanley M., Boston, Mass.  
 1912 Bolte, G. Arthur, Atlantic City, N. J.  
 1922 Bolton, Arthur W., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1912 Boltwood, Lucius, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 1911 Bomar, Horace L., Spartanburg, S. C.  
 1907 Bomberger, L. L., Hammond, Ind.  
 1913 Bomeisler, Louis E., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Bond, Carroll T., Baltimore, Md.  
 1921 Bond, Fred M., South Bend, Wash.  
 1922 Bond, George H., Syracuse, N. Y.  
 1919 Bond, Henry H., Boston, Mass.  
 1909 Bond, Lawrence, Boston, Mass.  
 1917 Bond, Lewis R., Morrisville, Pa.  
 1922 Bond, Nat. W., New Orleans, La.  
 1920 Bond, R. H., Jackson, Tenn.  
 1913 Bond, Reford, Chickasaw, Okla.  
 1921 Bond, S. H., Gate City, Va.  
 1890 Bond, Samuel R., Washington, D. C.  
 1911 Bond, Sterling P., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1911 Bond, Thomas, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1911 Bond, Walter H., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Bonds, Archibald, Muskogee, Okla.  
 1921 Bondurant, George Perkins, Birmingham, Ala.  
 1921 Bondy, Eugene L., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Bondy, Joseph, Syracuse, N. Y.  
 1913 Bondy, William, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Bone, Eugene E., Springfield, Ill.  
 1920 Bone, Samuel M., Batesville, Ark.  
 1921 Bonham, Frank S., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1911 Bonham, Milledge L., Anderson, S. C.  
 1915 Bonner, Wm. N., Wichita Falls, Tex.  
 1913 Bonsall, Edward H., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Bonstead, D. H., Toppenish, Wash.  
 1911 Bonunge, Robert W., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Boone, Frank G., Modesto, Cal.  
 1921 Boone, Gordon, Corpus Christi, Texas.  
 1921 Boone, J. C., Salem, Ohio.  
 1922 Boone, Thomas C., Modesto, Cal.  
 1921 Boone, Thomas R., Wichita Falls, Texas.  
 1920 Boorstin, Samuel A., Tulsa, Okla.  
 1922 Boose, Oscar L., Sunnyside, Wash.  
 1916 Booth, Charles D., Portland, Me.  
 1918 Booth, G. Walter, Akron, Ohio.  
 1920 Booth, George E., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1922 Booth, Henley Clifton, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1917 Booth, Henry J., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1914 Booth, Hiram E., Salt Lake City, Utah.

## ELECTED

- 1921 Booth, John Parkhurst, New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Booth, John R., New Haven, Conn.  
 1922 Booth, Lee Madden, Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1911 Booth, Percy N., Louisville, Ky.  
 1906 Booth, Wilbur F., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1914 Boothe, Gardner L., Alexandria, Va.  
 1921 Booz, John Taylor, Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Borchard, Edwin M., New Haven, Conn.  
 1907 Borchert, Hermann, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Borders, M. W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Bordwell, Percy, Iowa City, Iowa.  
 1916 Bordwell, Walter, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1920 Boreman, Gilbert F., Ely, Nevada.  
 1921 Borland, Middleton S., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Borland, Robert H., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1914 Borneman, Henry S., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Borrelli, Francis, Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Borst, Henry V., Amsterdam, N. Y.  
 1922 Borth, Oscar, New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Bosard, Robert H., Minot, N. D.  
 1913 Bosley, Wm. Bradford, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1912 Boss, Henry M., Jr., Providence, R. I.  
 1916 Bosson, Albert D., Chelsea, Mass.  
 1920 Bostian, W. B., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1920 Bostick, Charles R., Tulsa, Okla.  
 1907 Boston, Charles A., New York, N. Y.  
 1910 Boston, John Guyton, New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Bostwick, Edward H., Ithaca, N. Y.  
 1919 Bostwick, R. G., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1906 Bostwick, Wm. M., Jr., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1921 Boswell, O. A., Bartow, Fla.  
 1911 Bosworth, Charles Wilder, Springfield, Mass.  
 1905 Bosworth, Orrin L., Bristol, R. I.  
 1919 Bosworth, Robert Graham, Denver, Colo.  
 1919 Bothne, N. J., New Rockford, N. D.  
 1913 Bothwell, James R., Twin Falls, Idaho.  
 1919 Bottomly, Robert J., Boston, Mass.  
 1917 Botts, Clarence M., Albuquerque, N. M.  
 1920 Botts, Ebert J., Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1921 Botts, Fred, Miami, Fla.  
 1922 Botts, H. T., Tillamook, Ore.  
 1916 Botts, Joseph S., Lexington, Ky.  
 1921 Bouanchaud, Hewitt, New Roads, La.  
 1913 Bouchelle, J. F., Charleston, W. Va.  
 1920 Boucher, John J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1901 Bouck, Francis E., Leadville, Colo.  
 1895 Boudeman, Dallas, Kalamazoo, Mich.  
 1922 Boudin, Louis B., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Boughton, E. V., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.  
 1913 Boughton, Edward J., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Bouhan, John J., Savannah, Ga.  
 1921 Bouic, W. G., Hot Springs, Ark.  
 1917 Boulware, Thomas M., Barnwell, S. C.

# ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS.

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## ELECTED

- 1913 Bourgeois, George A., Atlantic City, N. J.
- 1911 Bourne, Louis M., Asheville, N. C.
- 1913 Bourquin, George M., Butte, Mont.
- 1921 Boushall, John H., Raleigh, N. C.
- 1921 Boutell, Francis L., Chicago, Ill.
- 1916 Boutelle, M. H., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 1921 Boutwell, Harvey L., Boston, Mass.
- 1921 Bouve, Clement L., Washington, D. C.
- 1911 Bouvier, John V., Jr., New York, N. Y.
- 1922 Bowden, Nicholas, San Jose, Cal.
- 1922 Bowe, Augustine J., Chicago, Ill.
- 1917 Bowe, Stuart, Richmond, Va.
- 1914 Bowen, A. T., Knoxville, Tenn.
- 1919 Bowen, H. Ashley, Lynn, Mass.
- 1913 Bowen, Jesse N., Baltimore, Md.
- 1922 Bowen, Wm. A., Los Angeles, Cal.
- 1922 Bowen, Wm. M., Los Angeles, Cal.
- 1911 Bowen, William M. P., Providence, R. I.
- 1917 Bower, J. C., Lexington, N. C.
- 1912 Bowers, E. A., Elkins, W. Va.
- 1922 Bowers, E. J., New Orleans, La.
- 1921 Bowers, Herbert O., South Manchester, Conn.
- 1916 Bowers, John O., Gary, Indiana.
- 1921 Bowers, Lee M., Huntington, Ind.
- 1913 Bowers, Richard S., Caldwell, Tex.
- 1914 Bowers, Spotswood D., New York, N. Y.
- 1921 Bowers, Walter L., Los Angeles, Cal.
- 1913 Bowers, Wm. O., Giddings, Tex.
- 1911 Bowersock, Justin D., Kansas City, Mo.
- 1914 Bowie, Clarence K., Baltimore, Md.
- 1913 Bowie, J. F., New York, N. Y.
- 1917 Bowie, T. C., Jefferson, N. C.
- 1914 Bowie, Washington, Jr., Baltimore, Md.
- 1922 Bowker, Don G., Ventura, Cal.
- 1922 Bowker, Edgar M., Whitefield, N. H.
- 1914 Bowker, George C., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1922 Bowlby, John H., San Diego, Cal.
- 1916 Bowler, Edward R., Sheboygan, Wis.
- 1916 Bowler, Timothy M., Sheboygan, Wis.
- 1920 Bowles, Charles, Detroit, Mich.
- 1922 Bowman, Abram B., San Diego, Cal.
- 1914 Bowman, Border, Springfield, Ohio.
- 1921 Bowman, Harold H., New York, N. Y.
- 1913 Bowman, Harold M., Newton Centre, Mass.
- 1921 Bowman, Harry S., Santa Fe, N. Mex.
- 1913 Bowman, J. Elden, Springfield, Ohio.
- 1911 Bowman, Noah L., Garnett, Kans.
- 1914 Bowman, W. P., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1921 Bowser, Francis E., Warsaw, Ind.
- 1913 Bowser, S. F., Butler, Pa.
- 1916 Roxley, Fred. A., Kansas City, Mo.
- 1922 Boyce, William, Amarillo, Texas.
- 1908 Boyd, A. Hunter, Cumberland, Md.
- 1913 Boyd, A. Hunter, Jr., Baltimore, Md.
- 1908 Boyd, Clarence T., Nashville, Tenn.

## ELECTED

- 1915 Boyd, Cornelius A., Ogden, Utah.
- 1919 Boyd, Francis R., Boston, Mass.
- 1913 Boyd, H. R., Memphis, Tenn.
- 1913 Boyd, J. O., Keokuk, Iowa.
- 1913 Boyd, James E., Greensboro, N. C.
- 1913 Boyd, James T., Reno, Nev.
- 1914 Boyd, W. H., Cleveland, Ohio.
- 1913 Boyden, Roland W., Boston, Mass.
- 1914 Boyer, John S., St. Joseph, Mo.
- 1921 Boyesen, Alf E., St. Paul, Minn.
- 1917 Boyesen, Hjalmar H., New York, N. Y.
- 1922 Boyken, A. W., San Francisco, Cal.
- 1918 Boylan, Edward H., Akron, Ohio.
- 1921 Boylan, Peter Richard, Chicago, Ill.
- 1921 Boyle, Edward, Chicago, Ill.
- 1919 Boyle, James Patrick, Douglas, Ariz.
- 1916 Boyle, Lawrence P., Chicago, Ill.
- 1916 Boyle, Murat, Kansas City, Mo.
- 1917 Boyle, R. J., San Antonio, Texas.
- 1916 Boyle, William C., Cleveland, Ohio.
- 1913 Boynton, Albert E., San Francisco, Cal.
- 1921 Boynton, Ben B., Springfield, Ill.
- 1921 Boynton, Charles A., Waco, Texas.
- 1922 Boynton, Charles C., San Francisco, Cal.
- 1921 Boynton, William P., Alton, Ill.
- 1906 Boys, William H., Streator, Ill.
- 1920 Bozard, Joseph K., Steamboat Springs, Colo.
- 1907 Bozeman, Albert S., Meridian, Miss.
- 1922 Bracelen, Charles M., New York, N. Y.
- 1911 Bracken, Francis B., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1921 Bracken, William K., Bloomington, Ill.
- 1912 Brackett, Edgar T., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
- 1913 Bradbury, Harry B., New York, N. Y.
- 1913 Braden, James P., Washington, Pa.
- 1922 Bradfield, George H., Greeley, Colo.
- 1920 Bradfield, Thomas C., Logansport, Ind.
- 1885 Bradford, Edward G., Wilmington, Del.
- 1911 Bradford, Ernest W., Washington, D. C.
- 1912 Bradford, Francis S., Appleton, Wis.
- 1921 Bradford, John M., St. Paul, Minn.
- 1921 Bradford, Philander S., Columbus, Ohio.
- 1921 Bradham, D. A., Warren, Ark.
- 1913 Bradlee, Edward C., Boston, Mass.
- 1922 Bradlee, Helen West, Boston, Mass.
- 1922 Bradley, C. O., Lemars, Iowa.
- 1921 Bradley, Christopher M., San Francisco, Cal.
- 1921 Bradley, Dawson E., Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 1921 Bradley, John, Wellington, Kan.
- 1914 Bradley, Lee C., Birmingham, Ala.
- 1914 Bradley, Ralph R., Chicago, Ill.
- 1921 Bradley, S. Duncan, Washington, D. C.
- 1922 Bradley, Thomas E. D., Chicago, Ill.
- 1907 Bradley, William M., Portland, Me.

## ELECTED

1915 Bradley, Wm. M., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1918 Bradner, B. J., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1916 Bradshaw, Charles S., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1911 Bradshaw, George S., Greensboro, N. C.  
 1914 Bradshaw, Henry A., Florence, Ala.  
 1921 Bradshaw, W. L., Wheeling, W. Va.  
 1912 Bradshaw, William F., Paducah, Ky.  
 1921 Bradwell, J. D., Athens, Ga.  
 1899 Brady, Arthur W., Anderson, Ind.  
 1921 Brady, Charles E., Manitowoc, Wis.  
 1911 Brady, George Moore, Baltimore, Md.  
 1921 Brady, J. H., Kansas City, Kan.  
 1921 Brady, James A., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Brady, Jas. L., Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 1921 Brady, James W., Bartow, Fla.  
 1914 Brady, John T., Harrisburg, Pa.  
 1913 Brady, Michael C., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1913 Brady, Thomas, Jr., Brookhaven, Miss.  
 1920 Brady, Walter L., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 Brady, William N., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Brady, William Walter, Kansas City, Mo.  
 1916 Bragaw, Stephen C., Washington, N. C.  
 1913 Brainard, John M., Auburn, N. Y.  
 1920 Brainerd, Ezra, Jr., Muskogee, Okla.  
 1913 Brainerd, Ira H., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Braley, Henry K., Boston, Mass.  
 1920 Bramble, Forrest, Baltimore, Md.  
 1912 Bramlett, W. Sherwood, Dallas, Tex.  
 1922 Bramlette, David Clay, Jr., Woodville, Miss.  
 1913 Bramlette, E. M., Longview, Tex.  
 1916 Branch, Oliver W., Manchester, N. H.  
 1922 Brand, Clyde H., Sacramento, Cal.  
 1920 Brand, George E., Detroit, Mich.  
 1919 Brand, William C. H., Providence, R. I.  
 1921 Brandenburg, Edwin E., Washington, D. C.  
 1913 Brandenstein, H. U., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1897 Brandon, Morris, Atlanta, Ga.  
 1914 Branine, Ezra, Newton, Kansas.  
 1913 Brann, Walter S., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1903 Brannon, W. W., Weston, W. Va.  
 1908 Brantley, Theodore, Helena, Mont.  
 1914 Brantley, W. G., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Brattin, Carl L., Sidney, Mont.  
 1917 Bratton, Sam G., Clovis, N. M.  
 1922 Braun, Max M., Detroit, Mich.  
 1922 Bray, A. F., Martinez, Cal.  
 1921 Bray, James A., Joliet, Ill.  
 1922 Bray, Ross, Denver, Colo.  
 1914 Bray, Thomas J., Oskaloosa, Iowa.  
 1913 Brayton, Dean F., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1909 Brayton, Israel, Fall River, Mass.  
 1921 Brazell, Edward J., Portland, Oreg.  
 1916 Breaker, George J., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1909 Breaux, Joseph A., New Orleans, La.  
 1921 Breazeale, Phanor, Natchitoches, La.  
 1913 Breazeale, Samuel A., Harriman, Tenn.

## ELECTED

1921 Breckenridge, James J., San Diego, Cal.  
 1912 Breckinridge, A. N., Summersville, W. Va.  
 1914 Breckinridge, Henry, New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Breckinridge, M. A., Tulsa, Okla.  
 1912 Breeding, Ben N., Chicago, Ill.  
 1917 Bree, William A., New Haven, Conn.  
 1917 Breed, James McV., New York, N. Y.  
 1907 Breed, William C., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Breeden, Waldo P., Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 1921 Breen, James W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Breen, Maurice J., Fort Dodge, Iowa.  
 1922 Breen, Peter A., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1897 Breen, William P., Fort Wayne, Ind.  
 1922 Breeze, Clarence Dean, Las Vegas, Nev.  
 1922 Breeze, Thomas H., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Breining, John W., Marine City, Mich.  
 1913 Breitingner, F. L., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1913 Breitingner, J. Louis, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1911 Bremer, Clifton L., Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Bremer, Paul G., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1919 Bremner, Leith S., Richmond, Va.  
 1916 Bremner, W. H., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1921 Brendecke, Walter A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Brennan, Hubert A., L'Anse, Mich.  
 1921 Brennan, J. H., Wheeling, W. Va.  
 1911 Brennan, John F., Yonkers, N. Y.  
 1913 Brennan, John H., Tulsa, Okla.  
 1921 Brennan, Joseph P., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Brennan, Martin J., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1920 Brennan, Redmond S., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1909 Brennan, Robert, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1913 Brennan, Russell H., Washington, D. C.  
 1914 Brennen, W. J., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1922 Brennen, William J., Kalispell, Mont.  
 1922 Brenner, Alfred, Bayonne, N. J.  
 1920 Brenner, Harry A., Springfield, Ohio.  
 1916 Breslauer, Arthur, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1922 Breslin, George M., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Brett, Frank P., Waterbury, Conn.  
 1906 Brewer, Daniel C., Boston, Mass.  
 1920 Brewer, Joseph H., New Orleans, La.  
 1921 Brewer, Ozero O., Helena, Ark.  
 1913 Brewer, Phil. D., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1916 Brewer, Samuel S., Peru, Indiana.  
 1913 Brewster, Frank, Boston, Mass.  
 1912 Brewster, Joseph, New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Brewster, O. Byron, Elizabethtown, N. Y.  
 1919 Brewster, Ralph O., Portland, Me.  
 1917 Brice, Charles R., Roswell, N. M.  
 1912 Brice, Philip H., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1914 Brice, Wilson B., New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Brickenstein, John H., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Brickley, Bartholomew A., Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Bride, William W., Washington, D. C.

## ELECTED

1914 Bridger, Roswell C., Winton, N. C.  
 1917 Bridgers, J. H., Henderson, N. C.  
 1888 Bridgers, John L., Tarboro, N. C.  
 1919 Bridges, Eliza W. M., Hopkinton, Mass.  
 1908 Bridges, J. B., Olympia, Wash.  
 1918 Bridges, Wm. Marshall, Florence, S. C.  
 1922 Bridgford, Eugene A., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1915 Briere, Charles E., Grand Rapids, Wis.  
 1922 Briesen, Fritz v., New York, N. Y.  
 1906 Briggs, Asa G., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1922 Briggs, E. D., Ashland, Ore.  
 1921 Briggs, Henry D., Monroe, La.  
 1921 Briggs, Justus A., Jr., New Bedford, Mass.  
 1916 Briggs, William A., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1922 Briggs, William M., Ashland, Ore.  
 1916 Bright, Frank S., Washington, D. C.  
 1912 Bright, Robert S., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Brill, Abraham, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Brill, J. Leonard, Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Brimmer, George S., Rawlins, Wyoming.  
 1921 Brindel, Harry, Hagerstown, Md.  
 1921 Brink, Edward H., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 Brink, Virgil C., Boston, Mass.  
 1918 Brinton, Jasper Y., Alexandria, Egypt.  
 1917 Brinton, Sharswood, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1900 Briscoe, John P., Prince Frederick, Md.  
 1921 Bristol, George W., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Bristol, John W., New Haven, Conn.  
 1914 Bristol, William A., Statesville, N. C.  
 1911 Bristol, William C., Portland, Oregon.  
 1914 Bristor, Joseph W., Baltimore, Md.  
 1918 Britain, A. H., Wichita Falls, Tex.  
 1898 Britt, E. W., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1918 Britt, James J., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Britt, L. S., El Dorado, Ark.  
 1911 Britt, Philip J., New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Britt, T. Louis A., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Brittain, Frank S., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1906 Britton, Alexander, Washington, D. C.  
 1911 Britton, Roy F., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Britton, William E., Bloomington, Ind.  
 1920 Britton, William J., Wolfboro, N. H.  
 1920 Brizzolara, John, Fort Smith, Ark.  
 1920 Broadbus, Bower, Muskogee, Okla.  
 1915 Broadhurst, Edgar D., Greensboro, N. C.  
 1921 Broadstone, M. A., Xenia, Ohio.  
 1921 Broadwell, Charles, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1918 Broadwin, Isidor L., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Broady, Jefferson H., Lincoln, Neb.  
 1918 Brobeck, W. I., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1910 Brock, Charles E., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1907 Brock, Charles R., Denver, Colo.  
 1920 Brock, Elmer L., Denver, Colo.  
 1917 Brock, Walter E., Wadesboro, N. C.  
 1911 Brockett, O. M., Des Moines, Iowa.

## ELECTED

1922 Brockliss, Frank E., Minden, Nevada.  
 1921 Brockman, E. W., Pine Bluff, Ark.  
 1907 Brodek, Charles A., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Broderick, Cornelius J., Lenox, Mass.  
 1920 Broderick, James A., Manchester, N. H.  
 1921 Brody, Joseph I., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1921 Broeman, Charles W., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1900 Brogan, Francis A., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1922 Brogan, Thomas J., Jersey City, N. J.  
 1917 Brogden, W. J., Durham, N. C.  
 1921 Brokmeyer, Eugene C., Washington, D. C.  
 1905 Bromberg, Frederick G., Mobile, Ala.  
 1918 Bromberg, Henri Louie, Dallas, Texas.  
 1914 Brome, Clinton, Omaha, Nebr.  
 1920 Bronaugh, Earl C., Portland, Ore.  
 1921 Bronson, Clarence W., New Haven, Conn.  
 1922 Bronson, David E., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1908 Bronson, Harrison A., Bismarck, N. D.  
 1921 Bronson, Henry, Manchester, Iowa.  
 1908 Bronson, Ira, Seattle, Wash.  
 1909 Bronson, Nathaniel R., Waterbury, Conn.  
 1922 Bronson, Roy A., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1919 Bronson, Sherlock, Richmond, Va.  
 1918 Brooke, H. Laurence, Norfolk, Va.  
 1921 Brookman, Douglas, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1909 Brooks, Aubrey L., Greensboro, N. C.  
 1911 Brooks, C. H., Wichita, Kansas.  
 1920 Brooks, Eck E., Muskogee, Okla.  
 1913 Brooks, Frederick H., Smithfield, N. C.  
 1922 Brooks, George F., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1921 Brooks, George Murray, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Brooks, Harry L., New Haven, Conn.  
 1922 Brooks, Herbert L., Helena, Mont.  
 1908 Brooks, J. W., Walla Walla, Wash.  
 1918 Brooks, John B., Erie, Pa.  
 1914 Brooks, Joseph S., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1918 Brooks, Lawrence G., West Medford, Mass.  
 1919 Brooks, Lee, Canton, Pa.  
 1920 Brooks, Leon G., Brewton, Ala.  
 1920 Brooks, Louis J., Jr., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Brooks, Willard, Wichita, Kan.  
 1914 Broomall, John M., Media, Pa.  
 1917 Broomall, W. B., Chester, Pa.  
 1921 Brosmith, Allan E., Hartford, Conn.  
 1907 Brosmith, William, Hartford, Conn.  
 1922 Brosnan, John Francis, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Brothers, David M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Brothers, Elmer D., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Brothers, William Vincent, Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Broughel, Andrew J., Hartford, Conn.  
 1922 Broughton, E. B., Modesto, Cal.  
 1920 Broughton, Len G., Jr., Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1921 Brouillard T. L., Ellendale, N. D.  
 1921 Brouillet, A. W., San Francisco, Cal.

## ELECTED

1921 Brouillet, Hector A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Brouillette, H. I., Sioux City, Iowa.  
 1918 Brouse, Edwin W., Akron, Ohio.  
 1917 Brower, Ernest C., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1921 Brown, Allyn L., Norwich, Conn.  
 1914 Brown, Armstead, Miami, Fla.  
 1920 Brown, Arthur C., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1917 Brown, Arthur M., Norwich, Conn.  
 1914 Brown, Ben Hill, Spartanburg, S. C.  
 1921 Brown, Beverly, Charleston, W. Va.  
 1913 Brown, Calvin L., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1890 Brown, Chapin, Washington, D. C.  
 1902 Brown, Charles A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Brown, Charles Leroy, Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Brown, Charles P., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Brown, Charles R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Brown, Charles T., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Brown, Cyrus O., Douglas, Wyo.  
 1916 Brown, Douglas W., Huntington, W. Va.  
 1921 Brown, E. K., Ellensburg, Wash.  
 1919 Brown, Earle, Worcester, Mass.  
 1921 Brown, Edward A., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Brown, Edward Eagle, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Brown, Edward J., New York, N. Y.  
 1906 Brown, Edward Osgood, Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Brown, Edwin L., Lusk, Wyo.  
 1910 Brown, Eli H., Jr., Louisville, Ky.  
 1913 Brown, Elmer W., Lincoln, Nebr.  
 1917 Brown, Ensign N., Youngstown, Ohio.  
 1922 Brown, Everett J., Oakland, Cal.  
 1922 Brown, F. B., San Jose, Cal.  
 1917 Brown, Forrest W., Charlestown, W. Va.  
 1896 Brown, Francis Shunk, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Brown, Franklin, Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1922 Brown, Fred O., Seattle, Wash.  
 1912 Brown, Frederick A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Brown, George F., Titusville, Pa.  
 1914 Brown, George H., Boston, Mass.  
 1920 Brown, George M., Salem, Ore.  
 1913 Brown, George S., Reno, Nevada.  
 1920 Brown, George T., Tulsa, Okla.  
 1914 Brown, George T., Wilmington, Del.  
 1918 Brown, H. H., Ardmore, Okla.  
 1914 Brown, H. La Rue, Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Brown, Harry J., Concord, N. H.  
 1913 Brown, Henry P., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1911 Brown, Hugh H., Tonopah, Nev.  
 1922 Brown, I. I., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1895 Brown, J. Hav., Lancaster, Pa.  
 1922 Brown, J. Henri, San Juan, P. R.  
 1915 Brown, J. Louis, Murray, Utah.  
 1916 Brown, James Edgar, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Brown, James F., Charleston, W. Va.  
 1907 Brown, James H., Denver, Colo.  
 1920 Brown, John, Memphis, Tenn.  
 1894 Brown, John A., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1917 Brown, John C., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1916 Brown, John D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

## ELECTED

1916 Brown, John F., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Brown, Joseph A., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1917 Brown, Julius, Greenville, N. C.  
 1911 Brown, Lawrence E., Scottsboro, Ala.  
 1914 Brown, Leo M., Mobile, Ala.  
 1906 Brown, Leslie L., Winona, Minn.  
 1921 Brown, M. A., Chamberlain, S. D.  
 1922 Brown, M. Ralph, Prescott, Ariz.  
 1916 Brown, Mark W., Asheville, N. C.  
 1919 Brown, Mayo C., Lynchburg, Va.  
 1921 Brown, Milton A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Brown, Milton Adams, Challis, Idaho.  
 1922 Brown, Nat A., Stockton, Cal.  
 1916 Brown, Nathaniel S., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1912 Brown, Norris, Omaha, Nebr.  
 1922 Brown, O. C., Indianola, Iowa.  
 1914 Brown, Oren Britt, Dayton, Ohio.  
 1921 Brown, Prentiss M., St. Ignace, Mich.  
 1921 Brown, Reuben, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Brown, Reynolds D., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1909 Brown, Robert A., St. Joseph, Mo.  
 1917 Brown, Rod S., Billings, Mont.  
 1922 Brown, Roman, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1921 Brown, Russell B., Ardmore, Okla.  
 1921 Brown, S. C., Chanute, Kan.  
 1921 Brown, Sanford, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Brown, Scott, Chicago, Ill.  
 1907 Brown, Selden S., Rochester, N. Y.  
 1914 Brown, Stephen S., Jefferson City, Mo.  
 1913 Brown, Stuart, Springfield, Ill.  
 1894 Brown, Taylor E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Brown, Thomas Stephen, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1920 Brown, Tracy D., Tulsa, Okla.  
 1913 Brown, Volney M., El Paso, Texas.  
 1922 Brown, W. G., Charleston, W. Va.  
 1908 Brown, W. W., Parsons, Kansas.  
 1918 Brown, Walter N., Garrett Park, Md.  
 1913 Brown, William Alexander, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Brown, William Averell, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Brown, William B., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1913 Brown, Wm. Findlay, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1913 Brown, William H., Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Brown, Wm. Wallace, Bradford, Pa.  
 1914 Brown, Wrisley, Washington, D. C.  
 1897 Browne, Arthur S., Washington, D. C.  
 1909 Browne, E. Wayles, Shreveport, La.  
 1913 Browne, G. Morgan, New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Browne, Jefferson B., Tallahassee, Fla.  
 1914 Browne, John R., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1922 Browne, Joseph G. M., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1922 Browne, Nat B., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Browne, Rollin, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Brownell, George F., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Brownell, Henry B., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Brownell, Walter D., Providence, R. I.  
 1914 Browning, Le Wright, Maysville, Ky.

## ELECTED

1921 Brownlee, Clarence P., Amidon, N. D.  
 1916 Brownley, Edwin H., Baltimore, Md.  
 1916 Brownrigg, Richard T., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1909 Brownson, Robert M., Detroit, Mich.  
 1913 Brownson, Wendell G., Springfield, Mass.  
 1921 Brubacher, J. A., Wichita, Kan.  
 1901 Bruce, Andrew A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Bruce, Charles M., Malden, Mass.  
 1910 Bruce, Edward B., New York, N. Y.  
 1894 Bruce, Helm, Louisville, Ky.  
 1914 Bruce, John E., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 Bruce, M. Linn, New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Brucker, Lewis, Mansfield, Ohio.  
 1912 Bruell, William F., Redfield, S. D.  
 1921 Bruen, Alexander J., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Bruener, Theodore B., Aberdeen, Wash.  
 1921 Bruere, Henry, New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Bruggemeyer, Mancha, Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Brumback, Herman, Kansas City, Mo.  
 1920 Brumby, Robert E., Franklin, La.  
 1921 Brumleve, Leo J., Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Brumley, Edward R., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Brun, Samuel Jacques, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1909 Brundage, Edward J., Springfield, Ill.  
 1915 Brundidge, O. D., Dallas, Texas.  
 1922 Brune, Ernest L., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1918 Bruner, Glen L., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1907 Brunini, John B., Vicksburg, Miss.  
 1922 Brunk, Gregory, Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1909 Brunot, H. F., Baton Rouge, La.  
 1921 Bruns, James Henry, New Orleans, La.  
 1921 Bruns, T. M. Logan, New Orleans, La.  
 1921 Brush, Ralph E., Greenwich, Conn.  
 1917 Bruton, John F., Wilson, N. C.  
 1921 Bryan Alva, Waco, Texas.  
 1911 Bryan, Charles M., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1901 Bryan, George, Richmond, Va.  
 1914 Bryan, Lewis R., Houston, Tex.  
 1905 Bryan, Nathan P., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1899 Bryan, P. Taylor, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1920 Bryan, Robert T., Shanghai, China.  
 1914 Bryan, Shepard, Atlanta, Ga.  
 1917 Bryan, William Christy, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Bryan, William Jennings, Jr., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1914 Bryant, C. J., Independence, Kansas.  
 1921 Bryant, Cyrus A., Fort Dodge, Iowa.  
 1916 Bryant, Hughes, Kansas City, Mo.  
 1921 Bryant, Oliver S., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1914 Bryant, Wilbur F., Hartington, Nebr.  
 1920 Bryson, E. R., Eugene, Ore.  
 1922 Bryson, Frank, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1908 Bryson, Herbert C., Walla Walla, Wash.  
 1914 Bryson, J. C., Vicksburg, Miss.  
 1904 Bryson, Joseph M., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1919 Buchanan, John G., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1918 Buchanan, Malcolm G., Trenton, N. J.

## ELECTED

1920 Buchholz, William, Kansas City, Mo.  
 1922 Buchwalter, Morris L., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1912 Buck, Arthur A., Schenectady, N. Y.  
 1922 Buck, George F., Stockton, Cal.  
 1919 Buck, George Warner, New York, N. Y.  
 1907 Buck, Gordon M., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Buck, Henry, Marion, S. C.  
 1921 Buck, Samuel Rea, Friday Harbor, Wash.  
 1914 Buck, Walter H., Baltimore, Md.  
 1911 Buckbee, Monmouth S., White Plains, N. Y.  
 1908 Buckingham, George T., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Buckland, Samuel Aldrich, Wichita, Kan.  
 1922 Buckley, Christopher W., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Buckley, John, Hartford, Conn.  
 1922 Buckley, John T., Binghamton, N. Y.  
 1921 Buckley, Leland H., Edwardsville, Ill.  
 1919 Buckley, M. Francis, Gloucester, Mass.  
 1921 Buckley, Thomas M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Buckley, Warren B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Buckmaster, Albert E., Kenosha, Wis.  
 1916 Buckminster, William R., Boston, Mass.  
 1919 Buckner, Emory R., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Buckner, William A., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Buckwalter, Robert Z., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Budd, Percy A., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1909 Buder, Gustavus A., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1909 Buder, Oscar E., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1915 Budge, Jesse R. S., Pocatello, Idaho.  
 1921 Budson, Alexander, Trenton, N. J.  
 1912 Buell, Charles J., Rapid City, S. D.  
 1920 Buffington, Collier H., Gold Beach, Ore.  
 1906 Buffington, Edwin D., Stillwater, Minn.  
 1906 Buffington, George W., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1919 Buffington, Harold S. R., Fall River, Mass.  
 1911 Buffum, Walter N., Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Buford, Algernon Sidney, Jr., Richmond, Va.  
 1921 Buford, Paul C., Jr., Roanoke, Va.  
 1921 Buist, George L., Charleston, S. C.  
 1896 Buist, Henry, Charleston, S. C.  
 1913 Bujac, Etienne De P., Carlsbad, N. M.  
 1912 Bulkley, Almon W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Bulkley, Harry C., Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Bulkley, Robert J., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1921 Bull, Follett W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Bull, J. Edgar, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Bullard, W. E., Belmont, Iowa.  
 1921 Bullington, L. M., Cookeville, Tenn.  
 1913 Bullington, Orville, Wichita Falls, Tex.  
 1922 Bullis, G. P., Vidalia, La.  
 1908 Bullitt, Joshua Fry, Philadelphia, Pa.



## ELECTED

1922 Bullitt, Keith L., Seattle, Wash.  
 1900 Bullitt, Wm. Marshall, Louisville, Ky.  
 1879 Bullock, A. G., Worcester, Mass.  
 1922 Bullock, Georgia P., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Bullock, J. Joseph, Redwood City, Cal.  
 1922 Bullock, J. T., Russellville, Ark.  
 1920 Bullowa, Emilie M., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Bulwinkle, A. L., Gastonia, N. C.  
 1912 Bumgardner, J. Lewis, Beckley, W. Va.  
 1918 Bunch, Thaddeus O., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Bundy, Harvey H., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Bungard, Maurice Z., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Bunker, Clarence Alfred, Boston, Mass.  
 1917 Bunn, Frederick A., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1918 Buntain, C. M. Clay, Kankakee, Ill.  
 1914 Bunting, Joseph T., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1913 Burbage, W. H., Winslow, Ariz.  
 1913 Burbank, Byron G., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1907 Burch, Charles N., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1921 Burch, Francis F., Philadelphia, Penn.  
 1922 Burch, R. A., Topeka, Kans.  
 1921 Burch, R. B., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1915 Burcham, J. T., Spokane, Wash.  
 1912 Burchenal, Caleb E., Wilmington, Del.  
 1922 Burchmore, John S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Burdett, Everett W., Boston, Mass.  
 1917 Burdick, Charles Kellogg, Ithaca, N. Y.  
 1901 Burdick, Charles W., Cheyenne, Wyo.  
 1912 Burdick, Clark, Newport, R. I.  
 1911 Burdick, William Livesey, Lawrence, Kans.  
 1919 Burdine, R. Freeman, Miami, Fla.  
 1912 Burford, Albert Lee, Texarkana, Texas.  
 1913 Burford, J. M., Mt. Pleasant, Tex.  
 1922 Burford, John Henry, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1920 Burger, Edward H., New York, N. Y.  
 1909 Burger, Louis J., Baltimore, Md.  
 1901 Burges, William H., El Paso, Tex.  
 1920 Burgess, Edwin Haines, New York, N. Y.  
 1915 Burgess, J. L., Dallas, Tex.  
 1913 Burgess, James H., Bangor, Me.  
 1921 Burgess, Kenneth F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Burgess, Lee W., Grand Junction, Col.  
 1915 Burgess, S. A., Independence, Mo.  
 1921 Burgett, J. Ralston, Laoag, Ilocos Norte, P. I.  
 1915 Burghard, Edward M., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Burgwin, A. P., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1914 Burgwin, George C., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1921 Burgwin, Hill, Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 1914 Burkan, Nathan, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Burkart, Joseph A., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Burke, Andrew F., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1917 Burke, Daniel, New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Burke, Edward G., Deep River, Conn.  
 1914 Burke, Edward H., Baltimore, Md.  
 1919 Burke, Florence Wm., Westfield, Mass.

## ELECTED

1911 Burke, Francis, Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Burke, Frank J., Petaluma, Cal.  
 1919 Burke, George J., Ann Arbor, Mich.  
 1919 Burke, Haslett P., Denver, Colo.  
 1920 Burke, J. G., Helena, Ark.  
 1916 Burke, Martin M., Shenandoah, Pa.  
 1913 Burke, N. Charles, Towson, Md.  
 1908 Burke, Thomas, Seattle, Wash.  
 1911 Burke, Thomas C., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1921 Burke, Thomas F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Burke, Walter J., New Iberia, La.  
 1914 Burke, Webster H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Burkes, Leon, New York, N. Y.  
 1900 Burket, Harlan F., Findlay, Ohio.  
 1922 Burkey, L. M., Watford City, N. D.  
 1914 Burkhart, Edward E., Dayton, Ohio.  
 1920 Burkhart, Summers, Albuquerque, N. M.  
 1922 Burks, Charles E., Lynchburg, Va.  
 1922 Burks, Leslie E., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1896 Burleigh, Alvin, Plymouth, N. H.  
 1922 Burleigh, George W., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Burleigh, Henri Jerome, Salmon, Ida.  
 1916 Burling, Edward R., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Burlingham, Charles, New York, N. Y.  
 1910 Burlingham, Charles C., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Burnett, A. G., Sacramento, Cal.  
 1914 Burnett, Charles A., Lafayette, Ind.  
 1916 Burnett, Coy, Portland, Oregon.  
 1920 Burnett, W. F., Dickinson, N. D.  
 1922 Burnett, W. S., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Burnett, William H., Hutchinson, Kan.  
 1922 Burnett, William H., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Burney, H. Robert, New York, N. Y.  
 1907 Burnham, Addison C., Boston, Mass.  
 1912 Burnham, Frederic, Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Burnham, Henry L., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Burnquist, J. A. A., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1922 Burns, Fitzhugh, St. Paul, Minn.  
 1922 Burns, Francis B., Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Burns, James F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Burns, John L., Troy, Mo.  
 1912 Burns, Louis Henry, New Orleans, La.  
 1922 Burns, Luther, Topeka, Kansas.  
 1917 Burns, Martin M., Colorado Springs, Colo.  
 1913 Burns, Robert, New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Burns, Robert Hamilton, Detroit, Mich.  
 1916 Burns, Thomas P., Brookfield, Mo.  
 1920 Burnside, R. B., Albany, N. Y.  
 1916 Burnstedt, John E., Webster City, Iowa.  
 1916 Burpee, F. C., Janesville, Wis.  
 1912 Burpee, Lucien Francis, Hartford, Conn.  
 1922 Burpee, Walter J., Oakland, Cal.  
 1921 Burr, Clyde R., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1918 Burr, Frank Wright, New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Burr, James E., Scranton, Pa.  
 1920 Burr, Karl E., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1922 Burr, Leslie L., San Diego, Cal.



## ELECTED

- 1922 Burr, Maurice, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Burr, Maurice E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1906 Burr, Stiles W., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1907 Burr, William P., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Burrage, George D., Boston, Mass.  
 1919 Burras, Charles H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1901 Burroughs, Benj. R., Edwardsville, Ill.  
 1920 Burroughs, George Dent, Edwardsville, Ill.  
 1918 Burrows, George Humphrey, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1921 Burry, George, San Diego, Cal.  
 1896 Burry, William, Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Burton, Charles S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Burton, Clarence F., Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Burton, George W., Peoria, Ill.  
 1914 Burton, H. Ralph, Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Burton, Louis R., New Haven, Conn.  
 1916 Burton, Newark L., Gardenia, Cal.  
 1912 Burton, Robert, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 1912 Busby, Leonard A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Busby, Richard, Memphis, Tenn.  
 1919 Busch, Francis X., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Busch, H. O., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Bush, Arthur G., Davenport, Iowa.  
 1919 Bush, Charles E., Tulsa, Okla.  
 1916 Bush, Charles M., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1914 Bush, F. C., Osage, Iowa.  
 1921 Bush, Frank G., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Bush, George B., Sacramento, Cal.  
 1922 Bush, George W., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1914 Bush, Myron P., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1922 Bush, Samuel T., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Bushby, James O., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Bushell, William G., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1920 Bushman, Sam, Gallup, N. M.  
 1918 Bushnell, Edward, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1922 Bushonville, Leslie F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Buss, Charles M., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1919 Bussey, H. L., West Palm Beach, Fla.  
 1920 Bussey, James R., St. Petersburg, Fla.  
 1921 Bussian, John A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Busted, Richard, Las Vegas, Nev.  
 1922 Butcher, David F., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Butkiewicz, Thomas, Jr., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
 1916 Butler, Charles C., Denver, Colo.  
 1896 Butler, Charles Henry (New York City), Washington, D. C.  
 1914 Butler, Charles T., New York, N. Y.  
 1907 Butler, Frank W., Farmington, Me.  
 1910 Butler, Fred. E., Lewiston, Idaho.  
 1907 Butler, Fred. M., Rutland, Vt.  
 1911 Butler, Harry L., Madison Wis.  
 1922 Butler, J. W. S., Sacramento, Cal.  
 1912 Butler, James M., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1921 Butler, John M., Jacksonville, Ill.  
 1922 Butler, Maynard B., Pasadena, Cal.

## ELECTED

- 1889 Butler, Noble C., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1906 Butler, Pierce, St. Paul, Minn.  
 1921 Butler, Robert P., Hartford, Conn.  
 1906 Butler, Rush C., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Butler, T. John, Washington, D. C.  
 1918 Butler, Ulysses, Washington, D. C.  
 1883 Butler, William Allen, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Butler, William E., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Butler, William M., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Butler, William S., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1922 Butt, Clarence, Newburg, Ore.  
 1917 Butterworth, George F., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Buttles, John S., Brandon, Vt.  
 1914 Button, Charles I., Middlebury, Vt.  
 1896 Button, William H., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Buttrick, Allan G., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Butts, Eustace O., Brunswick, Ga.  
 1914 Butz, Reuben J., Allentown, Pa.  
 1922 Buxton, Alfred G. A., Atlantic, Iowa.  
 1912 Buzbee, Thomas S., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1921 Buzzell, Harry A., Springfield, Mass.  
 1920 Buzzell, Samuel Jesse, New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Byard, James J., Jr., Cooperstown, N. Y.  
 1908 Byers, Alpheus, Seattle, Wash.  
 1916 Byers, H. W., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1911 Byers, I. W., Iron River, Mich.  
 1912 Byers, Ovid A., Seattle, Wash.  
 1922 Byers, William A., Council Bluffs, Iowa.  
 1916 Bygrave, H. R., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Byington, Lewis F., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1916 Byles, Axtell J., New York, N. Y.  
 1907 Bynum, William P., Greensboro, N. C.  
 1918 Byrd, Richard Evelyn, Richmond, Va.  
 1918 Byrd, William, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Byrne, Andrew, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Byrne, Charles E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Byrne, Charles V., Syracuse, N. Y.  
 1914 Byrne, Edward J., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1896 Byrne, James, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Byrne, M. J., Waterbury, Conn.  
 1922 Byrnes, Clarence W., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1918 Byrnes, William M., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1908 Cabaniss, E. H., Birmingham, Ala.  
 1922 Cabaniss, George H., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Cabell, George C., Norfolk, Va.  
 1921 Cabell, Hartwell, New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Cabell, Royal E., Richmond, Va.  
 1922 Cabell, William E., Middlesborough, Ky.  
 1911 Cable, Davis J., Lima, Ohio.  
 1911 Cabot, Frederick P., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Cadigan, John A., Superior, Wis.  
 1903 Cadwalader, John, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1912 Cadwalader, John, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1914 Cadwalader, Thomas F., Baltimore, Md.  
 1922 Cadwallader, Roy L., Seattle, Wash.  
 1921 Cadwell, Karl H., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1911 Cady, Daniel L., Burlington, Vt.  
 1915 Cady, Samuel H., Milwaukee, Wis.

## ELECTED

1921 Cady, Wm. B., Detroit, Mich.  
 1918 Cafferata, Harry J., Hoboken, N. J.  
 1914 Caffey, Francis Gordon, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Cahill, Maurice P., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
 1902 Cahn, Edgar M., New Orleans, La.  
 1911 Cahoone, Richards Mott, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1921 Caillouet, A. J., Houma, La.  
 1921 Caillouet, L. E., Thibodaux, La.  
 1921 Caillouet, L. P., Thibodaux, La.  
 1918 Cain, Orville E., Keene, N. H.  
 1908 Cain, Stith M., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1915 Caine, Edwin E., Elko, Nevada.  
 1920 Cake, W. M., Portland, Ore.  
 1918 Calderwood, John E., Punxsutawney, Pa.  
 1912 Caldwell, Chester L., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1916 Caldwell, Clarence C., Sioux Falls, S. D.  
 1913 Caldwell, Fred S., Mont Vista, Colo.  
 1913 Caldwell, Jas. Hope, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Caldwell, John A., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Caldwell, Louis G., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Caldwell, Ralph R., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1920 Caldwell, Robert B., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1922 Caldwell, Stafford, Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1920 Cale, Philip H., Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Calenda, Vincent D., New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Calfee, Robert M., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1922 Calfee, T. N., Richmond, Cal.  
 1904 Calhoun, C. C., Washington, D. C.  
 1916 Calhoun, Charles A., Birmingham, Ala.  
 1921 Calhoun, J. O., Keosauqua, Iowa.  
 1915 Calhoun, John W., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Calhoun, Philo O., Bridgeport, Conn.  
 1913 Calhoun, Samuel A., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1921 Calkins, Arthur B., New London, Conn.  
 1921 Calkins, Frank W., Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.  
 1922 Calkins, Jno., Jr., Oakland, Cal.  
 1913 Calkins, Oscar, Brockton, Mass.  
 1915 Call, Justin D., Brigham, Utah.  
 1919 Callaghan, Charles E., Rochester, Minn.  
 1918 Callahan, Daniel P., Worcester, Mass.  
 1921 Callahan, Donald A., Wallace, Idaho.  
 1921 Callahan, Frank, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Callahan, Fred, Memphis, Tenn.  
 1913 Callahan, James A., Winnemucca, Nev.  
 1908 Callahan, James P. H., Hoquiam, Wash.  
 1917 Callahan, Patrick E., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1913 Callahan, S. James, New Castle, Pa.  
 1918 Callahan, W. W., Decatur, Ala.  
 1916 Callaway, Lew L., Great Falls, Mont.  
 1921 Callender, James P., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Callender, Sherinan D., Detroit, Mich.  
 1922 Callister, Edward B., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1909 Calvert, Cleon K., Pineville, Ky.  
 1914 Calvert, George H., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1921 Calvert, Thomas H., Raleigh, N. C.

## ELECTED

1916 Camack, Edwin, Kansas City, Mo.  
 1912 Camden, H. P., Parkersburg, W. Va.  
 1917 Cameron, Alexander, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Cameron, Don M., Little Falls, Minn.  
 1913 Cameron, John M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Cameron, Ossian, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Cameron, Richard L., Marysville, Ohio.  
 1921 Camp, E. A., Rockdale, Texas.  
 1912 Camp, Edgar W., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1919 Camp, R. Earl, Dublin, Ga.  
 1913 Campbell, A. C., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
 1921 Campbell, A. W., Aberdeen, S. D.  
 1911 Campbell, Altes H., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1911 Campbell, Angus G., De Funiak Springs, Fla.  
 1917 Campbell, Anthony C., Cheyenne, Wyo.  
 1921 Campbell, Benjamin A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Campbell, Bruce A., East St. Louis, Ill.  
 1895 Campbell, Charles H., Detroit, Mich.  
 1914 Campbell, Charles N., Martinsburg, W. Va.  
 1913 Campbell, Donald, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Campbell, Donald Yorke, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1914 Campbell, Edward K., Washington, D. C.  
 1913 Campbell, Francis A., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Campbell, Francis A., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1907 Campbell, Frederick B., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Campbell, George J., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1919 Campbell, Harry, Tulsa, Okla.  
 1895 Campbell, Henry M., Detroit, Mich.  
 1916 Campbell, Herbert J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1908 Campbell, Ira A., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Campbell, J. B., Muskogee, Okla.  
 1905 Campbell, J. J., Pittsburg, Kan.  
 1918 Campbell, J. Graham, Wichita, Kan.  
 1917 Campbell, James D., Wyncote, Pa.  
 1913 Campbell, James H., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 1907 Campbell, John, Denver, Colo.  
 1913 Campbell, John A. L., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Campbell, John H., Tucson, Ariz.  
 1921 Campbell, John V., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Campbell, Judson D., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Campbell, Kemper, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1889 Campbell, Lemuel R., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1913 Campbell, Louis G., Winnemucca, Nev.  
 1916 Campbell, Luther A., Hackensack, N. J.  
 1920 Campbell, Paul, Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 1913 Campbell, R. M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Campbell, Ralph W., Salem, Ohio.  
 1922 Campbell, Raymond N., Yuma, Ariz.  
 1907 Campbell, Robert B., Greenville, Miss.  
 1916 Campbell, Robert W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Campbell, Stuart B., Wytheville, Va.  
 1917 Campbell, William Sherman, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Campbell, Olyde William, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## ELECTED

- 1916 Campell, John G., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Campen, Marvin, Nashville, Tenn.  
 1911 Canada, J. W., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1897 Canaday, Walter, Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1917 Canale, Phil. M., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1921 Cancelliere, Peter M., Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 1920 Candler, Asa W., Atlanta, Ga.  
 1919 Candler, John S., Atlanta, Ga.  
 1921 Canfield, Charles Stuart, Bridgeport, Conn.  
 1922 Canfield, George E., Ole Elum, Wash.  
 1907 Canfield, George F., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Canfield, Irvin S., Alpena, Mich.  
 1922 Canfield, Robert B., Santa Barbara, Cal.  
 1921 Canfield, Wrenn N., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1897 Cann, J. Ferris, Savannah, Ga.  
 1922 Cann, John Pearce, Wilmington, Del.  
 1911 Canning, John E., Providence, R. I.  
 1916 Canning, Joseph P., Providence, R. I.  
 1910 Cannon, Austin V., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1906 Cannon, E. J., Spokane, Wash.  
 1922 Cannon, John M., Spokane, Wash.  
 1914 Cannon, Thomas D., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1916 Cannon, Thomas H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Cannon, William M., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Canon, Edward Carey, Waco, Texas.  
 1922 Cant, Harold G., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1906 Cant, William A., Duluth, Minn.  
 1913 Cantline, Peter, Newburgh, N. Y.  
 1901 Cantrell, Deaderick H., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1913 Cantrell, Francis S., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1911 Cantrell, John H., Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 1921 Cantwell, Charles A., Reno, Nev.  
 1919 Canty, F. J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Capelle, Louis H., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1901 Capen, Charles L., Bloomington, Ill.  
 1915 Caplan, Ephrim, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Caplan, Jacob, New Haven, Conn.  
 1921 Caplan, Samuel, Albany, N. Y.  
 1916 Capo, Francisco Parra, Ponce, P. R.  
 1914 Capper, Walter C., Cumberland, Md.  
 1922 Capron, O. Alexander, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Capron, Clarence A., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1922 Capshaw, Coran P., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Capshaw, E. W., Cookeville, Tenn.  
 1922 Capshaw, Hulon, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Caraballo, Martin, Tampa, Fla.  
 1922 Caranicholas, George, New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Caraway, T. H., Washington, D. C.  
 1913 Carbys, J. O., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1921 Carchia, John V., Watertown, Mass.  
 1915 Carden, Frank S., Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 1920 Carden, W. Morton, New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Carden, William T., Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1913 Cardozo, Benjamin N., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Cardozo, Michael H., Jr., New York, N. Y.

## ELECTED

- 1922 Cardozo, Sidney B., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Carell, William F., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Carey, Archibald, Detroit, Mich.  
 1892 Carey, Charles H., Portland, Ore.  
 1920 Carey, Francis J., Baltimore, Md.  
 1912 Carey, Joseph G., Wichita, Kans.  
 1922 Carey, M. J., Newton, Iowa.  
 1922 Carey, Philip M., Oakland, Cal.  
 1916 Carey, Robert, Jersey City, N. J.  
 1914 Carey, William H., Jersey City, N. J.  
 1920 Cargill, O. A., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1920 Carl, David, Richmond, Mich.  
 1913 Carland, John E., Washington, D. C.  
 1911 Carleton, Philip Greenleaf, Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Carleton, W. Dudley, Ringwood Manor, N. J.  
 1921 Carlin, O. O., Alexandria, Va.  
 1921 Carlin, Frank A., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Carlin, Nellie, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Carlin, W. H., Marysville, Cal.  
 1912 Carlin, Walter J., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Carlisle, Howard B., Spartanburg, S. C.  
 1915 Carlisle, John F., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1911 Carlisle, John N., Watertown, N. Y.  
 1921 Carlock, L. H., La Folette, Tenn.  
 1911 Carlsmith, Carl S., Hilo, Hawaii.  
 1922 Carlson, Arthur J., Modesto, Cal.  
 1913 Carlson, Frank, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Carlson, Thomas M., Richmond, Cal.  
 1921 Carlstrom, Oscar E., Aledo, Ill.  
 1919 Carlton, Doyle E., Tampa, Fla.  
 1913 Carlton, Otis J., Haverhill, Mass.  
 1922 Carlton, R. S., Spirit Lake, Iowa.  
 1913 Carmalt, James W., Washington, D. C.  
 1916 Carman, Ernest C., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1916 Carman, Robert R., Baltimore, Md.  
 1917 Carmichael, A. H., Tusculumbia, Ala.  
 1911 Carmichael, J. D., Chickasha, Okla.  
 1911 Carmichael, J. H., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1921 Carmichael, J. S., Franklin, Penn.  
 1919 Carmichael, M. D., West Palm Beach, Fla.  
 1914 Carmichiel, Daniel F., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1913 Carmody, Terrence F., Waterbury, Conn.  
 1910 Carmouche, W. J., Crowley, La.  
 1921 Carnahan, Charles O., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Carnahan, H. L., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1917 Carnahan, John M., Springfield, Mo.  
 1919 Carney, A. B., Norfolk, Va.  
 1920 Carney, Charles F., Detroit, Mich.  
 1919 Carney, Claude S., Kalamazoo, Mich.  
 1914 Carney, Francis J., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Carney, Herbert L., Charleston, W. Va.  
 1919 Carney, John D., Boston, Mass.  
 1920 Carney, John Ralph, Vernon, Ind.  
 1909 Carns, William L., New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Carow, J. W., Ladysmith, Wis.

## ELECTED

1916 Carpenter, Arthur P., Brattleboro, Vt.  
 1913 Carpenter, Clay, Palo Alto, Cal.  
 1913 Carpenter, Edward N., Boston, Mass.  
 1920 Carpenter, Eugene, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 1920 Carpenter, Ferry R., Hayden, Colo.  
 1921 Carpenter, Fred E., Rockford, Ill.  
 1906 Carpenter, George A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Carpenter, Harry Lee, Greenville, Tex.  
 1922 Carpenter, Ingle, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1913 Carpenter, J. McF., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1922 Carpenter, John G., Gastonia, N. C.  
 1915 Carpenter, Paul, Chicago, Ill.  
 1901 Carpenter, Samuel L., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Carpenter, W. Clayton, Washington, D. C.  
 1909 Carpenter, William L., Detroit, Mich.  
 1903 Carr, E. M., Manchester, Iowa.  
 1922 Carr, Francis, Redding, Cal.  
 1916 Carr, Frank, Fulton, Ky.  
 1912 Carr, Geo. Wentworth, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1913 Carr, Harvey F., Camden, N. J.  
 1921 Carr, Hubert, Manchester, Iowa.  
 1916 Carr, J. O., Wilmington, N. C.  
 1904 Carr, James A., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1916 Carr, James O., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1920 Carr, John C., Cameron, Mo.  
 1919 Carr, John E., West Frankfort, Ill.  
 1922 Carr, Joseph H., Camden, N. J.  
 1917 Carr, Lewis E., Albany, N. Y.  
 1922 Carr, Ralph L., Antonito, Col.  
 1921 Carr, Sterling, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Carr, W. Russell, Uniontown, Pa.  
 1922 Carr, William H., Lees Summit, Mo.  
 1922 Carr, Wm. J., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1918 Carrasher, J. Joseph, Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Carrigan, A. H., Wichita Falls, Texas.  
 1913 Carrigan, Chas. E., Moundsville, W. Va.  
 1920 Carrigan, Don R., Port Huron, Mich.  
 1920 Carrigan, Emmett J., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1922 Carrigan, John W., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1913 Carringer, M. A., Tionesta, Pa.  
 1916 Carrington, Campbell, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Carrington, George D., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Carrington, Richard W., Richmond, Va.  
 1918 Carroll, A. E., Davenport, Iowa.  
 1914 Carroll, A. J., Louisville, Ky.  
 1909 Carroll, Charles, New Orleans, La.  
 1911 Carroll, Francis M., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Carroll, Frank J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Carroll, Fred. Linus, Johnstown, N. Y.  
 1912 Carroll, James B., Springfield, Mass.  
 1914 Carroll, James E., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1916 Carroll, James E., Boston, Mass.  
 1906 Carroll, Joseph W., New Orleans, La.  
 1913 Carroll, Phillip A., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Carroll, W. S., Erie, Pa.  
 1917 Carroll, William H., Burlington, N. C.  
 1921 Carroll, William H., Clinton, Iowa.

## ELECTED

1922 Carroll, William J., Springfield, Ill.  
 1919 Carroll, Y. D., Beaumont, Texas.  
 1907 Carrow, Howard, Camden, N. J.  
 1922 Carson, Adam O., New York, N. Y.  
 1890 Carson, Hampton L., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1914 Carson, Joseph, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1919 Carson, Wm. Sherman, Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Carter, Albert P., Boston, Mass.  
 1917 Carter, Charles B., Lewiston, Maine.  
 1913 Carter, Charles H., Pendleton, Oregon.  
 1913 Carter, Edward E., Wellsburg, W. Va.  
 1920 Carter, Emmet T., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Carter, G. Lewis, Detroit, Mich.  
 1904 Carter, H. C., San Antonio, Tex.  
 1921 Carter, Henry E., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1909 Carter, Henry J., New Orleans, La.  
 1917 Carter, Howard M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Carter, Howell, Jr., New Orleans, La.  
 1913 Carter, Hugh E., Bolivar, Tenn.  
 1922 Carter, J. F., Bamberg, S. C.  
 1911 Carter, Jacob M., Texarkana, Ark.  
 1921 Carter, John R., Sioux City, Iowa.  
 1921 Carter, John W. Jr., Danville, Va.  
 1913 Carter, L. O., Kansas City, Kans.  
 1921 Carter, Luther, Hugo, Okla.  
 1920 Carter, Mabelle Alice, Denver, Colo.  
 1908 Carter, Orrin N., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Carter, Pasco B., Boise, Idaho.  
 1921 Carter, Powhatan, Lovington, N. Mex.  
 1921 Carter, Roy, Waverly, Tenn.  
 1922 Carter, Royle A., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1908 Carter, W. F., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1910 Carter, William A., Tampa, Fla.  
 1914 Carton, Alfred T., Chicago, Ill.  
 1909 Carton, John J., Flint, Mich.  
 1914 Carusi, Charles F., Washington, D. C.  
 1920 Caruthers, J. Henry, Jefferson City, Mo.  
 1913 Caruthers, John, Okmulgee, Okla.  
 1922 Carvell, Mae, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1891 Carver, Eugene P., Boston, Mass.  
 1917 Carver, F. O., Roxboro, N. C.  
 1915 Carver, Harry S., Bel Air, Maryland.  
 1909 Carver, M. H., Natchitoches, La.  
 1922 Carville, E. P., Elko, Nev.  
 1922 Cary, George E., Gloucester, Va.  
 1912 Cary, Guy, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Cary, Hunsdon, Richmond, Va.  
 1920 Cary, Paul V., Appleton, Wis.  
 1908 Cary, Robert J., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Cary, W. P., San Diego, Cal.  
 1921 Carynski, Stephen R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Case, Benjamin W., Wakefield, R. I.  
 1912 Case, Chas. Center, Jr., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Case, Clarence T., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Case, George B., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Case, Munson T., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1914 Case, William W., Chicago, Ill.

## ELECTED

- 1918 Casebeer, Arthur J., San Diego, Cal.  
 1922 Casey, E. L., Walla Walla, Wash.  
 1922 Casey, Hiram E., Santa Rosa, Cal.  
 1920 Casey, James S., Bisbee, Ariz.  
 1918 Casey, John H., Boston, Mass.  
 1918 Casey, Samuel M., Batesville, Ark.  
 1918 Casey, Thomas, Fitchburg, Mass.  
 1918 Casey, Tobias D., Dickinson, N. D.  
 1921 Casey, Walter T., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Cash, J. R., Bonesteel, S. D.  
 1918 Cashel, John A., Worthington, Minn.  
 1916 Cashin, Charles H., Stevens Point, Wis.  
 1916 Cashman, John, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 Cashman, W. E., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1914 Cashman, William T., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1921 Cass, Alvin O., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Cassatt, Alfred C., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1914 Cassell, R. B., Harriman, Tenn.  
 1920 Casselman, Mark F., Camden, N. J.  
 1912 Cassels, Edwin H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Cassidy, Daniel P., Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Cassidy, John H., Waterbury, Conn.  
 1922 Cassin, Charles M., San Jose, Cal.  
 1916 Castberg, Biarne, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Castelbun, F. J., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1911 Castle, Alfred L., Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1921 Castle, Herbert U., Elko, Nev.  
 1919 Castle, Howard P., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Castle, Kendall B., Rochester, N. Y.  
 1922 Castle, N. H., Juneau, Alaska.  
 1904 Castle, William R., Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1921 Castlen, Harry Wightman, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1913 Caston, R. T., Cheraw, S. C.  
 1921 Castruccio, Constantine M., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1917 Cate, Horace Nelson, Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1908 Cates, Charles T., Jr., Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1916 Catharine, Joseph W., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1916 Cathcart, Arthur Martin, Stanford University, Cal.  
 1906 Catherwood, S. D., Austin, Minn.  
 1918 Catinella, Frank P., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Catlin, Fred M., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1919 Cato, Baxter, Nashville, Tenn.  
 1919 Cato, Henry S., Charleston, W. Va.  
 1922 Caton, Harry B., Washington, D. C.  
 1900 Caton, James R., Alexandria, Va.  
 1921 Caton, James Randall, Jr., Alexandria, Va.  
 1919 Cattel, Archibald, Chicago, Ill.  
 1917 Caudle, Theron L., Wadesboro, N. C.  
 1922 Caulfield, C. Harold, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1914 Caulfield, Henry S., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Causey, William W., Baltimore, Md.  
 1911 Cavanaugh, B. J., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1914 Cavanaugh, James F., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Cavanaugh, Richard Bryan, New York, N. Y.

## ELECTED

- 1920 Cavanaugh, James H., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.  
 1914 Cavanaugh, Martin J., Ann Arbor, Mich.  
 1922 Cavanaugh, William P., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Cavaney, Peter E., Boise, Idaho.  
 1914 Cave, Rhodes E., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1916 Cave, Willard P., Moberly, Mo.  
 1921 Cawley, Verne G., Elkhart, Ind.  
 1920 Cayce, J. Paul, Farmington, Mo.  
 1921 Cella, Paul J., Tucson, Ariz.  
 1921 Cerf, Marcel E., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Chace, Elmer S., Providence, R. I.  
 1921 Chadbourne, Franklin W., Fond du Lac, Wis.  
 1922 Chadbourne, H. F., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1917 Chadbourne, W. A., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Chadbourne, William M., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Chadwick, S. J., Seattle, Wash.  
 1922 Chadwick, Stephen Fowler, Seattle, Wash.  
 1922 Chadwick, William Clinton, Detroit, Mich.  
 1909 Chaffe, D. B. H., New Orleans, La.  
 1915 Chaffe, Henry H., New Orleans, La.  
 1921 Chaffee, Stephen E., Sunnyside, Wash.  
 1922 Chalaire, Walter, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Chalfant, John W., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1918 Chalkley, Lyman, Lexington, Ky.  
 1922 Chalmers, Franklin S., Atlanta, Ga.  
 1921 Chalmers, Louis H., Phoenix, Ariz.  
 1911 Chamberlain, Albert Henry, Lawrence, Mass.  
 1919 Chamberlain, George E., Washington, D. C.  
 1914 Chamberlain, John A., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1913 Chamberlain, Joseph P., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Chamberlain, R. H., Jr., Oakland, Cal.  
 1921 Chamberlain, Richard C., Trenton, N. J.  
 1921 Chamberlain, William, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
 1909 Chamberlin, Frederic E., Bayonne, N. J.  
 1922 Chamberlin, H. A., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Chamberlin, Herbert, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Chamberlin, Horace, Little Rock, Ark.  
 1914 Chamberlin, Justin Morrill, Washington, D. C.  
 1916 Chamberlin, Lafayette R., Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Chambers, Arthur W., New Haven, Conn.  
 1913 Chambers, C. M., San Antonio, Tex.  
 1895 Chambers, Francis T., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1920 Chambers, Harry B., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Chambers, Oliver J., Dayton, Ohio.  
 1922 Chambers, William, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1910 Chambliss, Alex. W., Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 1914 Chambliss, John A., Chattanooga, Tenn.

## ELECTED

1919 Champe, Vernon C., Montgomery, W. Va.  
 1920 Champion, Lee, Denver, Colo.  
 1921 Champion, Thomas W., Ardmore, Okla.  
 1896 Chancellor, Justus, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Chandler, A. E., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1911 Chandler, Albert Minot, Boston, Mass.  
 1880 Chandler, Alfred D., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Chandler, Chas. L., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1913 Chandler, Charles S., Ely, Nev.  
 1921 Chandler, Henry P., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Chandler, Jeff P., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1906 Chandler, Joseph H., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Chandler, M. S., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1921 Chandler, Norman Wilmer, New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Chandler, Walter C., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1921 Chaney, Ceylon G., Canton, N. Y.  
 1920 Chaney, James M., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1916 Chaney, John C., Sullivan, Ind.  
 1919 Channell, S. F., Wellsboro, Pa.  
 1911 Channing, Henry Morse, Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Chapin, E. Barton, Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Chapin, E. L., Springfield, Ill.  
 1914 Chapin, Frederick E., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Chapin, L. H. Paul, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Chaplin, Carroll S., Portland, Me.  
 1921 Chaplin, Trescott F., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1915 Chapman, C. B., Ottawa, Illinois.  
 1922 Chapman, Charles McCormack, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Chapman, Edgar O., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Chapman, Francis, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Chapman, George D., Syracuse, N. Y.  
 1913 Chapman, James W., Jr., Baltimore, Md.  
 1916 Chapman, Lewis A., Chillicothe, Mo.  
 1921 Chapman, M. O., Oakland, Cal.  
 1916 Chapman, Philip F., Portland, Me.  
 1903 Chapman, S. Spencer, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1914 Chapman, Theodore S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Chapman, Virgil, Lexington, Ky.  
 1921 Chapman, Ward, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1920 Chapman, Wilton D., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Chappell, Elwood B., Lincoln, Neb.  
 1909 Chappell, Fred L., Kalamazoo, Mich.  
 1922 Chapple, Henry A., Billings, Mont.  
 1914 Chappuis, Philip J., Crowley, La.  
 1916 Charak, William, Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Charles, Albert N., Chicago, Ill.  
 1899 Charles, Benjamin H., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1914 Charles, Elmer E., Warsaw, N. Y.  
 1916 Charles, Garfield, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Chartz, Alfred Jean, Carson City, Nev.  
 1922 Chase, O. W., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1919 Chase, Frederic H., Boston, Mass.  
 1891 Chase, George, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Chase, Herbert M., Boston, Mass.  
 1916 Chase, John B., Oconto, Wisconsin.  
 1922 Chase, Lucius K., Los Angeles, Cal.

## ELECTED

1906 Chase, Nathan H., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1922 Chase, Paul W., Hillsdale, Mich.  
 1916 Chase, W. A., Tulsa, Okla.  
 1909 Chase, Warren D., Clementsport, Nova Scotia.  
 1920 Chasnov, Jacob, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1914 Chastain, Edward S., Atlanta, Ga.  
 1913 Chatfield, Thomas I., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1920 Chawke, Thomas F., Detroit, Mich.  
 1913 Cheadle, J. B., Norman, Okla.  
 1920 Cheetham, Francis T., Taos, N. M.  
 1906 Cheever, D. B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Chenault, G. O., Albany, Ala.  
 1922 Cheney, Everett W., Reno, Nev.  
 1921 Cheney, Henry D., Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Cheney, Jerome L., Syracuse, N. Y.  
 1914 Cheney, Luke H., Stockville, Nebr.  
 1922 Chenoweth, Orr M., Redding, Cal.  
 1921 Ohernosky, C. H., Rosenberg, Texas.  
 1922 Cherry, James W., Mt. Pleasant, Utah.  
 1922 Cherry, R. G., Gastonia, N. C.  
 1909 Cherry, U. S. G., Sioux Falls, S. D.  
 1916 Cherry, Wilbur H., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1913 Cherry, William J., Rock Hill, S. C.  
 1911 Chesnut, W. Calvin, Baltimore, Md.  
 1921 Chevalier, Stuart, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Chez, Joseph, Ogden, Utah.  
 1918 Chezem, Andrew L., Davenport, Iowa.  
 1922 Chichester, O. M., Richmond, Va.  
 1921 Chickering, Allen L., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Chidsey, T. McKeen, Easton, Penn.  
 1922 Child, Ernest M., Kalispell, Mont.  
 1913 Child, Francis, Newark, N. J.  
 1921 Child, Henry Lyman, Springfield, Ill.  
 1906 Child, S. R., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1919 Child, Samuel M., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Children, Arthur B., Faribault, Minn.  
 1906 Childs, Clarence H., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1922 Childs, E., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1907 Childs, Edwards H., New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Childs, Frank Hall, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Childs, Lester O., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Childs, Randolph W., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Chillingworth, O. E., West Palm Beach Fla.  
 1914 Chilton, George, Beaumont, Texas.  
 1916 Chilton, J. William, Springfield, Mo.  
 1911 Chilton, Wm. Edwin, Charleston, W. Va.  
 1921 Chivers, William, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Chindahl, George L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Chindblom, Carl R., Washington, D. C.  
 1913 Chinn, William J., Colorado Springs, Colo.  
 1922 Chinnock, James T., Grants Pass, Ore.  
 1914 Chipfield, B. M., Canton, Ill.  
 1917 Chipley, Hunt, Atlanta, Ga.  
 1909 Chirurg, Isidore S., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Chisolm, Wm. Wallace, Huntingdon, Pa.



## ELECTED

1908 Chittick, Henry R., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Choate, Charles F., Jr., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Chones, William, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Chopak, Jules, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Chormann, Frederick, Niagara Falls, N. Y.  
 1922 Choroah, Wm. H., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Christensen, O. D., Portland, Ore.  
 1921 Christensen, Chester H., Beloit, Wis.  
 1919 Christensen, Henry C., Rochester, Minn.  
 1919 Christian, Andrew D., Richmond, Va.  
 1903 Christian, Frank P., Lynchburg, Va.  
 1919 Christian, Stuart G., Richmond, Va.  
 1919 Christian, Thomas D., Lynchburg, Va.  
 1917 Christiansen, Christian A., Juneau, Wis.  
 1917 Christmas, H. R., Kemmerer, Wyo.  
 1921 Christmas, J. A., Kemmerer, Wyo.  
 1920 Christopher, H. R., Okmulgee, Okla.  
 1921 Christopher, T. Irving, Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Christopherson, Charles A., Sioux Falls, S. D.  
 1919 Christy, George D., Phoenix, Ariz.  
 1921 Christy, James Smith, Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 1915 Christy, John W., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1921 Chryssikos, George J., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Chrystie, Einar, New York, N. Y.  
 1907 Chrystie, T. Ludlow, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Churan, Charles A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Church, Chester W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Church, Elliott Bradford, Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Church, Frederick F., Rochester, N. Y.  
 1922 Church, L. S., Oakland, Cal.  
 1899 Church, Melville, Washington, D. C.  
 1914 Church, Melville D., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Church, Ralph E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Church, Ulysses G., Waterbury, Conn.  
 1911 Churchill, Alex L., Providence, R. I.  
 1922 Churchill, F. B., Kent, Wash.  
 1920 Churchill, Harry E., Greeley, Colo.  
 1914 Churchill, Irwin A., Huron, S. D.  
 1921 Cianchetti, Adolph, New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Cist, Charles M., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1914 Claggett, Charles W., Washington, D. C.  
 1914 Claggett, L. B. Keene, Baltimore, Md.  
 1914 Claiborne, Charles F., New Orleans, La.  
 1917 Claiborne, James R., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1911 Clancy, Frank W., Santa Fe, N. M.  
 1901 Clapham, W. E., Fort Wayne, Ind.  
 1921 Clapp, A. W., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1916 Clapp, Clift Rogers, Boston, Mass.  
 1906 Clapp, Newell H., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1895 Clapp, Robert P., Lexington, Mass.  
 1922 Clapp, William J., Fargo, N. D.  
 1914 Clapperton, George, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 1914 Clare, William F., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Clarity, A. J., Freeport, Ill.  
 1922 Clark, Ainsworth W., Chicago, Ill.

## ELECTED

1911 Clark, Alfred E., Portland, Ore.  
 1922 Clark, Appleton L., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Clark, Bennett C., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Clark, Charles D., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Clark, Charles V., Chicago, Ill.  
 1906 Clark, Chester W., Boston, Mass.  
 1915 Clark, Clarence D., Evanston, Wyoming.  
 1920 Clark, Edward S., Bay City, Mich.  
 1906 Clark, Elmer C., Oswego, Kans.  
 1916 Clark, Elroy N., Denver, Colo.  
 1913 Clark, Frederic L., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1912 Clark, Frederic Wilson, Greeley, Colo.  
 1913 Clark, Gaylord Lee, Baltimore, Md.  
 1921 Clark, George H., Canton, Ohio.  
 1914 Clark, Grenville, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Clark, Harold T., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1918 Clark, Henry C., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1922 Clark, Henry H., Denver, Colo.  
 1914 Clark, Henry Wallace, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Clark, Herbert W., Berkeley, Cal.  
 1906 Clark, Homer P., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1916 Clark, Howard J., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1891 Clark, I. R., Boston, Mass.  
 1919 Clark, J. C., Conway, Ark.  
 1913 Clark, J. Reuben, Jr., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1916 Clark, James, Ellicott City, Md.  
 1917 Clark, James N., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Clark, James R., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1919 Clark, John A., Fairbanks, Alaska.  
 1913 Clark, John D., Denver, Col.  
 1917 Clark, John Kirkland, New York, N. Y.  
 1909 Clark, Joseph H., Detroit, Mich.  
 1913 Clark, Joseph S., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1914 Clark, Lincoln R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Clark, Lyman K., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Clark, Malcolm H., Portland, Oreg.  
 1895 Clark, Martin, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1921 Clark, Martin Lee, Niagara Falls, N. Y.  
 1919 Clark, Neil C., Prescott, Ariz.  
 1916 Clark, Oliver O., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Clark, Ralph E., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1916 Clark, Stuart L., Eminence, Mo.  
 1921 Clark, Thaddeus S., Charleston, W. Va.  
 1920 Clark, W. E., Denver, Colo.  
 1921 Clark, W. W., Milton, Fla.  
 1915 Clark, Walter L., Baltimore, Md.  
 1922 Clark, Wayne L., Ventura, Cal.  
 1921 Clark, William B., Yakima, Wash.  
 1919 Clark, William M., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Clarke, Arthur, Corvallis, Oregon.  
 1911 Clarke, Arthur F., Boston, Mass.  
 1916 Clarke, Charles F., New Haven, Conn.  
 1920 Clarke, Chauncey H., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Clarke, Elam L., Waukegan, Ill.  
 1901 Clarke, Enos, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1915 Clarke, Henry L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1898 Clarke, John H., Youngstown, Ohio.



## ELECTED

- 1922 Clarke, John Robb, Las Vegas, Nev.  
 1922 Clarke, Richard H., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Clarke, Robert M., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1907 Clarke, Samuel B., Washington, Conn.  
 1921 Clarke, W. H. Orichton, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Clarke, W. W., Spokane, Wash.  
 1920 Clarke, William F., Jr., Louisville, Ky.  
 1919 Clarkin, Harold E., Fall River, Mass.  
 1917 Clarkson, Edgar L., Tuscaloosa, Ala.  
 1920 Clarkson, Eugene S., Detroit, Mich.  
 1916 Clarkson, John T., Albia, Iowa.  
 1921 Olary, A. R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Classen, Philip L., Albany, N. Y.  
 1917 Classon, Allen V., Oconto, Wis.  
 1922 Clauson, G. J., Wimbledon, N. D.  
 1917 Clay, Brutus J., Paris, Ky.  
 1911 Clay, Buckner, Charleston, W. Va.  
 1912 Clay, George S., New York, N. Y.  
 1907 Clay, William Law, Savannah, Ga.  
 1913 Clay, Wm. Rogers, Frankfort, Ky.  
 1922 Clayson, Walter S., Corona, Cal.  
 1916 Clayton, Henry D., Montgomery, Ala.  
 1920 Clayton, Joseph E., Mobridge, S. D.  
 1918 Clayton, S. H., Vaco, Texas.  
 1906 Clearwater, A. T., Kingston, N. Y.  
 1921 Cleary, Edward L., Rochester, N. Y.  
 1922 Cleary, James O., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Cleary, John M., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1922 Cleary, Leo V., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Cleary, T. P., Sioux City, Iowa.  
 1920 Cleaveland, Allan, Baltimore, Md.  
 1906 Cleaveland, L. W., New Haven, Conn.  
 1921 Cleland, Rolland J., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 • 1916 Clemens, John W., Pottsville, Pa.  
 1906 Clement, Charles M., Sunbury, Pa.  
 1914 Clement, Edward E., Washington, D. C.  
 1900 Clement, L. H., Salisbury, N. C.  
 1918 Clement, Samuel M., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Clements, Chauncey N., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Clements, Francis W., Washington, D. C.  
 1914 Clemons, Charles F., Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1914 Clemson, Charles O., Westminster, Md.  
 1906 Clephane, Walter C., Washington, D. C.  
 1912 Cleveland, Chester E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Clevenger, Frank M., Wilmington, Ohio.  
 1899 Clevenger, William M., Atlantic City, N. J.  
 1921 Cliffe, Adam C., Sycamore, Ill.  
 1917 Clifford, J. C., Dunn, N. C.  
 1921 Clifford, J. Phillip, Clarksburg, W. Va.  
 1916 Clifford, John H., New Bedford, Mass.  
 1912 Clifford, Philip G., Portland, Me.  
 1916 Clifford, Richard W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Clifton, John W., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Clifton, Wiley H., Aberdeen, Miss.

## ELECTED

- 1907 Clinch, Edward S., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Oline, Claude, Huntingdon, Ind.  
 1910 Cline, J. D., Lake Charles, La.  
 1914 Clingman, Ord, Lawrence, Kans.  
 1921 Olinin, John V., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Clippinger, W. W., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1913 Clithero, Delbert A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Olock, Ralph H., Long Beach, Cal.  
 1921 Olocke, T. Emory, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Olose, Charles F., Upper Sandusky, Ohio.  
 1914 Close, Philip H., Bel Air, Md.  
 1922 Clotfelter, U. T., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Cloud, A. D., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Cloud, Wendell H., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1921 Clough, R. F., Mason City, Iowa.  
 1922 Clovis, C. B., Atlantic, Iowa.  
 1922 Cluff, Alfred T., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Cluff, Harvey H., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1920 Cluff, L. Eggertsen, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1921 Olum, Alfred, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1922 Olune, George William, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Olymer, Virgil H., Syracuse, N. Y.  
 1916 Olyné, Charles F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Coady, Charles P., Baltimore, Md.  
 1920 Coakley, Charles A., Ardmore, Okla.  
 1906 Coakley, Daniel H., Boston, Mass.  
 1911 Coale, George O. G., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Coale, H. W., Stockton, Cal.  
 1922 Coan, C. Arthur, Nyack, N. Y.  
 1916 Coan, Ralph M., Portland, Ore.  
 1918 Coats, Herbert P., Saranac Lake, N. Y.  
 1911 Coatsworth, Edward E., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1904 Cobb, A. Ward, New York, N. Y.  
 1906 Cobb, Albert C., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1912 Cobb, Andrew J., Athens, Ga.  
 1919 Cobb, Charles L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Cobb, Florence Etheridge, Wewoka, Okla.  
 1921 Cobb, James H., Wewoka, Okla.  
 1914 Cobb, John H., Juneau, Alaska.  
 1918 Cobb, M. S., Hot Springs, Ark.  
 1916 Cobb, Orris P., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1907 Cobb, W. Bruce, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Cobb, W. S., Jackson, Mich.  
 1911 Cobbs, Thomas H., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1918 Cochran, A. A., Chester, Pa.  
 1892 Cochran, Alexander G., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1908 Cochran, Andrew M. J., Maysville, Ky.  
 1920 Cochran, Charles E., Portland, Ore.  
 1913 Cochran, Ernest F., Anderson, S. C.  
 1922 Cochran, James, New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Cochran, Thomas C., Mercer, Pa.  
 1922 Cocke, B. J., New Orleans, La.  
 1920 Cocke, Charles Francis, Roanoke, Va.  
 1921 Cocke, J. Walter, Waco, Texas.  
 1902 Cocke, Lucian H., Roanoke, Va.  
 1920 Cocke, Lucian H., Jr., Roanoke, Va.

## ELECTED

1915 Cockerill, O. P., Moscow, Idaho.  
 1918 Cockley, William B., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1898 Cockran, W. Bourke, New York, N. Y.  
 1910 Cockrell, A. W., Jr., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1912 Cockrell, Alston, Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1901 Cockrill, Ashley, Little Rock, Ark.  
 1914 Cockrum, John B., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1909 Coco, Adolph Valery, New Orleans, La.  
 1916 Coddling, John W., Towanda, Pa.  
 1919 Codman, Julian, Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Cody, Frank M., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Coe, Arthur F., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1920 Coe, J. M., Pensacola, Fla.  
 1913 Coe, Walter E., Stamford, Conn.  
 1914 Coe, Ward B., Baltimore, Md.  
 1917 Coen, John R., Sterling, Colo.  
 1917 Coen, Walter S., Fort Morgan, Colo.  
 1914 Coffey, Charles S., Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 1922 Coffey, Edward I., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Coffey, Jeremiah V., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Coffin, Chester L., Santa Monica, Cal.  
 1913 Coffin, George F., Easton, Pa.  
 1907 Coffin, Herbert L., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Coffin, Thomas C., Pocatello, Idaho.  
 1920 Coffman, Frank, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 Coffman, James T., Healdsburg, Cal.  
 1920 Confield, W. H., Cortez, Colo.  
 1921 Coghlan, Henry D., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Coghlan, John P., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Coghlan, Joseph, Bismarck, N. D.  
 1922 Cohalan, Denis O'L., New York, N. Y.  
 1915 Cohalan, John P., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Cohane, Louis, Detroit, Mich.  
 1922 Cohen, Abraham O., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Cohen, Abraham K., Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Cohen, Alfred M., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 Cohen, Archie H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Cohen, Arthur G., Seattle, Wash.  
 1921 Cohen, Franklin M., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Cohen, Franklin Willard, Ansonia, Conn.  
 1921 Cohen, George B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Cohen, George L., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Cohen, Harry K., Ballantine, Mont.  
 1913 Cohen, Harvey J., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Cohen, Henry L., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Cohen, Hyman M., East Chicago, Ind.  
 1922 Cohen, Isaac, New York, N. Y.  
 1908 Cohen, Julius Henry, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Cohen, Louis, Atascadero, Cal.  
 1922 Cohen, Louis Maxwell, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Cohen, M. H., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1921 Cohen, Max G., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Cohen, Myer, Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Cohen, Paul P., Niagara Falls, N. Y.  
 1921 Cohen, Samuel, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Cohen, Samuel L., New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Cohen, William N., New York, N. Y.

## ELECTED

1913 Cohn, Eugene, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Cohn, Louis, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Cohn, Louis M., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1922 Cohn, Louis S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1917 Cohn, Nathan, Nashville, Tenn.  
 1919 Coit, George Chandler, Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Coke, Alex S., Dallas, Texas.  
 1907 Coke, Henry C., Dallas, Texas.  
 1922 Coker, E. A., Dallas, Texas.  
 1922 Colburn, A. O., Spokane, Wash.  
 1907 Colby, Bainbridge, New York, N. Y.  
 1908 Colby, James F., Hanover, N. H.  
 1921 Colby, Leonard W., Beatrice, Neb.  
 1922 Colby, William E., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Coldiron, John F., Catlettsburg, Ky.  
 1922 Cole, Allyn, Lamar, Colo.  
 1922 Cole, Arthur C., Bingham Canyon, Utah.  
 1917 Cole, Ashley T., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Cole, Bartlett, Portland, Oreg.  
 1922 Cole, Ben H., Detroit, Mich.  
 1914 Cole, Charles D. M., New York, N. Y.  
 1903 Cole, Clarence L., Atlantic City, N. J.  
 1914 Cole, Edward F., Waterbury, Conn.  
 1919 Cole, Franklin J., El Centro, Cal.  
 1918 Cole, George S., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1918 Cole, John M., Springfield, Ohio.  
 1920 Cole, William P., Jr., Towson, Md.  
 1922 Coleberd, J. W., South San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Coleman, Benjamin W., Carson City, Nev.  
 1922 Coleman, Byron, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1911 Coleman, Charles T., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1919 Coleman, Dennis W., Waterbury, Conn.  
 1920 Coleman, Frank B., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1912 Coleman, George S., Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.  
 1922 Coleman, Greta C., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Coleman, H. J., Billings, Mont.  
 1908 Coleman, J. A., Everett, Wash.  
 1916 Coleman, James Leonard, Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Coleman, John B., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Coleman, Phares, Birmingham, Ala.  
 1919 Coleman, Thomas, Charleston, W. Va.  
 1911 Coleman, W. F., Pine Bluff, Ark.  
 1922 Coleman, Wilbra, Mt. Vernon, Wash.  
 1915 Coleman, William C., Baltimore, Md.  
 1921 Coles, George W., Philadelphia, Penn.  
 1907 Coles, Walter D., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Colety, Francis, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Colgrove, Philip T., Hastings, Mich.  
 1894 Colie, Edward M., Newark, N. J.  
 1921 Coliopoulos, Emmanuel G., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Colladay, Edward F., Washington, D. C.  
 1916 Collier, Frank C., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1907 Collier, Frederick J., Hudson, N. Y.  
 1921 Collier, H. S., Gallatin, Tenn.  
 1922 Collier, Robert, Denver, Colo.

## ELECTED

- 1922 Collingwood, Morton, Plymouth, Mass.  
 1921 Collins, A. Chalkley, Great Barrington, Mass.  
 1919 Collins, Abe, De Queen, Ark.  
 1919 Collins, Beryl B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Collins, Cadwallader J., Norfolk, Va.  
 1912 Collins, Cornelius R., Michigan City, Ind.  
 1913 Collins, David T., Hibbing, Minn.  
 1922 Collins, E. E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
 1914 Collins, Edgar G., Littlefield, Texas.  
 1922 Collins, Huber A., Yuma, Ariz.  
 1921 Collins, J. M., Maysville, Ky.  
 1916 Collins, James A., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1913 Collins, James C., Providence, R. I.  
 1922 Collins, James F., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Collins, James J., Dallas, Tex.  
 1922 Collins, Victor Ford, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1914 Collins, W. B., Keokuk, Iowa.  
 1921 Collier, Presley O., Terre-Haute, Ind.  
 1919 Colquitt, Walter T., Atlanta, Ga.  
 1921 Colson, Harry G., Chicago, Ill.  
 1879 Colston, Edward, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Colston, James E., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1911 Colt, James D., Boston, Mass.  
 1903 Colt, Le Baron B., Providence, R. I.  
 1922 Colthurst, J. A., Vallejo, Cal.  
 1913 Colton, Henry E., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1921 Columbia, Elmer W., Oswego, Kan.  
 1921 Colville, L. M., Pawhuska, Okla.  
 1922 Colwell, Clyde C., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Combs, B. F., Prestonburg, Ky.  
 1913 Combs, Lee, Valley City, N. D.  
 1913 Comegys, Cornelius, Scranton, Pa.  
 1911 Comer, Charles P., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1912 Comerford, Frank, Chicago, Ill.  
 1906 Comfort, F. V., Stillwater, Minn.  
 1916 Comins, Danforth W., Boston, Mass.  
 1916 Comley, William H., Jr., Bridgeport, Conn.  
 1921 Compton, George Brokaw, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Compton, Wilson Martindale, Washington, D. C.  
 1919 Comstock, A. Barr, Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Comstock, Albert, Paterson, N. J.  
 1905 Comstock, Richard B., Providence, R. I.  
 1922 Comstock, Willard W., West Union, Iowa.  
 1919 Conant, David S., St. Johnsbury, Vt.  
 1904 Conant, Ernest B., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1892 Conant, George A., Hartford, Conn.  
 1918 Conaway, John C., Elyria, Ohio.  
 1913 Conboy, Martin, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Condee, Leander D., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Conder, O. L., Pekin, Ill.  
 1914 Conder, Earl R., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1915 Condit, J. Sidney, Chicago, Ill.

## ELECTED

- 1914 Condo, Gus S., Marion, Ind.  
 1913 Condon, James G., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Condon, Richard, New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Condon, Thomas J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Conerty, Joseph A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Congdon, I. E., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1920 Conger, Frederic, Long Island, N. Y.  
 1921 Conklin, Lewis R., New York, N. Y.  
 (Ridgewood, N. J.)  
 1921 Conklin, William R., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Conlen, William J., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1914 Conley, John M., Beaumont, Texas.  
 1922 Conley, W. M., Fresno, Cal.  
 1914 Conley, William G., Charleston, W. Va.  
 1921 Conlin, Eugene F., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Conly, James A., Wichita, Kan.  
 1914 Conn, H. L., Van Wert, Ohio.  
 1921 Conn, John T., Hartley, Iowa.  
 1922 Conn, W. A., Fresno, Cal.  
 1914 Connell, Joseph A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Connell, Stephen, San Diego, Cal.  
 1921 Connelly, Paul V., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1920 Conner, Benjamin C., Tulsa, Okla.  
 1914 Conner, Benjamin H., Paris, France.  
 1921 Conner, J. Verser, Louisville, Ky.  
 1921 Connett, W. O., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1917 Conniff, John J., Wheeling, W. Va.  
 1921 Connolly, George A., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1920 Connolly, Henry J., Scranton, Pa.  
 1922 Connolly, Joseph E. F., Portland, Me.  
 1922 Connolly, Tom, Marlin, Texas.  
 1922 Connor, Charles, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Connor, Charles C., New Bedford, Mass.  
 1910 Connor, Henry G., Wilson, N. C.  
 1920 Connor, James E., Jr., New Haven, Conn.  
 1922 Connor, Patrick D., Denver, Colo.  
 1916 Connor, William T., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1919 Conquest, Edward J., Bangor, Me.  
 1916 Conrad, Henry S., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1913 Conrad, W. N., Brookville, Pa.  
 1922 Conrey, Nathaniel P., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1916 Conroy, Joseph H., Hammond, Ind.  
 1921 Conroy, Joseph W., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Conroy, S. S., Youngstown, Ohio.  
 1921 Conry, Joseph A., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Constantine, George J., Moab, Utah.  
 1921 Constantine, Henry A., Niagara Falls, N. Y.  
 1921 Contant, Marinus, Hackensack, N. J.  
 1922 Conway, Albert, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1921 Conway, D. D., Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.  
 1921 Conway, James J., Ottawa, Ill.  
 1914 Conway, Thomas F., New York, N. Y.  
 1915 Conway, William J., Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.  
 1921 Conyers, C. B., Brunswick, Ga.

## ELECTED

1918 Cook, Alfred A., New York, N. Y.  
 1893 Cook, Charles Sumner, Portland, Me.  
 1920 Cook, Dayton E., Chippewa Falls, Wis.  
 1899 Cook, E. S., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1919 Cook, Edgar J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Cook, Elmer J., Towson, Md.  
 1920 Cook, Fillmore, Baltimore, Md.  
 1920 Cook, Frank C., Detroit, Mich.  
 1922 Cook, George M., Flint, Mich.  
 1918 Cook, Harry E., Lake Village, Ark.  
 1916 Cook, Howard G., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Cook, Otis, Terre-Haute, Ind.  
 1911 Cook, Otis Seabury, New Bedford, Mass.  
 1922 Cook, Pierre F., Jersey City, N. J.  
 1921 Cook, Robert A. B., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Cook, Robert H., Saginaw, Mich.  
 1922 Cook, Robert Mangum, Atlanta, Ga.  
 1910 Cook, Wells M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Cook, William, Green Bay, Wis.  
 1922 Cook, William E., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Cook, William W., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Cooke, Olay, Fort Worth, Texas.  
 1919 Cooke, George A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Cooke, Hedley V., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Cooke, Hermon R., Reno, Nev.  
 1911 Cooke, Levi, Washington, D. C.  
 1910 Cooke, Robert B., National Soldiers  
     Home, Maine.  
 1918 Cooke, Walter P., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1919 Cookingham, Prescott W., Portland, Ore.  
 1921 Cooley, A. E., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1912 Cooley, Charles M., Grand Forks, N. D.  
 1916 Cooley, William John, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1916 Coolidge, Harold J., Boston, Mass.  
 1891 Coolidge, William H., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Coombs, Frank L., Napa, Cal.  
 1920 Coomes, I. S., Webster, S. D.  
 1918 Coon, Claude L., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Coon, Jesse D., Sioux Falls, S. D.  
 1921 Coonley, Henry E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Cooper, A. R., Pine Bluff, Ark.  
 1921 Cooper, A. W., New Orleans, La.  
 1915 Cooper, Armwell L., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1921 Cooper, Curtis O., New York, N. Y.  
 1906 Cooper, Drury W., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Cooper, Ellis B., Laurel, Miss.  
 1910 Cooper, George P., Huntsville, Ala.  
 1919 Cooper, Homer H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Cooper, Howard M., Camden, N. J.  
 1921 Cooper, J. T., Fredonia, Kan.  
 1912 Cooper, James A., Jr., Terre Haute, Ind.  
 1921 Cooper, John G., Jr., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1922 Cooper, John W., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1908 Cooper, Lawrence, Huntsville, Ala.  
 1918 Cooper, Paul F., Shawnee, Okla.  
 1917 Cooper, R. H., Pikeville, Ky.  
 1918 Cooper, Ransom, Great Falls, Mont.  
 1911 Cooper, Samuel W., Philadelphia, Pa.

## ELECTED

1921 Cooper, W. S., Winterset, Iowa.  
 1922 Cooper, William J., Westhope, N. D.  
 1914 Copland, Mark A., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1921 Copp, Andrew J., Jr., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Copp, Cyril G., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1916 Coppedge, A. V., Grove, Okla.  
 1914 Coppock, Charles T., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1893 Corbet, Burke, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1920 Corbett, Edward L., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Corbett, Edward M., Sioux City, Iowa.  
 1911 Corbett, Joseph J., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Corbett, M. C., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1921 Corbin, Arthur L., New Haven, Conn.  
 1922 Corbin, Clement K., Jersey City, N. J.  
 1911 Corbin, J. Arthur, New York, N. Y.  
 1905 Corbitt, James H., Suffolk, Va.  
 1921 Corboy, William J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Corcoran, Declan W., Boston, Mass.  
 1919 Corcoran, Thomas P., Pawtucket, R. I.  
 1920 Cordes, Joseph E., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1921 Cordray, A. T., London, Ohio.  
 1914 Corey, Fred D., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1916 Corey, Merton L., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1922 Corfman, E. E., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1922 Corin, Max, New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Corlett, George M., Monte Vista, Colo.  
 1917 Corlis, George L., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1899 Corliss, John B., Detroit, Mich.  
 1922 Cormac, T. E. K., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Corn, Jacob H., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Corneau, Barton, Boston, Mass.  
 1920 Cornelius, Asher L., Detroit, Mich.  
 1918 Cornell, Edward, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Cornett, Corbett, Pawhuska, Okla.  
 1921 Cornett, Walter G., Athens, Ga.  
 1917 Cornforth, Arthur, Colorado Springs,  
     Colo.  
 1914 Cornish, Abram H., Newark, N. J.  
 1921 Cornish, Frank V., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1907 Cornish, Leslie C., Augusta, Me.  
 1917 Cornwell, Frederick L., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1918 Cornwell, John J., Romney, W. Va.  
 1920 Corrigan, W. F., Aberdeen, S. D.  
 1912 Corrigan, Walter D., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1921 Corry, Homer O., Springfield, Ohio.  
 1919 Corthell, Morris E., Laramie, Wyo.  
 1896 Corthell, Nellis E., Laramie, Wyo.  
 1911 Corwin, John B., Newburgh, N. Y.  
 1914 Corwin, Robert G., Dayton, Ohio.  
 1921 Cory, Charles E., Fort Scott, Kan.  
 1921 Cosgrave, P. James, Lincoln, Neb.  
 1918 Cosgrove, James J., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Cosgrove, T. B., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1914 Cosbow, Oliver P., Roseburg, Ore.  
 1917 Costello, David F., Syracuse, N. Y.  
 1902 Costigan, Edward P., Washington, D. C.  
 1901 Costigan, George P., Jr., Berkeley, Cal.

## ELECTED

1917 Costigan, Ignatius John, Washington, D. C.  
 1911 Coston, J. T., Osceola, Ark.  
 1916 Cothran, Thomas P., Greenville, S. C.  
 1922 Cotillo, Salvatore A., New York, N. Y.  
 1891 Cotter, James E., Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Cotter, Thomas B., Plattsburgh, N. Y.  
 1914 Cotteral, John H., Guthrie, Okla.  
 1918 Cottle, Marion Weston, Boston, Mass.  
 1912 Cottom, Harry A., Brownsville, Pa.  
 1906 Cotton, Joseph B., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Cotton, Joseph P., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Couch, Benjamin W., Concord, N. H.  
 1921 Couch, John F., New York, N. Y.  
 1902 Coudert, Frederic R., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Coufal, Edward A., David City, Neb.  
 1914 Coulomb, H. R., Atlantic City, N. J.  
 1922 Coulombe, Ovide J., Berlin, N. H.  
 1920 Coulson, Charles L., Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Coulson, Robert E., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Coulson, Walter, Lawrence, Mass.  
 1920 Coulter, Clark C., Detroit, Mich.  
 1913 Countryman, Robert H., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1917 Counts, A. Frank, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1911 Courtney, Henry A., Duluth, Minn.  
 1921 Courtney, Wirt, Franklin, Tenn.  
 1922 Courtwright, P. L., Independence, Kans.  
 1909 Couse, Howard A., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1913 Covington, Geo. Bishop, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Covington, J. Harry, Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Cowan, Austin M., Wichita, Kan.  
 1921 Cowan, Leonard L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Cowart, Samuel Craig, Freehold, N. J.  
 1921 Cowden, Frederic H., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Cowden, William K., Huntington, W. Va.  
 1922 Cowell, Thaddeus G., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Cowern, Joseph F., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1922 Cowgill, C. C., Sonoma, Cal.  
 1919 Cowles, Clarence P., Burlington, Vt.  
 1922 Cowles, Lamonte, Burlington, Iowa.  
 1916 Cowper, George V., Kinston, N. C.  
 1918 Cox, Allen, Baldwin, Miss.  
 1908 Cox, Arthur M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1903 Cox, Attila, Jr., Louisville, Ky.  
 1914 Cox, Charles E., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1919 Cox, E. Eugene, Camilla, Ga.  
 1921 Cox, Earl R., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1908 Cox, Eugene A., Lewiston, Idaho.  
 1921 Cox, George W., Wichita, Kan.  
 1911 Cox, Guy W., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Cox, Harry W., Lyons Falls, N. Y.  
 1921 Cox, James J., Phoenix, Ariz.  
 1921 Cox, L. J., Phoenix, Ariz.  
 1917 Cox, Oliver C., Greensboro, N. C.  
 1918 Cox, Robert Lynn, New York, N. Y.

## ELECTED

1921 Cox, Ross, Hollis, Okla.  
 1913 Cox, Stephen J., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Cox, Thad A., Johnson City, Tenn.  
 1920 Cox, Thomas H., New Haven, Conn.  
 1921 Cox, Thomas M., Beeville, Texas.  
 1911 Cox, William J., Madisonville, Ky.  
 1920 Cox, Williston M., Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1921 Cox, Wright, Gate City, Va.  
 1914 Coxe, Alfred C., Hartford, Conn.  
 1903 Coxe, Macgrane, New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Coxe, Whitwell W., Roanoke, Va.  
 1922 Coy, Sam P., Fresno, Cal.  
 1922 Coyle, Frank, Louisville, Ky.  
 1921 Coyle, James F., Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 1921 Coyle, John B., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Coyne, Bartholomew B., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Coyne, Eugene F., La Moure, N. D.  
 1922 Coyne, Leonard S., Lansing, Mich.  
 1921 Crabbe, John Hammond, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1917 Crabtree, Ike W., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1922 Crafts, H. K., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Craig, Albert G., Denver, Colo.  
 1921 Craig, Bryan Y., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Craig, Charles C., Galesburg, Ill.  
 1919 Craig, Charles H., Wallace, Idaho.  
 1921 Craig, E. R., Winterhaven, Fla.  
 1914 Craig, Edward L., Columbia, S. C.  
 1922 Craig, Elliot, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1920 Craig, Elmund L., Evansville, Ind.  
 1914 Craig, G. Ray, Norwalk, Ohio.  
 1908 Craig, Gavin W., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1917 Craig, Hugh H., Riverside, Cal.  
 1896 Craig, John E., Keokuk, Iowa.  
 1916 Craig, John W., Greensburg, Ind.  
 1911 Craig, William T., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1913 Craige, Burton, Winston-Salem, N. C.  
 1914 Craighead, Charles A., Dayton, Ohio.  
 1911 Crain, Robert, Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Crain, Thomas C. T., New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Cram, Harry L., Portland, Me.  
 1906 Cram, Henry C., Providence, R. I.  
 1917 Cram, J. Sergeant, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Cramer, Nelson B., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1916 Cramer, Wilson, Jackson, Mo.  
 1919 Crampton, Edwin Cook, Raton, N. M.  
 1922 Crandall, C. M., Vale, Ore.  
 1921 Crandall, Ralph G., Chicago, Ill.  
 1907 Crane, Alexander B., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Crane, Alexander M., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Crane, Arthur Bathurst, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1917 Crane, Edward, Dallas, Texas.  
 1905 Crane, Frederick E., Albany, N. Y.  
 1906 Crane, Jay W., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1918 Crane, Judson A., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1914 Crane, M. M., Dallas, Texas.

## ELECTED

1918 Crane, Thomas D., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1922 Craney, H. H., Marshalltown, Iowa.  
 1921 Crapple, Guy Crapullo, Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Crassweller, Frank, Duluth, Minn.  
 1907 Cravath, Paul D., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Craven, Alfred W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Crawfis, Orland R., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1900 Crawford, Coe I., Huron, S. D.  
 1921 Crawford, Don A., DeSmet, S. D.  
 1914 Crawford, Frank L., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Crawford, Harry J., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1918 Crawford, John J., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Crawford, John T. G., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1921 Crawford, Leonard J., Newport, Ky.  
 1920 Crawford, Milo H., Detroit, Mich.  
 1922 Crawford, T. H., La Grande, Ore.  
 1911 Crawford, William W., Louisville, Ky.  
 1922 Crawford, Winfield W., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1918 Creed, W. E., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Creedon, Alex W., Hartford, Conn.  
 1915 Creekmore, H. H., Water Valley, Miss.  
 1921 Creekmur, John W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Crenshaw, H. F., Montgomery, Ala.  
 1921 Crenshaw, Loren O., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Cress P. W., Perry, Okla.  
 1912 Cressy, Morton S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Cressy, Warren F., Stamford, Conn.  
 1921 Creswell, William H., Sheldon, Iowa.  
 1922 Crewdson, S. R., Russleville, Ky.  
 1912 Crews, Ralph, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Crews, Thomas B., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1920 Orichlow, V. B. Shelby, Bradentown, Fla.  
 1921 Orick, Stephen, New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Crider, Joe, Jr., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Oridlin, George B., Jonesville, Va.  
 1922 Orippen, H. C., Billings, Mont.  
 1919 Cristy, Albert M., Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1922 Critcher, Alan H., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Critchlow, George A., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1914 Crites, Edwin D., Chadron, Nebr.  
 1921 Crites, Maurice E., Indiana Harbor, Ind.  
 1922 Crittenden, Bradford C., Tracy, Cal.  
 1922 Crittenden, James L., Modesto, Cal.  
 1921 Crittenden, William C., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1919 Crobaugh, S. Chester, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1922 Crocker, Charles H., Sacramento, Cal.  
 1922 Crocker, Frank L., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Crocker, Frank L., Portsmouth, Va.  
 1906 Crocker, William D., Williamsport, Pa.  
 1919 Crockett, George P., Bluefield, W. Va.  
 1911 Crofoot, Lodowick F., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1914 Crogan, P. J., Kingwood, W. Va.  
 1922 Crollard, Fred M., Wenatchee, Wash.  
 1914 Cromer, George B., Newberry, S. C.

## ELECTED

1921 Oromwell, William Nevarre, Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Cronan, John F., Boston, Mass.  
 1919 Crone, Fred Henshaw, Haigler, Nebr.  
 1918 Cronin, Charles I., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Oronin, John R., Stockton, Cal.  
 1919 Crook, Douglas, Springfield, Mass.  
 1911 Crook, W. M., Beaumont, Texas.  
 1921 Croom, O. W., El Paso, Texas.  
 1913 Cropsy, James C., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1916 Crosby, A. Morris, Brookline, Mass.  
 1920 Crosby, Emery W., Neillsville, Wis.  
 1921 Crosby, Floridus Stott, Staunton, Va.  
 1921 Crosby, Gorham, New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Crosby, Harley N., Falconer, N. Y.  
 1911 Crosby, J. Porter, Boston, Mass.  
 1904 Crosby, John C., Pittsfield, Mass.  
 1921 Crosby, Peter J., Oakland, Cal.  
 1918 Crosby, Samuel H., Port Arthur, Texas.  
 1906 Crosby, Wilson G., Duluth, Minn.  
 1907 Crosley, Ferdinand S., New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Cross, Cleaveland R., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1915 Cross, J. E., Newton, Iowa.  
 1914 Cross, John Emory, Baltimore, Md.  
 1920 Cross, John G., Detroit, Mich.  
 1922 Cross, Joseph M., Modesto, Cal.  
 1921 Cross, R. H., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1914 Cross, T. Jones, Baton Rouge, La.  
 1911 Cross, William Irvine, Baltimore, Md.  
 1921 Crossan, Tom O., Zanesville, Ohio.  
 1921 Crossfield, Amasa Scott, Manila, P. I.  
 1918 Crossley, Frederic B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Crothers, George Edward, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Crothers, R. A., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Crothers, Thomas G., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Crouch, Charles C., San Diego, Cal.  
 1918 Crouch, Larkin E., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1890 Crovatt, A. J., Brunswick, Ga.  
 1920 Crovatt, Alfred Hayne, Brunswick, Ga.  
 1918 Crow, Benjamin S., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1912 Crow, George A., East St. Louis, Ill.  
 1918 Crow, Howard M., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1921 Crow, J. B., Ruston, La.  
 1921 Crow, William R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Crowder, Enoch H., Washington, D. C.  
 1917 Crowell, J. Lee, Concord, N. C.  
 1914 Crowell, Robert H., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1922 Crowl, B. A., Tacoma, Wash.  
 1907 Crowley, Edward Chase, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Crowley, Jere J., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1919 Crowley, John E., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Crowley, Louis V., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1919 Cruce, M. K., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1921 Cruce, W. E., Ardmore, Okla.



## ELECTED

- 1921 Cruce, W. I., Ardmore, Okla.  
 1922 Cruikshank, Lewis, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1908 Crum, B. P., Montgomery, Ala.  
 1912 Crum, D. A. R., Cordele, Ga.  
 1911 Crump, Beverly T., Richmond, Va.  
 1922 Crump, Guy Richards, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1920 Crump, William W., Richmond, Va.  
 1916 Crumpacker, Fred. C., Hammond, Ind.  
 1921 Crumrine, J. Boyd, Washington, Penn.  
 1913 Cruse, George E., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Crutcher, Albert, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Cuchi, Cayetano Coll Y., San Juan, P. R.  
 1922 Cudahy, E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Cukor, Morris, New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Culbertson, C. B., Stanley, Wis.  
 1914 Culbertson, Horace J., Lewistown, Pa.  
 1922 Cull, James O., Yakima, Wash.  
 1920 Cullen, James H., Detroit, Mich.  
 1912 Cullen, P. H., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Cullinan, Eustace, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Cullison, Shelby, Harlan, Iowa.  
 1921 Cullom, Neil P., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Culp, Lynn W., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.  
 1907 Culver, Frederic, New York, N. Y.  
 1891 Culver, M. Eugene, Middletown, Conn.  
 1912 Culver, Morton T., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Culver, Richard J. O., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1911 Cumming, E. D., Deposit, N. Y.  
 1914 Cummings, Campbell, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1911 Cummings, Charles R., Fall River, Mass.  
 1916 Cummings, George B., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1909 Cummings, Homer S., Stamford, Conn.  
 1921 Cummings, John H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Cummings, John W., Fall River, Mass.  
 1922 Cummings, Penn, Fresno, Cal.  
 1885 Cummins, Albert B., (Des Moines, Ia.), Washington, D. C.  
 1913 Cummins, Alva M., Lansing, Mich.  
 1921 Cummins, Joseph, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Cunha, Edward A., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Cunnea, William A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1917 Cunningham, Benjamin B., Rochester, N. Y.  
 1911 Cunningham, C. A., Blytheville, Ark.  
 1920 Cunningham, D. L., Globe, Ariz.  
 1891 Cunningham, Frederic, Boston, Mass.  
 1919 Cunningham, G. S., Phoenix, Ariz.  
 1914 Cunningham, J. E. B., Harrisburg, Pa.  
 1916 Cunningham, L., Bolivar, Mo.  
 1913 Cunningham, M. O., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1914 Cunningham, Martin J., Danbury, Conn.  
 1913 Cunningham, Robert H., Paterson, N. J.  
 1898 Cunningham, T. M., Jr., Savannah, Ga.  
 1921 Cunningham, Warren W., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Curd, Thomas H. S., Welch, W. Va.  
 1917 Cureton, C. M., Austin, Texas.

## ELECTED

- 1917 Cureton, H. J., Meridian, Texas.  
 1921 Curl, Joseph R., Wheeling, W. Va.  
 1914 Curlee, Francis M., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 Curler, B. F., Reno, Nev.  
 1914 Curley, Charles F., Wilmington, Del.  
 1914 Curley, Frank E., Tucson, Arizona.  
 1914 Curran, A. J., Pittsburg, Kans.  
 1916 Curran, John F., Enid, Okla.  
 1922 Curran, John F., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Curran, John M., Santa Barbara, Cal.  
 1911 Curran, John P., Pittsburgh, Kansas.  
 1922 Curren, Hector McGowan, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1922 Curren, Lee J., New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Curren, Robert G., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1914 Currie, Dwight D., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 Currie, Roy H., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1916 Currier, Albert Dean, Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Currier, Richard D., Newark, N. J.  
 1921 Curry, Charles, Staunton, Va.  
 1920 Curry, Duncan, Staunton, Va.  
 1921 Curry, Grant, Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 1913 Curtis, Charles (Topeka, Kans.), Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Curtis, Charles P., Jr., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Curtis, Edward Glion, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1911 Curtis, Frank C., Troy, N. Y.  
 1920 Curtis, H. Knox, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1898 Curtis, Harry C., Providence, R. I.  
 1920 Curtis, Harry K., Highland Park, Mich.  
 1922 Curtis, J. W., San Bernardino, Cal.  
 1920 Curtis, Leonard E., Colorado Springs, Colo.  
 1921 Curtis, Leonard J., Tucson, Ariz.  
 1907 Curtis, W. J., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Curtis, Walter G., Lisbon, N. D.  
 1907 Curtis, William E., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Cushing, C. S., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Cushing, George M., Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Cushing, Grafton D., Boston, Mass.  
 1907 Cushing, Harry Alonzo, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Cushing, O. K., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Cushing, Wade, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1912 Cushman, A. V., Washington, D. C.  
 1908 Cushman, Edward E., Tacoma, Wash.  
 1919 Cushman, Henry O., Boston, Mass.  
 1919 Cushman, Robert, Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Cushner, Meyer B., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Cuswa, George F., Baltimore, Md.  
 1921 Cusick, J. Fay, Paris, Ill.  
 1912 Cusick, John F., Boston, Mass.  
 1918 Custer, George A., Logansport, Ind.  
 1919 Custer, W. V., Bainbridge, Ga.  
 1920 Cutchins, John A., Richmond, Va.  
 1913 Cuthbert, Frederic T., Duluth, Minn.  
 1922 Cuthell, Chester W., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Cutler, A. S., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Cutler, Fletcher A., Eureka, Cal.



# ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS.

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## ELECTED

1919 Cutler, George C., Jr., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Cutlip, O. Guy, Wewoka, Okla.  
 1912 Cutrer, John W., Clarksdale, Miss.  
 1916 Cutten, C. P., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1906 Cutting, Charles S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Outting, Victor Willard, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Cuvillier, Louis A., New York, N. Y.  
 1896 Cuyler, Thos. DeWitt, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Oypert, A. B., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1921 Ozaki, Frederick M., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Dabney, L. M., Dallas, Tex.  
 1921 DaCosta, Charles F., Philadelphia, Penn.  
 1921 Daehler, Edward J., Portsmouth, Ohio.  
 1922 Daggett, O. E., Marianna, Ark.  
 1920 Daggett, J. B., Marianna, Ark.  
 1918 Daggett, Leonard M., New Haven, Conn.  
 1918 Dagnall, A. H., Anderson, S. C.  
 1919 Dahlberg, G. A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Dahlin, O. Edward, Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Dahlinger, Charles W., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1912 Dahlman, Louis A., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1921 Dailey, John, Peoria, Ill.  
 1918 Daily, Harry P., Fort Smith, Ark.  
 1920 Daily, Thomas A., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1918 Daix, Augustus F., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Dale, Ben B., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1904 Dale, Horatio F., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1918 Dale, W. Pratt, Louisville, Ky.  
 1918 Daley, Daniel J., Berlin, N. H.  
 1918 Dall, Cornelius G., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1918 Dallinger, Frederick W., Washington, D. C.  
 1913 Dalton, Carter, High Point, N. C.  
 1916 Dalton, G. C., Salem, Mo.  
 1920 Dalton, Robert M., Detroit, Mich.  
 1914 Dalton, Wm. Reid, Reidville, N. C.  
 1921 Daly, Bernard J., New Orleans, La.  
 1921 Daly, Edward G., Boston, Mass.  
 1907 Daly, Edward Hamilton, New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Daly, Edward J., Hartford, Conn.  
 1922 Daly, Eugene V., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Daly, James Martin, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1912 Daly, Peter F., New Brunswick, N. J.  
 1914 Dalzell, John, Washington, D. C.  
 1914 Dalzell, William S., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1922 Dalziel, Arthur Y., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Dame, James E., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Dammann, J. F., Jr., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Dammonn, Milton, New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Damron, James, Williamson, W. Va.  
 1921 Dana, Charles Bates, New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Dana, J. W., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1916 Dana, John F., Portland, Me.  
 1918 Dana, Richard F., New Castle, Pa.  
 1921 Danaher, Cornelius J., Meriden, Conn.  
 1909 Danaher, Michael B., Ludington, Mich.

## ELECTED

1920 Danaher, Palmer, Pine Bluff, Ark.  
 1912 D'Ancona, Edward N., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Dancy, Oscar C., Brownsville, Texas.  
 1921 Dane, Walter A., Boston, Mass.  
 1911 Daney, Eugene, San Diego, Cal.  
 1912 Danforth, George J., Sioux Falls, S. D.  
 1920 Danhof, John J., Jr., Detroit, Mich.  
 1920 Daniel, A. O., Piedmont, Mo.  
 1920 Daniel, Charles L., Corning, Ark.  
 1916 Daniel, Claudius Erskine, Spartanburg, S. C.  
 1917 Daniel, E. A., Jr., Washington, N. C.  
 1916 Daniel, J. B., Piedmont, Mo.  
 1922 Daniel, James N., Chipley, Fla.  
 1919 Daniel, Lee, Tulsa, Okla.  
 1921 Daniel, Richard P., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1917 Daniel, Walter E., Weldon, N. C.  
 1918 Daniels, Earle M., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1917 Daniels, F. A., Goldsboro, N. C.  
 1921 Daniels, Robert W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Dankowski, I. F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Dannals, Pier, Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 1913 Dannehower, William F., Norristown, Pa.  
 1921 Dannel, S. P., Loudon, Tenn.  
 1914 Dannenbaum, Henry J., Houston, Texas.  
 1922 Dannenberg, Joseph, New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Danson, R. J., Spokane, Wash.  
 1911 Danziger, Alfred David, New Orleans, La.  
 1918 Daoust, Edward C., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1919 Darby, Phelps F., Evansville, Ind.  
 1917 Darby, Samuel E., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Darby, Thomas H., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1910 D'Arcy, Edward, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1917 Dargan, George E., Darlington, S. C.  
 1921 Dargan, Woods, Darlington, S. C.  
 1922 Darley, Reginald O., Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Darling, Charles K., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Darling, Charles W., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Darling, Charlotte Kelsey, Kew Gardens, L. I., N. Y.  
 1914 Darling, Thomas, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
 1922 Darlington, Barton, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Darlington, Charles L., Xenia, Ohio.  
 1913 Darlington, George E., Media, Pa.  
 1922 Darnell, George R., Tucson, Ariz.  
 1922 Darnell, Wm. S., Camden, N. J.  
 1921 Darr, Charles W., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Darr, Earl A., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Darr, William T., Brookville, Pa.  
 1913 Darragh, Robert W., Beaver, Pa.  
 1914 Darroch, William, Kentland, Ind.  
 1921 Darrow, Charles W., Glenwood Springs, Col.  
 1912 Darrow, Frederick E. W., Saugerties, N. Y.  
 1922 Dart, Benjamin W., New Orleans, La.  
 1888 Dart, Henry P., New Orleans, La.  
 1910 Dart, Henry P., Jr., New Orleans, La.

## ELECTED

1922 Dart, John, New Orleans, La.  
 1921 Dart, Raymond H., Litchfield, Minn.  
 1921 Dashew, Leon, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Dassler, C. F. W., Leavenworth, Kans.  
 1922 Dasteel, J. Hart, San Jose, Cal.  
 1921 Daugherty, Harry M., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Daugherty, Norval R., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1922 D'Autremont, Hubert H., Duluth, Minn.  
 1919 Davenport, C. J., Sapulpa, Okla.  
 1911 Davenport, Charles M., Boston, Mass.  
 1909 Davenport, Daniel, Bridgeport, Conn.  
 1921 Davenport, Holton, Sioux Falls, S. D.  
 1904 Davenport, James S., Vinita, Okla.  
 1921 Davenport, Jesse, Woodbury, Tenn.  
 1922 Davenport, Kenneth H., Creston, Iowa.  
 1918 Davenport, Leroy B., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1920 Davenport, William A., Greenfield, Mass.  
 1909 Davey, John C., New Orleans, La.  
 1920 David, Abe J., Elizabeth, N. J.  
 1906 David, Joseph B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 David, Sigmund W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Davidow, Lazarus S., Detroit, Mich.  
 1918 Davidson, B. R., Fayetteville, Ark.  
 1920 Davidson, Franklin G., Crawfordsville, Ind.  
 1921 Davidson, George E., East Liverpool, Ohio.  
 1921 Davidson, John L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Davidson, Martin M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Davidson, Maurice P., New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Davidson, Robert F., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1906 Davidson, Samuel P., Tecumseh, Nebr.  
 1914 Davidson, Thomas E., Greensburg, Ind.  
 1921 Davies, I. C., Bismarck, N. D.  
 1917 Davies, James B., Shanghai, China.  
 1916 Davies, John E., Twin Falls, Idaho.  
 1912 Davies, Joseph E., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Davies, Samuel S., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1917 Davies, William H., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1914 Davila, Felix Cordova, Washington, D. C.  
 1919 Davila, Jose Martinez, San Juan, P. R.  
 1921 Davis, Abel, Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Davis, Abraham M., New York, N. Y.  
 1908 Davis, Albert G., Schenectady, N. Y.  
 1922 Davis, Alex, New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Davis, Allan, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1921 Davis, Arnold L., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Davis, Arthur L., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Davis, Arthur W., Spokane, Wash.  
 1922 Davis, Aymer D., Eldora, Iowa.  
 1921 Davis, B. F., Wewoka, Okla.  
 1917 Davis, Benjamin F., Lancaster, Pa.  
 1921 Davis, Beverly A., Rockymount, Va.  
 1906 Davis, Brode B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Davis, C. W., Le Moure, N. D.  
 1917 Davis, Cary N., Huntington, W. Va.  
 1913 Davis, Charles A., Burke, S. D.  
 1920 Davis, Charles B., St. Louis, Mo.

## ELECTED

1908 Davis, Charles H., Petersburg, Va.  
 1920 Davis, Charles S., Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1916 Davis, Charles Thornton, Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Davis, Clarence A., Lincoln, Neb.  
 1920 Davis, Clarence M., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Davis, Clarence M., Ord, Neb.  
 1918 Davis, Claude A., Ord, Nebr.  
 1908 Davis, D. C. T., Jr., Charleston, W. Va.  
 1921 Davis, E. W., Orlando, Fla.  
 1919 Davis, Frank J., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Davis, George N., Wilmington, Del.  
 1920 Davis, George W., Saginaw, Mich.  
 1911 Davis, Harold S., Boston, Mass.  
 1911 Davis, Harrison M., Boston, Mass.  
 1918 Davis, Harry A., Denver, Col.  
 1901 Davis, Harry C., Denver, Colo.  
 1906 Davis, Henry E., Washington, D. C.  
 1913 Davis, Henry E., Florence, S. C.  
 1913 Davis, Horace W., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Davis, Hoy D., Gary, Ind.  
 1914 Davis, Hugh W., Norfolk, Va.  
 1916 Davis, J. Warren, Trenton, N. J.  
 1922 Davis, James A., New York, N. Y.  
 1906 Davis, James C., Washington, D. C.  
 1917 Davis, James Mercer, Mount Holly, N. J.  
 1921 Davis, John O., Battle Creek, Mich.  
 1922 Davis, John F., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Davis, John M., Wartburg, Tenn.  
 1912 Davis, John W., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Davis, John W., Greensburg, Kans.  
 1917 Davis, Joseph T., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Davis, L. Crary, Pomeroy, Ohio.  
 1916 Davis, Lawrence B., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1916 Davis, Lecompte, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1913 Davis, M. M., Reynoldsville, Pa.  
 1913 Davis, Manton, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Davis, Miller, Terre-Haute, Ind.  
 1918 Davis, Paul G., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1913 Davis, Robert O., Providence, R. I.  
 1922 Davis, Robert M., Tucson, Ariz.  
 1917 Davis, Robert W., Southport, N. C.  
 1914 Davis, Samuel, Marshall, Mo.  
 1918 Davis, Samuel, Boston, Mass.  
 1912 Davis, Samuel Allan, Danbury, Conn.  
 1911 Davis, Staige, Charleston, W. Va.  
 1913 Davis, Stephen B., Jr., East Las Vegas, N. M.  
 1905 Davis, Sydney B., Terre Haute, Ind.  
 1921 Davis, T. J., Butte, Mont.  
 1922 Davis, T. W., Blytheville, Ark.  
 1914 Davis, Thomas A., Orange, N. J.  
 1906 Davis, Thomas W., Wilmington, N. C.  
 1913 Davis, Tom, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1909 Davis, Vernon M., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Davis, W. Jefferson, San Diego, Cal.  
 1912 Davis, Walter M., Iowa City, Iowa.  
 1902 Davis, Walter W., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Davis, William A., Philadelphia, Pa.

## ELECTED

- 1917 Davis, William O., Jasper, Ala.  
 1921 Davis, William O., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Davis, William H., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1918 Davis, William O., Versailles, Ky.  
 1918 Davis, Wm. Potter, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1918 Davis, Wm. Ralph, New York, N. Y.  
 1909 Davis, William T., Pineville, Ky.  
 1914 Davison, Alfred T., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Davison, O. W., San Jose, Cal.  
 1911 Davison, Clarence S., Tarrytown, N. Y.  
 1922 Davison, George Mark, Vancouver, Wash.  
 1918 Davison, Thomas L., Ripon, Wis.  
 1922 Davison, Walter O., Riverside, Cal.  
 1914 Davison, Oscar F., Dayton, Ohio.  
 1918 Dawes, Hamilton M., New York, N. Y.  
 1907 Dawkins, Walter I., Baltimore, Md.  
 1916 Dawley, F. F., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
 1921 Dawson, Charles I., Frankfort, Ky.  
 1901 Dawson, Clyde C., Denver, Colo.  
 1918 Dawson, John G., Kinston, N. C.  
 1916 Dawson, J. M., Kahoka, Mo.  
 1914 Dawson, John S., Topeka, Kans.  
 1918 Dawson, Miles M., New York, N. Y.  
 1907 Dawson, William H., Baltimore, Md.  
 1916 Day, David S., Bridgeport, Conn.  
 1908 Day, E. C., Helena, Mont.  
 1918 Day, Edward M., Hartford, Conn.  
 1916 Day, George W., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1920 Day, H. Frederick, New Haven, Conn.  
 1920 Day, Jean P., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1922 Day, Leonard, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Day, Luther, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1921 Day, Robert H., Canton, Ohio.  
 1921 Day, Rufus S., Washington, D. C.  
 1918 Day, Sherman, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Day, Stephen Albion, Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Day, Thomas W., Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Day, Vernon, Anthony, Kan.  
 1918 Day, William L., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1902 Day, William R. (Canton, Ohio), Washington, D. C.  
 1918 Dayton, Arthur S., Philippi, W. Va.  
 1921 Deacon, Charles J., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
 1921 Deacy, Thomas E., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1919 De Agüero, Miguel E., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Deahl, John L., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 De Aldrey, Pedro, San Juan, P. R.  
 1919 Dealtry, Clarence W., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Dean, Arthur M., Redding, Cal.  
 1912 Dean, Charles Ray, Washington, D. C.  
 1908 Dean, George C., New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Dean, H. H., Glenwood City, Wis.  
 1916 Dean, James R., Lincoln, Nebr.  
 1922 Dean, John A., Jr., Owensboro, Ky.  
 1914 Dean, John S., Topeka, Kans.  
 1911 Dean, Josiah S., Boston, Mass.  
 1918 Dean, Oliver H., Kansas City, Mo.

## ELECTED

- 1916 Dean, Paul Dudley, Boston, Mass.  
 1920 Dean, Robert A., Washington, D. C.  
 1920 Dean, Thompson, New Haven, Conn.  
 1918 DeAngelis, P. C. J., Utica, N. Y.  
 1922 Dear, Arthur T., Jersey City, N. J.  
 1916 Dearborn, Josiah, Springfield, Mass.  
 1920 Dearing, E. M., Potosi, Mo.  
 1922 Dearing, Milton M., Fresno, Cal.  
 1920 Dearmont, Russell Lee, Cape Girardeau, Mo.  
 1907 Deasy, Luere B., Bar Harbor, Me.  
 1918 Deaton, S. S., Urbana, Ohio.  
 1918 Deavitt, Edward H., Montpelier, Vt.  
 1920 Deavours, Burns M., Laurel, Miss.  
 1921 DeBaillon, Dan, Lafayette, La.  
 1922 De Bettencourt, Jose L., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1907 Debevoise, Thomas M., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 De Bow, J. D. B., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1917 De Busk, Lewis F., Middlesboro, Ky.  
 1918 DeCamp, Walter A., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1917 Decker, Charles A., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Decker, Oliver J., Williamsport, Pa.  
 1913 Decker, Victor A., Hawley, Pa.  
 1922 Decker, William E., Jersey City, N. J.  
 1910 DeCourcy, Charles A., Boston, Mass.  
 1918 Dedmon, Perry G., Fort Worth, Tex.  
 1921 Dee, Michael F., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Deemer, Wm. Russell, Williamsport, Pa.  
 1913 Deering, Frank P., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Deering, James H., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1916 Deeter, Paxson, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Deffenbaugh, James S., Lancaster, Ohio.  
 1922 DeFoe, Frederick W., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 DeFord, U. C., Youngstown, Ohio.  
 1921 DeForest, J. G., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 DeForest, Robert G., Bridgeport, Conn.  
 1914 DeForest, Robert W., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 DeFrees, Donald, Chicago, Ill.  
 1908 Defrees, Joseph H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 deFriese, Lafayette H. (New York, N. Y.), London, Eng.  
 1922 De Garmo, G. C., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Degnan, J. E., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Dehm, W. H., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Dehy, William D., Independence, Cal.  
 1907 Delches, Maurice, New York, N. Y.  
 1918 De Kaiser, Jacob, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1922 Dekle, Lebbeus, Thomasville, Ga.  
 1912 DeKnight, Clarence W., Washington, D. C.  
 1908 DeLacy, William H., Washington, D. C.  
 1913 Delafield, Frederick P., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Delafield, Joseph L., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Delafield, Lewis L., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Delafield, Lewis L., Jr., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 De La Haba, Gabriel, San Juan, P. R.

## ELECTED

1913 DeLamatre, Clayton Wm., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1922 DeLap, T. H., Richmond, Cal.  
 1921 De La Vergne, Hughes J., New Orleans, La.  
 1921 DeLaVergne, James P., Woodhaven, N. Y.  
 1913 Delehanty, Francis B., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Delehanty, James A., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Delehanty, John A., Albany, N. Y.  
 1919 Delgado, Francisco A., Manila, P. I.  
 1922 DeLigne, A. A., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Delle, O. O., Rolfe, Iowa.  
 1907 Delle, Lee C., Yakima, Wash.  
 1921 Delle, M. C., Yakima, Wash.  
 1921 Dellenback, William H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 DeLorenzo, William, Hackensack, N. J.  
 1921 De Lucas, Clarence, New Orleans, La.  
 1922 Dembe, H. B., Bayonne, N. J.  
 1913 DeMeules, Edgar A., Tulsa, Okla.  
 1921 DeMillo, Dorian, New York, N. Y.  
 1910 Deming, John B., Baltimore, Md.  
 1921 De Moe, Earl W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Demond, Fred. C., Concord, N. H.  
 1921 Demos, Paul, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 De Mov, Jacob S., New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Dempsey, Edward J., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1919 Dempsey, Ernest C., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1919 Dempsey, John B., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1916 Dempsey, Ralph, Pekin, Ill.  
 1920 Dempsey, Raymond C., Antigo, Wis.  
 1897 Deneen, Charles S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1883 Denégre, George, New Orleans, La.  
 1921 Denegre, James D., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1891 Denégre, Walter D., New Orleans, La.  
 1922 Denham, Lewis, Elgin, Ore.  
 1913 Denhard, Augustus M., Baltimore, Md.  
 1922 Denio, E. C., Long Beach, Cal.  
 1919 Denio, F. Winchester, Boston, Mass.  
 1920 Denious, Wilbur F., Denver, Colo.  
 1910 Denis, George J., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1895 Denison, Arthur C., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 1901 Denison, Howard P., Syracuse, N. Y.  
 1916 Denison, Robert F., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1914 Denman, Frederick H., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Denman, U. G., Toledo, Ohio.  
 1912 Denman, William, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Dennett, Lewis L., Modesto, Cal.  
 1914 Denney, Charles H., Fairbury, Nebr.  
 1916 Denning, Clarence P., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Denning, J. Henry, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Dennis, Edward C., Darlington, S. C.  
 1904 Dennis, James U., Baltimore, Md.  
 1912 Dennis, Jerry, Columbus, Ohio.  
 1914 Dennis, Samuel K., Baltimore, Md.  
 1913 Dennis, William Cullen, Washington, D. C.  
 1915 Dennison, C. S., Pittsburg, Kansas.  
 1919 Dennison, John H., Denver, Colo.

## ELECTED

1906 Dennison, Joseph A., Boston, Mass.  
 1919 Denny, Harmar D., Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1919 Denny, Herbert C., Gallup, N. M.  
 1914 Denny, J. H., Glasgow, Mo.  
 1914 Denny, James W., Baltimore, Md.  
 1917 Denson, N. D., Opelika, Ala.  
 1920 Denson, Paine, Cullman, Ala.  
 1913 Dent, Louis L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Dent, R. L., Vicksburg, Miss.  
 1904 Dent, S. Hubert, Jr., Montgomery, Ala.  
 1883 Dent, Thomas, Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Denu, Albert R., Rapid City, S. D.  
 1913 Denvir, John B., Jr., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1896 Depew, Chauncey M., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Depew, Harold, Elizabeth, N. J.  
 1921 De Pew, Joseph W., Bloomington, Ill.  
 1922 Depuy, H. C., Grafton, N. D.  
 1921 Derby, S. Haskett, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Dernham, Monte A., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1914 DeRoy, Irvin E., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Derr, Cyrus G., Reading, Pa.  
 1914 De Santis, Anthony S., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1918 Desbecker, Louis E., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1921 Dessouslavy, A. P., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1906 de Steiguer, George E., Seattle, Wash.  
 1920 Desvernine, Raoul E., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Deutsch, Bernard S., New York, N. Y.  
 1905 Deutsch, Henry, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1920 Deutschman, Archie J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 De Vane, Dozier A., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Devaney, Thomas, Langdon, N. D.  
 1920 DeVault, Walter D., Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1902 Devecmon, William C., Cumberland, Md.  
 1922 Devin, Joseph F., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1915 DeVine, J. H., Ogden, Utah.  
 1921 Devine, Miles J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1906 Devine, Thomas H., Pueblo, Colo.  
 1918 Devitt, James A., Oskaloosa, Iowa.  
 1901 Devitt, John F., Muscatine, Iowa.  
 1919 Devitt, Wm. Charles, Ashland, Pa.  
 1922 Devlin, Frank R., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Devlin, James H., Brighton, Mass.  
 1922 Devlin, Robert T., Sacramento, Cal.  
 1922 Devlin, Wm. H., Sacramento, Cal.  
 1921 Devoe, Robert W., Lincoln, Neb.  
 1918 Devor, William T., Ashland, Ohio.  
 1913 DeVore, J. W., Edgefield, S. C.  
 1922 Devoto, Anthony, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1914 DeVries, Marion (Washington, D. C.), Lodi, Cal.  
 1920 Dewberry, Joe T., Tulsa, Okla.  
 1922 Dewey, Francis H., Jr., Worcester, Mass.  
 1916 Dewey, Leo Asa, Washington, D. C.  
 1918 Dewey, W. Chapman, Memphis, Tenn.  
 1913 Dewhurst, Wm. W., St. Augustine, Fla.  
 1922 DeWitt, Benjamin P., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 DeWitt, Clyde Alton, Manila, P. I.  
 1914 DeWitt, John H., Nashville, Tenn.

## SELECTED

- 1918 Dewa, Richard P., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1922 Dexter, Francis H., San Juan, P. R.  
 1911 Dexter, Joseph P., S. Framingham, Mass.  
 1912 Dexter, Philip, Boston, Mass.  
 1919 Dey, Ben C., Portland, Ore.  
 1922 Deyo, Israel T., Binghamton, N. Y.  
 1919 De Young, Frederic R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Diamond, Jacob L., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Diamond, T. E., Sheldon, Iowa.  
 1921 Dibble, Oliver, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Dibblee, Albert J., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1906 Dibell, Homer B., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1913 Dibrell, J. B., Seguin, Texas.  
 1919 Dick, Homer T., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Dick, Lewis A., Denver, Colo.  
 1913 Dick, Lewis R., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1916 Dickenson, Robert C., Hartford, Conn.  
 1919 Dickerman, Frank E., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Dickerson, Eugene O., Roanoke, Va.  
 1921 Dickerson, R. T., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1906 Dickey, J. M., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1913 Dickey, John, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1916 Dickey, Joseph S., Jr., Henrietta, Texas.  
 1906 Dickey, Lyle A., Lihue, Hawaii.  
 1922 Dickey, Nellie, Ashland, Ore.  
 1913 Dickinson, Charles, Boston, Mass.  
 1906 Dickinson, H. D., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1884 Dickinson, J. M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Dickinson, J. M., Jr., Chicago, Ill.  
 1906 Dickinson, John R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Dickinson, O. B., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1914 Dickinson, O. P., Wilson, N. C.  
 1916 Dickson, Arthur G., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Dickson, Emmett M., Paris, Ky.  
 1922 Dickson, Frederick N., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1913 Dickson, George C., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Dickson, J. L., Hugo, Okla.  
 1911 Dickson, Joseph, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1912 Dickson, William H., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Dickstein, Samuel, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Diehm, Walter, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Dierker, Charles E., Shawnee, Okla.  
 1921 Diermen, George E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1907 Dietrich, Frank S., Boise, Idaho.  
 1920 Dietrich, Roy K., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1921 Dietz, Cyrus E., Moline, Ill.  
 1912 Dietz, Nicholas, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1914 Dignan, Thomas, Glasgow, Mont.  
 1916 Digne, Charles A., Dorchester Center, Mass.  
 1922 Digney, John M., White Plains, N. Y.  
 1918 Dill, Lewis G., Waverly, Ohio.  
 1889 Dillard, F. C., Sherman, Texas.  
 1921 Dillard, Herbert Nash, Rockymount, Va.  
 1918 Dillard, John H., Murphy, N. C.  
 1887 Dillaway, W. E. L., Boston, Mass.  
 1894 Dille, John I., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1913 Dillinger, Dallas, Jr., Allentown, Pa.

## SELECTED

- 1922 Dillinger, John L., Avoca, Iowa.  
 1917 Dillingham, Frank A., New York, N. Y.  
 1910 Dillon, C. W., Fayetteville, W. Va.  
 1917 Dillon, John, Lander, Wyo.  
 1913 Dillon, Richard J., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1918 Dillon, Sidney J., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1912 Dillon, William, Castle Rock, Colo.  
 1921 Dillon, William H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Dillon, William T., Holyoke, Mass.  
 1918 Dilworth, Read G., Coronado, Cal.  
 1914 Dilworth, W. A., Hastings, Nebr.  
 1922 Dimin, Harry, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Dimock, Edward J., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Dimock, Warren, Menno, S. D.  
 1920 Dimond, Arthur J., Valdez, Alaska.  
 1896 Dines, Tyson S., Denver, Colo.  
 1913 Dinkelspiel, Henry G. W., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Dinkle, Rufus S., Catlettsburg, Ky.  
 1921 Dinmore, Frank F., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1911 Dirnberger, M. F., Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1921 Diskin, Michael A., Reno, Nev.  
 1921 Dismukes, M. L., Natchitoches, La.  
 1921 Ditchburne, Harry S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Dittenhoefer, Irving M., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Ditzen, Paul H., Kansas City, Kan.  
 1914 Dively, Augustus V., Altoona, Pa.  
 1913 Diven, Alexander S., Elmira, N. Y.  
 1906 Divet, A. G., Fargo, N. D.  
 1916 Dix, George O., Terre Haute, Ind.  
 1921 Dixon, Edward T., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Dixon, George O., Dixon, Ill.  
 1921 Dixon, George W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Dixon, Henry S., Dixon, Ill.  
 1913 Dixon, Huston, Trenton, N. J.  
 1920 Dixon, J. Kelly, Talladega, Ala.  
 1920 Dixon, N. Walter, Denver, Colo.  
 1919 Dixon, Royden, Memphis, Tenn.  
 1921 Dixon, Simeon W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Dixon, Thomas J., Denver, Colo.  
 1916 Dixon, William W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Doane, Benjamin H., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Dobbins, B. W., Fairfield, Cal.  
 1921 Dobbins, Donald Claude, Champaign, Ill.  
 1914 Dobler, John J., Baltimore, Md.  
 1921 Dobson, Alfred P., Portland, Oreg.  
 1912 Dobson, Harvey O., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1913 Dobyons, Fletcher, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Docker, Frederick W., Fresno, Cal.  
 1909 Dockweiler, Isidore B., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1918 Dockweiler, Thomas A. J., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1919 Dodd, Austin S., Clarksville, Tex.  
 1914 Dodge, Ernest C., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 Dodge, Frank H., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1911 Dodge, Frank L., Lansing, Mich.

## ELECTED

1906 Dodge, Fred B., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1891 Dodge, Frederic, Boston, Mass.  
 1919 Dodge, Harris B., Parkersburg, W. Va.  
 1912 Dodge, Horace A., Washington, D. C.  
 1913 Dodge, Louis L., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1911 Dodge, Robert G., Boston, Mass.  
 1902 Dodge, William W., Washington, D. C.  
 1919 Doe, Orestes T., Franklin, Mass.  
 1920 Doetsch, Felix A., Detroit, Mich.  
 1912 Doerfler, Christian, Madison, Wis.  
 1906 Doggett, John L., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1918 Dohan, James M., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1919 Doherty, Bernard A., Fall River, Mass.  
 1921 Doherty, Frank P., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1920 Doherty, J. Joseph, Concord, N. H.  
 1921 Doherty, M. J., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1921 Dolan, Charles J., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Dolan, Harry F. R., Boston, Mass.  
 1912 Dolan, James C., Gouverneur, N. Y.  
 1918 Dolan, Michael D., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Doland, Theresa, Detroit, Mich.  
 1922 Dole, Edward J., Petaluma, Cal.  
 1921 Dolle, Charles F., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Dolle, Louis J., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 Dolley, Stephen B., Gastonia, N. C.  
 1916 Dolman, John E., St. Joseph, Mo.  
 1922 Donahue, Charles L., Portland, Me.  
 1918 Donahue, Frank Rogers, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1915 Donahue, Joseph Joyce, Boston, Mass.  
 1918 Donahue, Maurice H., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1913 Donahue, William H., Oakland, Cal.  
 1912 Donald, Malcolm, Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Donaldson, Matthew J., Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 1906 Donaldson, R. Golden, Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Dones, Hieatt S., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1919 Donnell, E. B., West Palm Beach, Fla.  
 1911 Donnell, Forrest C., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 Donnellan, George L., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Donnelly, Charles, St. Paul, Minn.  
 1921 Donnelly, E. E., Bloomington, Ill.  
 1904 Donnelly, Edward A., Baltimore, Md.  
 1907 Donnelly, Henry D., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Donnelly, James F., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Donnelly, John C., Detroit, Mich.  
 1922 Donnelly, John E., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Donnelly, M. J., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
 1921 Donnelly, Stan. D., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1917 Donohoe, Thomas J., Cordova, Alaska.  
 1922 Donohue, Emmett I., Petaluma, Cal.  
 1918 Donovan, Charles H., Canton, Pa.  
 1920 Donovan, Joseph C., Concord, N. H.  
 1920 Donovan, Joseph L., Ellicott City, Md.  
 1921 Donovan, William H., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Donworth, Charles T., Seattle, Wash.  
 1907 Donworth, Clement B., Machias, Me.

## ELECTED

1908 Donworth, George, Seattle, Wash.  
 1913 Donzelmann, Hugo, Cheyenne, Wyo.  
 1921 Doody, Benjamin F., New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Doocy, Edward, Pittsfield, Ill.  
 1903 Doolan, John C., Louisville, Ky.  
 1913 Dooley, Edward J., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1921 Dooley, Vincent P., New Haven, Conn.  
 1921 Dooling, Maurice T., Jr., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1914 Doolittle, H. J., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1914 Doom, D. H., Austin, Texas.  
 1911 Doran, James P., New Bedford, Mass.  
 1922 Doran, Thomas F., Topeka, Kans.  
 1918 Dore, Claude, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1922 Dore, John F., Seattle, Wash.  
 1913 Doremus, Cornelius, Ridgewood, N. J.  
 1918 Dorival, Charles A., Caledonia, Minn.  
 1918 Dorman, William E., Lynn, Mass.  
 1912 Dorman, William R., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Dorn, Winfield, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Dornette, Charles E., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Dornette, George A., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1919 Dorr, Dudley H., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Dorr, Frederick W., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1918 Dorris, John D., Huntingdon, Pa.  
 1906 Dorsey, Clayton C., Denver, Colo.  
 1921 Dorsey, J. W., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1916 Dorsey, James A., Boston, Mass.  
 1916 Dorsey, Vernon M., Washington, D. C.  
 1916 Dortch, W. R., Gadsden, Alabama.  
 1914 Dorton, Frederick T., Baltimore, Md.  
 1922 DosPassos, Cyril F., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Doty, William S., Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 1902 Doub, Albert A., Cumberland, Md.  
 1922 Doud, A. L., Denver, Colo.  
 1920 Dougherty, Edward P., Dallas, Tex.  
 1918 Dougherty, J. R., Beeville, Texas.  
 1919 Dougherty, M. J. G., Mesa, Ariz.  
 1920 Dougherty, P. W., Webster, S. D.  
 1916 Dougherty, William H., Janesville, Wis.  
 1919 Doughty, George L., Jr., Accomac, Va.  
 1913 Douglas, Archibald, New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Douglas, Charles A., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Douglas, J. Franklin, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Douglas, Lee, Nashville, Tenn.  
 1922 Douglas, Malcolm, Seattle, Wash.  
 1921 Douglas, Martin F., Greensboro, N. C.  
 1916 Douglas, R. L., St. Joseph, Mo.  
 1921 Douglas, Rey O., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1921 Douglas, Robert D., Greensboro, N. C.  
 1909 Douglas, Samuel T., Detroit, Mich.  
 1919 Douglas, Walter C., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1919 Douglas, William W., Providence, R. I.  
 1921 Douglass, I. W., Maxwell, Iowa.  
 1920 Douglass, W. H., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Dove, F. R., Shelbyville, Ill.



## ELECTED

1921 Dovell, Ashton, Williamsburg, Va.  
 1922 Dow, Fayette B., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Dow, Frederick N., Portland, Me.  
 1919 Dow, Harry A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Dow, Harvey D., Sedalia, Mo.  
 1917 Dow, Hiram M., Roswell, N. M.  
 1920 Dow, Robert C., Carlsbad, N. M.  
 1922 Dow, W. A., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Dowd, Mervyn R., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Dowd, Thomas H., Salamanca, N. Y.  
 1922 Dowdell, Graham, San Antonio, Texas.  
 1920 Dowden, Samuel, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1921 Dowe, George M., New York, N. Y.  
 1909 Dowell, Arthur E., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Dowell, Edward E., Pana, Ill.  
 1902 Dowell, Julian C., Washington, D. C.  
 1913 Dowell, Osgood H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1915 Dowling, James L., Moultrie, Ga.  
 1920 Dowling, Noel T., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1913 Dowling, Victor J., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Dowling, William L., Madison, Nebr.  
 1914 Downer, Frank M., Jr., Denver, Colo.  
 1918 Downer, George S., Albuquerque, N. M.  
 1913 Downes, J. M. N., Buckhannon, W. Va.  
 1921 Downes, Joanna E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Downey, Francis C., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1919 Downie, E. B., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1913 Downing, Charles H., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Downing, W. C., Fayetteville, N. C.  
 1922 Downing, William S., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Downs, Henry O., Oxnard, Cal.  
 1913 Dowse, William B. H., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Doxsee, J. W., Monticello, Iowa.  
 1922 Doyle, Clyde, Long Beach, Cal.  
 1921 Doyle, Cornelius J., Springfield, Ill.  
 1919 Doyle, Edward Andrew, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Doyle, John B., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Doyle, Leo J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1890 Doyle, Louis F., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Doyle, Michael Francis, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1916 Doyle, Michael J., Menominee, Michigan.  
 1920 Doyle, Sidney E., Detroit, Mich.  
 1913 Doyle, T. J., Lincoln, Nebr.  
 1917 Doyle, T. L., Fond du Lac, Wis.  
 1921 Doyle, Warren, New Orleans, La.  
 1919 Doyle, William A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Doyle, William T., Sioux Falls, S. D.  
 1922 Dozier, Thomas B., Jr., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1914 Drain, James A., Washington, D. C.  
 1920 Drake, Earl F., Phoenix, Ariz.  
 1922 Drake, Hugh A., Kearney, Neb.  
 1922 Drapeau, L. O., Ventura, Cal.  
 1916 Drayton, Charles D., Washington, D. C.  
 1913 Dreeben, Israel L. (Dallas, Texas), New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Dreher, Fred L., San Francisco, Cal.

## ELECTED

1922 Dreifuss, Leon, Detroit, Mich.  
 1922 Dreifuss, Maurice, Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Dreiske, George J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Drenning, Frank G., Topeka, Kans.  
 1922 Dresher, Alexander S., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1916 Dresser, Frank F., Worcester, Mass.  
 1921 Dresser, Jasper Marion, Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Dressler, Wymer, Omaha, Nebr.  
 1922 Drew, A. M., Fresno, Cal.  
 1922 Drew, Frank O., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1914 Drew, Harold E., Derby, Conn.  
 1920 Drew, Walter, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1922 Drexler, John F., Jr., Jersey City, N. J.  
 1919 Drewry, P. H., Petersburg, Va.  
 1922 Drews, Gustav, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Dreyfous, Felix J., New Orleans, La.  
 1921 Dreyfous, George A., New Orleans, La.  
 1913 Drinker, Henry S., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Drinnon, James L., Morristown, Tenn.  
 1913 Driscoll, D. J., St. Mary's, Pa.  
 1922 Driscoll, M. L., Pasco, Wash.  
 1922 Driver, Samuel M., Waterville, Wash.  
 1922 Drobisch, Walter E., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Drucker, Henry M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Druffel, John H., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 Drum, John S., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1920 Drury, Alfred L., Kenosha, Wis.  
 1904 Drvden, John N., Kearney, Nebr.  
 1922 Dryer, George W., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1919 Drysdale, Hugh P., N. Adams, Mass.  
 1922 Duane, Patrick J., Waltham, Mass.  
 1896 Duane, Russell, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Duane, Walter H., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1906 Dubbs, Henry A., Denver, Colo.  
 1921 Dubbs, John W., Mendota, Ill.  
 1921 Duberstein, Samuel O., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Dubinsky, Carl M., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 Dubois, Frank V., Spokane, Wash.  
 1909 Dubuison, E. B., Opelousas, La.  
 1911 Dubuque, Hugo A., Fall River, Mass.  
 1909 Duchamp, Charles A., New Orleans, La.  
 1915 Ducker, Edward A., Carson City, Nev.  
 1917 Dudley, Fred W., Port Henry, N. Y.  
 1908 Dudley, Frederick M., Seattle, Wash.  
 1919 Dudley, Herbert J., Calais, Me.  
 1913 Dudley, J. B., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1918 Dudley, Joseph G., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1922 Duell, Charles A., New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Duell, Holland S., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Duff, J. A., Cordell, Okla.  
 1914 Duffey, Edwin, Cortland, N. Y.  
 1907 Duffield, Edward D., Newark, N. J.  
 1915 Duffin, James R., Louisville, Ky.  
 1914 Duffy, Edward, Baltimore, Md.  
 1914 Duffy, Henry, Baltimore, Md.  
 1912 Duffy, James P. B., Rochester, N. Y.  
 1921 Duffy, Joseph P., Terre Haute, Ind.  
 1908 Dufour, H. Genere, New Orleans, La.



## ELECTED

1908 Dufour, William C., New Orleans, La.  
 1920 Dufton, Donald E., Johnstown, Pa.  
 1904 Dugan, Patrick C., Albany, N. Y.  
 1922 Duggan, Fred S., Spokane, Wash.  
 1915 Dugro, Francis A., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 DuHadway, F. A., Hardin, Ill.  
 1922 Duke, R. T. W., Jr., Charlottesville, Va.  
 1913 Dulaney, A. D., Ashdown, Ark.  
 1919 Dulaney, J. W., Tunica, Miss.  
 1919 Dula, W. H., Dallas, Tex.  
 1921 Dulsky, Louis, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Dulsky, Samuel, Chicago, Ill.  
 1908 Dumont, Wayne, Paterson, N. J.  
 1919 Dunbar, David O., Chicago, Ill.  
 1917 Dunbar, Frank C., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1921 Dunbar, Jesse T., Norwalk, Conn.  
 1914 Dunbar, Ralph W., Boston, Mass.  
 1911 Dunbar, William H., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Dunbaugh, Harry J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1917 Duncan, Frank I., Towson, Md.  
 1921 Duncan, H. R., Pawhuska, Okla.  
 1916 Duncan, Harry C., Tavares, Fla.  
 1917 Duncan, J. F., Beaufort, N. C.  
 1921 Duncan, James S., Greensboro, N. C.  
 1916 Duncan, Oscar D., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Duncan, Tracy H., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1921 Duncan, W. M., Klamath Falls, Oreg.  
 1916 Duncan, William M., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1922 Duncombe, Herbert S., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Dundon, Denis, Paris, Ky.  
 1921 Dunham, B. M., Fredonia, Kan.  
 1922 Dunham, Frank O., Pasadena, Cal.  
 1921 Dunham, George W., Manchester, Iowa.  
 1921 Dunlap, Anthony B., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 Dunlap, Boutwell, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Dunlap, R. F., Hinton, W. Va.  
 1922 Dunlap, Thomas S., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1903 Dunlop, G. Thomas, Washington, D. C.  
 1913 Dunmore, Walter T., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1914 Dunn, Charles J., Orono, Me.  
 1921 Dunn, Charles Wesley, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Dunn, Clifford E., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Dunn, Denton, Kansas City, Mo.  
 1918 Dunn, Edward G., Mason City, Iowa.  
 1913 Dunn, Henry W., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Dunn, Jesse J., Oakland, Cal.  
 1920 Dunn, John Gilbert, Detroit, Mich.  
 1919 Dunn, John J., Westerly, R. I.  
 1900 Dunn, Michael, Paterson, N. J.  
 1914 Dunn, Philip J., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Dunn, Robert N., Boise, Idaho.  
 1921 Dunn, Robert W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Dunn, W. E., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Dunne, Frank H., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Dunne, J. J., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1906 Dunne, Peter F., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Dunne, Thomas P., Meriden, Conn.  
 1923 Dunnigan, H. L., Los Angeles, Cal.

## ELECTED

1917 Dunning, A. R., Williamston, N. C.  
 1921 Dunseath, James R., Tucson, Ariz.  
 1921 Dunshee, Frank S., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1907 Dunton, Robert F., Belfast, Me.  
 1912 Dunwiddie, John D., Monroe, Wis.  
 1910 Dupre, H. Garland, Washington, D. C.  
 1919 Duque, Gabriel Carlos, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Durand, Arthur F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Durand, Frank, Asbury Park, N. J.  
 1921 Durant, Charlton, Manning, S. C.  
 1912 Durant, Paul D., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1921 Durbrow, O. W., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Durey, John O., Stamford, Conn.  
 1922 Durfee, Edgar Noble, Ann Arbor, Mich.  
 1922 Durham, Harold E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Durham, Harry B., Casper, Wyo.  
 1913 Durham, Knowlton, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Durham, L. E., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1918 Durkin, Edmund L., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Durley, Mark, Oxnard, Cal.  
 1921 Durr, Chester S., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1917 Durst, Harry D., Springfield, Mo.  
 1921 Dusher, William R., Rochelle, Ill.  
 1921 Dushkind, Charles, New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Dustin, Alton C., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1914 Dustin, Charles W., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Dutcher, Charles M., Iowa City, Iowa.  
 1900 Dutton, John A., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Dutton, Walter A., Hardwick, Vt.  
 1920 Duty, John R., Rogers, Ark.  
 1910 Duval, Louis W., Ocala, Fla.  
 1923 DuVal, Ralph William, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Duval, William H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Duvall, Elbridge G., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Duvall, Richard Mareen, Baltimore, Md.  
 1911 Duxbury, F. A., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1906 Duxbury, W. R., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1914 Duy, A. W., Bloomsburg, Pa.  
 1922 Dwelle, H. E., Fresno, Cal.  
 1906 Dwinnell, W. S., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1914 Dwyer, D. O., Plattsmouth, Nebr.  
 1917 Dwyer, Eugene J., Rochester, N. Y.  
 1922 Dwyer, J. J., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1914 Dwyer, John J., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Dye, Fred, Detroit, Mich.  
 1922 Dye, Joseph M., Swea City, Iowa.  
 1914 Dye, Robert H., Fayetteville, N. C.  
 1921 Dyer, E. B., Saybrook, Ill.  
 1917 Dyer, H. Chouteau, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 Dyer, Isaac W., Portland, Me.  
 1919 Dyer, James H. P., Leominster, Mass.  
 1906 Dyer, John L., El Paso, Tex.  
 1916 Dyer, Leonidas C., Washington, D. C.  
 1916 Dykes, W. W., Americus, Georgia.  
 1923 Dykman, Jackson Amman, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## ELECTED

1911 Dykman, William N., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1911 Dymond, John, Jr., New Orleans, La.  
 1910 Dynes, O. W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1899 Dyrenforth, William H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Dysard, H. R., Ashland, Ky.  
 1922 Eager, George B., Jr., University, Va.  
 1921 Eagles, William B., Louisville, Ky.  
 1921 Eagleson, Freeman T., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1921 Eakin, Edgar Oswald, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Eakle, B. C., Olay, W. Va.  
 1920 Eaman, Frank D., Detroit, Mich.  
 1913 Eames, Burton E., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Earl, Charles L., Herkimer, N. Y.  
 1909 Earl, Otis A., Kalamazoo, Mich.  
 1911 Earle, Claude B., Anderson, S. C.  
 1907 Earle, Henry M., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Earle, J. R., Walhalla, S. C.  
 1921 Earle, Thornton, New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Earle, Wilton H., Greenville, S. C.  
 1921 Earley, Robert G., Geneva, Ill.  
 1912 Early, Albert D., Rockford, Ill.  
 1921 Early, Benjamin B., Rockford, Ill.  
 1921 Early, John, Chicago, Ill.  
 1902 Early, Marion C., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1913 Earp, Wilbur F., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Easby-Smith, Jas. S., Washington, D. C.  
 1912 Easley, D. M., Bluefield, W. Va.  
 1921 East, Charles M., Staunton, Va.  
 1914 Eastburn, Horace G., Wilmington, Del.  
 1918 Easterday, John H., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1907 Eastman, Albert N., Chicago, Ill.  
 1889 Eastman, Sidney C., Chicago, Ill.  
 1909 Easton, Charles Philip, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Eaton, Arthur B., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1913 Eaton, B. E., Gulfport, Miss.  
 1919 Eaton, Burt W., Rochester, Minn.  
 1919 Eaton, Fred H., Lawrence, Mass.  
 1919 Eaton, Frederick W., Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Eaton, Leo K., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1909 Eaton, Marquis, Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Eaton, William R., Denver, Colo.  
 1911 Eaton, Wm. V., Paducah, Ky.  
 1914 Eaves, St. Clair, Greenville, Ky.  
 1922 Eberhard, Colon R., LaGrande, Ore.  
 1921 Eberhardt, Alfar M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Eberhart, Axel A., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1921 Eberhart, George M., Huntington, Ind.  
 1920 Eberle, Alphonse G., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1916 Eberle, Charles, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1920 Eberly, Francis J., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1915 Eby, D. H., Hannibal, Mo.  
 1921 Eby, Robert J., Washington, D. C.  
 1915 Eccles, Royal, Ogden, Utah.  
 1914 Echols, John Warnock, Vienna, Va.  
 1921 Ecke, Albert, Baltimore, Md.  
 1920 Eckert, Arthur C., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Eckert, Walter H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1908 Eckhart, Percy B., Chicago, Ill.

## ELECTED

1921 Eckman, Arthur W., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Eddleman, A., Ardmore, Okla.  
 1907 Eddy, Charles B., Plainfield, N. J.  
 1913 Eddy, George Simpson, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Edelen, T. L., Frankfort, Ky.  
 1922 Edelman, Selig, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Edelson, Robert, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Edens, William, Pocatello, Ida.  
 1922 Eder, Morris, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Eder, Phanor J., New York, N. Y.  
 1908 Edge, Lester P., Spokane, Wash.  
 1921 Edgell, Fred I., Lincoln, Ill.  
 1922 Edgerton, Edward H., Rochester, Vt.  
 1910 Edgington, T. B., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1913 Edison, H. J., Kasson, Minn.  
 1922 Edmister, O. R., Marshalltown, Iowa.  
 1922 Edmiston, Robert L., Spokane, Wash.  
 1921 Edmonds, Dean S., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Edmonds, Douglas L., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1911 Edmonds, Franklin S., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1905 Edmonds, Samuel O., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Edmonds, Walter D., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Edmondson, Elmore L., Brighton, Iowa.  
 1890 Edmonston, William E., Washington, D. C.  
 1913 Edmunds, James E., Lynchburg, Va.  
 1921 Edmundson, W. H., Fredonia, Kan.  
 1921 Edsall, Benjamin F., New York, N. Y.  
 (Newark, N. J.)  
 1922 Edson, Henry F., Moorcraft, Wyo.  
 1902 Edson, Joseph R., Washington, D. C.  
 1911 Edson, Walter H., Falconer, N. Y.  
 1922 Edwards, A. J., Waterloo, Iowa.  
 1922 Edwards, Arthur M., Sante Fe, N. M.  
 1911 Edwards, Clarence, Elmhurst, N. Y.  
 1912 Edwards, Davis W., Louisville, Ky.  
 1922 Edwards, Frank W., Waterloo, Iowa.  
 1921 Edwards, George H., Darlington, S. C.  
 1913 Edwards, George J., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1916 Edwards, George L., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1920 Edwards, H. H., Mangum, Okla.  
 1913 Edwards, H. M., Scranton, Pa.  
 1921 Edwards, Harold Wm., Ely, Nev.  
 1922 Edwards, Harry, New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Edwards, J. C., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1922 Edwards, Keith W., Fort Sumner, N. M.  
 1913 Edwards, LeRoy M., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1908 Edwards, Marion, Seattle, Wash.  
 1921 Edwards, Millard F., Parkersburg, Iowa.  
 1921 Edwards, N. Murry, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1917 Edwards, Nicholas M., Williamsport, Pa.  
 1913 Edwards, O. Ellery, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Edwards, Thomas Arthur, Lake Charles, La.  
 1912 Edwards, Verne D., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1920 Edwards, Waldo, Bevier, Mo.  
 1919 Edwards, Walter A., Providence, R. I.

## ELECTED

1913 Eells, Charles P., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Egan, James F., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Egan, William E., Hartford, Conn.  
 1921 Egerton, M. W., Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1912 Eggers, Theodore C., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Eggera, William A., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 Eggleston, John S., Richmond, Va.  
 1922 Eggum, Ole J., Whitehall, Wis.  
 1922 Egleston, Melville, New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Ehrhorn, Oscar W., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Ehrlich, Jesse W., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Ehrlich, Manfred Wm., New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Ehringhaus, J. C. B., Elizabeth City, N. C.  
 1921 Ehrlich, Harry E., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Ehrlich, Harry M., Springfield, Mass.  
 1920 Ehrman, S. Lasker, Little Rock, Ark.  
 1916 Ehrman, S. M., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Ehrmann, Herbert B., Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Eichenauer, John B., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1918 Eichholz, Adolph, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1910 Eickhoff, Henry, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Eidson, Arthur R., Hamilton, Texas.  
 1922 Elmer, Carl B., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Eisler, Charles J., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1922 Eisner, Jerome, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Eisner, Mark, New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Eisner, Michael L., Pittsfield, Mass.  
 1912 Ekern, Herman L. (Chicago, Ill.), Madison, Wis.  
 1921 Eklund, E. A., Providence, R. I.  
 1919 Eklund, Herbert E., Providence, R. I.  
 1912 Ela, Emerson, Madison, Wis.  
 1916 Ela, Richard, Cambridgeport, Mass.  
 1921 Elcock, Thomas E., Wichita, Kan.  
 1918 Elder, Alexander H., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Elder, Charles B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Elder, Charles R., Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Elder, Conway, Jefferson City, Mo.  
 1920 Elder, Harry H., Trenton, Tenn.  
 1919 Elder, R. H., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.  
 1914 Eldred, A. G., Warren, Pa.  
 1921 Eldred, Charles E., McCook, Neb.  
 1916 Eldredge, Clarence F., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Eldredge, H. O., Waynesville, Mo.  
 1920 Eldredge, Ralph R., Marquette, Mich.  
 1922 Eldridge, F. Howard, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Eldridge, Sidney W., Elizabeth, N. J.  
 1914 Elgin, Frank S., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1901 Elgutter, Charles S., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1913 Elliot, Amory, Boston, Mass.  
 1895 Elliot, Edward C., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Elkins, Luther, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1904 Elkus, Abram I., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Ellender, Allen J., Houma, La.  
 1922 Eller, Chester J., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1921 Ellery, Climo R., Cheyenne, Wyo.  
 1921 Ellett, Guy F., Christiansburg, Va.

## ELECTED

1911 Ellick, Alfred G., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1914 Elliff, Charles W., Dayton, Ohio.  
 1921 Ellinghausen, Edwin A., Sapulpa, Okla.  
 1895 Ellinwood, Everett E., Bisbee, Ariz.  
 1913 Elliott, Albert H., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1920 Elliott, Bruce S., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 Elliott, O. A., Sacramento, Cal.  
 1920 Elliott, Charles B., Columbia, S. C.  
 1902 Elliott, Charles B., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1917 Elliott, George A., Wilmington, Del.  
 1916 Elliott, George B., Wilmington, N. C.  
 1921 Elliott, Gordon L., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1918 Elliott, H. E., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1914 Elliott, James D., Sioux Falls, S. D.  
 1913 Elliott, John, New Haven, Conn.  
 1921 Elliott, John M., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1914 Elliott, John M., Pine Bluff, Ark.  
 1916 Elliott, John M., Peoria, Ill.  
 1914 Elliott, Milton C., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Elliott, Owen N., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
 1912 Elliott, Robert L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1893 Elliott, William F., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1922 Ellis, Arthur M., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Ellis, C. J., Jr., Rayville, La.  
 1906 Ellis, Daniel B., Denver, Colo.  
 1911 Ellis, David A., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Ellis, Edward H., Greybull, Wyo.  
 1919 Ellis, Erl H., Denver, Colo.  
 1921 Ellis, G. R., Americus, Ga.  
 1921 Ellis, George Adama, New York, N. Y.  
 1907 Ellis, George W., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Ellis, Howard, Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Ellis, John A., Prescott, Ariz.  
 1922 Ellis, Kimpton, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1914 Ellis, Overton G., Tacoma, Wash.  
 1922 Ellis, Ralph, Jericho, Long Island, N. Y.  
 1909 Ellis, S. D., Amite City, La.  
 1917 Ellis, T. B., Jr., Gainesville, Fla.  
 1922 Ellis, W. H., Riverside, Cal.  
 1919 Ellis, W. H., Tallahassee, Fla.  
 1912 Ellis, Wade H., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Ellison, F. O., Anamosa, Iowa.  
 1916 Ellison, George Robb, Maryville, Mo.  
 1907 Ellison, William Bruce, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Ellithorp, Elias H., San Luis, Colo.  
 1916 Ellis, John H., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Ellsworth, Fred L., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1922 Ellsworth, Oliver, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1908 Ellsworth, S. E., Jamestown, N. D.  
 1921 Elmquist, Charles E., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1907 Elsberg, Nathaniel A., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Elsmar, Solomon, Hartford, Conn.  
 1921 Elston, Charles H., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Eiting, Philip E., Macomb, Ill.  
 1906 Elting, Victor, Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Elvins, Politte, Bonne Terre, Mo.  
 1918 Ely, Henry W., Westfield, Mass.

## ELECTED

1913 Ely, Joseph B., Springfield, Mass.  
 1920 Ely, L. C., Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1913 Emanuel, P. A., Aiken, S. C.  
 1913 Embury, Joseph B., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Embree, William Dean, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Embry, John, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1916 Emerson, A. Silver, Boston, Mass.  
 1907 Emerson, George H., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Emerson, George W., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1919 Emerson, Robert S., Providence, R. I.  
 1914 Emery, Frederick L., Boston, Mass.  
 1920 Emery, S. Plummer, New Castle, Pa.  
 1913 Emmons, Arthur C., Portland, Oregon.  
 1922 Emmons, Harold Hunter, Detroit, Mich.  
 1914 Emmons, Harry, Wilmington, Del.  
 1921 Empey, E. E., Mobridge, S. D.  
 1916 Empson, G. R., Gladstone, Michigan.  
 1917 Emrich, Wm. H. Pauling, Paris, France.  
 1914 Endelman, Edward, New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Endicott, William C., Boston, Mass.  
 1909 Endlich, Gustav A., Reading, Pa.  
 1913 Endsley, H. S., Johnstown, Pa.  
 1914 Engel, Joseph G., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Engelbracht, Fred, Jr., Berlin, Wis.  
 1919 England, Edward L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 England, Howell S., Detroit, Mich.  
 1916 England, Miles H., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1913 Englander, Samuel, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1917 Englar, D. Roger, New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Englebeck, Amos H., Akron, Ohio.  
 1920 Englert, M. J., Valley City, N. D.  
 1921 English, C. O., Dallas, Texas.  
 1921 English, Charles H., Erie, Penn.  
 1911 English, Conover, Newark, N. J.  
 1921 English, Frank A., Elizabeth, N. J.  
 1918 English, John K., Elizabeth, N. J.  
 1921 English, John N., Pittsburg, Penn.  
 1908 English, Lee F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 English, Walter C., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 English, William E., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1911 Ennever, Thomas C., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Ennis, C. H. Shawnee, Okla.  
 1921 Ennis, James Ignatius, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Ennis, Thomas Leland, New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Enoch, Albert B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Enright, John J., Burlington, Vt.  
 1911 Ensign, Charles S., Jr., Boston, Mass.  
 1918 Enslow, Charles A., Janesville, Wis.  
 1920 Epperson, B. H., Ada, Okla.  
 1916 Epperson, Clyde O., Denver, Colo.  
 1922 Epsteen, Elbert M., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Erb, J. B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Ereckmann, H. L., Charleston, S. C.  
 1916 Erd, Charles, Clayton, Mo.  
 1920 Erickson, Clarence A., Racine, Wis.  
 1922 Erickson, J. E., Kalispell, Mont.  
 1921 Erland, Henry H., Chicago, Ill.

## ELECTED

1917 Ernst, Irving L., New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Ernst, Richard P. (Covington, Ky.), Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Ernst, Walter E., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Errett, Wm. R., Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 1922 Erskine, Emmett E., Steubenville, Ohio.  
 1920 Erskine, Herbert W., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Erskine, Morse, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Ervin, Spencer, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1917 Ervin, William C., Morganton, N. C.  
 1914 Erving, Wm. Van R., Albany, N. Y.  
 1907 Erwin, Frank Alex., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Erwin, James R., Jersey City, N. J.  
 1921 Erwin, John E., Dixon, Ill.  
 1921 Erwin, W. C., Wellston, Okla.  
 1912 Eschweiler, F. C., Madison, Wis.  
 1921 Eskridge, Allen Taylor, Pulaski, Va.  
 1921 Ess, Henry N., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1920 Essery, Carl VanStone, Detroit, Mich.  
 1907 Esterline, Blackburn, Washington, D. C.  
 1920 Estes, Joel S., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1912 Estes, W. L., Texarkana, Texas.  
 1913 Estudillo, Miguel, Riverside, Cal.  
 1913 Etheridge, Francis Marion, Dallas, Texas.  
 1912 Ettelson, Samuel A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Ettinger, U. L., Colfax, Wash.  
 1922 Euler, Louis, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1920 Evans, Alvin E., Washington, D. C.  
 1916 Evans, Andrew F., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1917 Evans, D. B., Moundsville, W. Va.  
 1911 Evans, Earle W., Wichita, Kana.  
 1916 Evans, Evan A., Baraboo, Wis.  
 1918 Evans, H. G., Bonham, Tex.  
 1918 Evans, Giles Lincoln, Fayetteville, Tenn.  
 1913 Evans, John Lewis, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1914 Evans, John T., Chicago, Ill.  
 1915 Evans, Joseph F., Ogden, Utah.  
 1922 Evans, Lyman, Riverside, Cal.  
 1908 Evans, Lynden, Chicago, Ill.  
 1917 Evans, Marion G., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1908 Evans, Marvin, Walla Walla, Wash.  
 1913 Evans, Montgomery, Norristown, Pa.  
 1921 Evans, Perry, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1916 Evans, Peter L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Evans, Richard V., Birmingham, Ala.  
 1919 Evans, Robert E., Dakota City, Nebr.  
 1916 Evans, W. F., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1920 Evans, Walter H., Portland, Ore.  
 1921 Evans, William E., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Evans, William H., San Diego, Cal.  
 1911 Evans, William L., Green Bay, Wis.  
 1921 Evans, William P., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1921 Evans, William S., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Evarts, Frank B., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1913 Everest, J. H., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1912 Everett, Edward W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Everett, R. O., Durham, N. C.  
 1913 Everett, Russell M., Newark, N. J.

## ELECTED

- 1916 Everett, S. J., Greenville, N. C.  
 1904 Everette, Willis Eugene, Washington, D. C.  
 1920 Eversman, Walter A., Toledo, Ohio.  
 1922 Eversole, Keith C., Ukiah, Cal.  
 1907 Everson, John, Glendale, Cal.  
 1922 Everts, O. L., Fresno, Cal.  
 1918 Everts, William P., Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Evins, Robert B., Greensboro, Ala.  
 1921 Ewbank, Louis B., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1920 Ewing, A. G., Jr., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1906 Ewing, Arthur W., Madison, Minn.  
 1922 Ewing, D. S., Fresno, Cal.  
 1900 Ewing, Hampton D., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Ewing, James W., Wheeling, W. Va.  
 1901 Ewing, John A., Denver, Colo.  
 1904 Ewing, John G., Washington, D. C.  
 1914 Ewing, Presley K., Houston, Texas.  
 1907 Ewing, Thomas, New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Ewing, William Howard, Nashville, Tenn.  
 1920 Exby, John, Memphis, Tenn.  
 1921 Eyre, Richard, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Eyrich, George F., Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1916 Eyster, John C., Albany, Ala.  
 1907 Faber, Leander B., Jamaica, N. Y.  
 1922 Fabian, Harold P., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1922 Face, Dean S., Coopersville, Mich.  
 1912 Fagan, Joseph P., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Fagundo, Francisco Gonzalez, Humacao, P. R.  
 1915 Fahey, Michael H., Havre De Grace, Md.  
 1919 Fahey, Michael L., Boston, Mass.  
 1916 Fahey, William F., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1918 Fahy, Thomas A., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1918 Fahy, Walter T., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Fairall, Herbert R., Akron, Ohio.  
 1918 Fairbank, Arthur B., Sioux Falls, S. D.  
 1911 Fairchild, Arthur W., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1922 Fairchild, Charles S., Ozenovia, N. Y.  
 1917 Fairchild, Edward T., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1889 Fairchild, H. O., Green Bay, Wis.  
 1915 Fairlamb, Millard, Delta, Colorado.  
 1920 Fairman, Chauncey P., Christobal, Canal Zone.  
 1917 Faison, Henry Elias, Clinton, N. C.  
 1912 Faisler, John, Sycamore, Ill.  
 1914 Falck, Alexander D., Elmira, N. Y.  
 1920 Falconer, Wm. Armistead, Fort Smith, Ark.  
 1921 Fales, David, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Falge, O. J., Ladysmith, Wis.  
 1917 Faling, Glenn R., Kalamazoo, Mich.  
 1916 Falk, Lester L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Falk, Samuel, New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Falkenhainer, Victor H., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1891 Fall, George Howard, Malden, Mass.  
 1913 Fallon, John J., Hoboken, N. J.

## ELECTED

- 1922 Fallon, Joseph P., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1907 Fallows, Edward H., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Fansler, Michael L., Logansport, Ind.  
 1920 Fant, L. G., Holly Springs, Miss.  
 1917 Farabough, W. W., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1914 Faria, Charles B., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 Farica, David R., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1917 Farley, Eugene F., New Haven, Conn.  
 1920 Farley, John W., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1911 Farley, John Wells, Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Farley O. G., Pomeroy, Wash.  
 1921 Farmer, Milton T., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Farnam, Albert W., Newport, Vt.  
 1906 Farnham, Charles W., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1911 Farnham, Frank A., Boston, Mass.  
 1915 Farnsworth, P. T., Jr., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1913 Farnsworth, Philip, New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Farquhar, Otto E., Pottsville, Pa.  
 1906 Farr, George W., Miles City, Mont.  
 1914 Farrand, George E., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Farrand, John D., Fargo, N. D.  
 1920 Farrar, Christy M., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Farrell, Charles H., Kalamazoo, Mich.  
 1921 Farrell, George T., Lisbon, Ohio.  
 1921 Farrell, Robert H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Farrell, T. A., Sacramento, Cal.  
 1922 Farrell, Thomas J., New York, N. Y.  
 1915 Farrelly, Hugh P., Chanute, Kansas.  
 1914 Farren, James J., Albany, N. Y.  
 1916 Farrer, J. Arnold, Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Farrington, E. S., Carson City, Nev.  
 1916 Farrington, John S., Springfield, Mo.  
 1913 Fassett, Eugene G., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Fassett, Lee, Wellsville, N. Y.  
 1914 Faught, Albert Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Faulconer, Oda, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1912 Faulkner, Charles J., Martinsburg, W. Va.  
 1916 Faulkner, Charles J., Jr., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Faulkner, Herbert L., Juneau, Alaska.  
 1921 Faulkner, Philip H., Keene, N. H.  
 1916 Faulks, Frederick J., Newark, N. J.  
 1914 Fauntleroy, Thomas T., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 Fausett, R. J., Everett, Wash.  
 1916 Faust, Charles L., St. Joseph, Mo.  
 1914 Faust, Frederick De C., Washington, D. C.  
 1920 Faust, John, Detroit, Mich.  
 1913 Faust, William B., Mount Carmel, Pa.  
 1921 Faville, Frederick F., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1919 Favour, A. H., Prescott, Ariz.  
 1920 Fawcett, Lewis L., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1912 Fawsett, Charles F., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1921 Fay, Edward E., New York, N. Y.  
 1909 Fay, Frank S., Meriden, Conn.  
 1913 Fay, Jesse B., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1919 Fay, William H., Peabody, Mass.

## ELECTED

- 1916 Fayerweather, Charles S., New Lebanon, N. Y.  
 1914 Faymoux, William McL., New Orleans, La.  
 1923 Fearhake, John D., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Fearon, George R., Syracuse, N. Y.  
 1890 Fearons, George H., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Featherstone, Albert H., Wallace, Idaho.  
 1914 Feazel, W. P., Nashville, Ark.  
 1912 Fee, Fred, Fort Pierce, Fla.  
 1921 Feeney, A. J., Jr., Mason City, Iowa.  
 1913 Feeney, John P., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Fegen, Nicholas A., Oak Park, Ill.  
 1922 Fehrman, Henry J., Omaha, Neb.  
 1921 Feibelman, Isadore, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1922 Feick, Carl A., Newark, N. J.  
 1914 Feightner, Milo N., Huntington, Ind.  
 1922 Feigin, Harold H., New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Feimster, Walter C., Newton, N. C.  
 1921 Feinberg, Michael, Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Feinberg, Philip J., Boston, Mass.  
 1918 Feiner, Benjamin F., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Feingold, Louis E., Worcester, Mass.  
 1920 Feirich, Charles E., Carbondale, Ill.  
 1921 Feldblum, Adolph, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Felder, Thomas B., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Feldman, Samuel, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Felin Leopoldo, San Juan, P. R.  
 1916 Felix, Harry, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1919 Fellows, Donald, Plankinton, S. D.  
 1909 Fellows, Grant, Lansing, Mich.  
 1918 Fellows, Hubbard F., Rapid City, N. D.  
 1912 Felsenthal, Eli B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Feltz, E. J., Russellville, Ky.  
 1915 Fennell, Thomas F., Albany, N. Y.  
 1921 Fennemore, H. M., Phoenix, Ariz.  
 1909 Fenner, Charles Payne, New Orleans, La.  
 1907 Fenning, Frederick A., Washington, D. C.  
 1911 Fenning, Karl, Washington, D. C.  
 1916 Fenstermaker, Thomas A., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1894 Fenton, Hector T., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Fenton, Walter S., Rutland, Vt.  
 1920 Fentress, David, Memphis, Tenn.  
 1920 Fentress, Francis, Memphis, Tenn.  
 1919 Fenwick, Edward Taylor, Washington, D. C.  
 1911 Ferber, J. Bernard, Boston, Mass.  
 1916 Ferdinand, Arthur G., Boston, Mass.  
 1919 Ferencik, J. P., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1912 Fergus, Robert C., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Ferguson, Charles, Smithland, Ky.  
 1918 Ferguson, D. Niel, Ocala, Fla.  
 1911 Ferguson, Garland S., Jr., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Ferguson, John J., Council Bluffs, Iowa.  
 1922 Ferguson, Morris M., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Ferguson, William A., New York, N. Y.

## ELECTED

- 1913 Ferguson, Wm. B. S., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1916 Ferguson, William H., Denver, Colo.  
 1920 Ferguson, William Paul, Shenandoah, Iowa.  
 1914 Ferme, Antonio, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Fernald, Fred A., Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Fernald, Gustavus S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Fernald, O. O., Dover, Ohio.  
 1922 Ferrell, Gilbert D., Burlingame, Cal.  
 1921 Ferrell, J. A., Sedan, Kan.  
 1920 Ferrenbach, Edward A., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1916 Ferris, Forrest G., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1915 Ferris, G. M., Spokane, Wash.  
 1921 Ferris, George A., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Ferris, Joseph W., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Ferris, T. Harvey, Utica, N. Y.  
 1903 Ferriss, Franklin, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1912 Ferriss, Henry T., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1913 Ferriss, Stark B., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Ferry, L. S., Topeka, Kans.  
 1921 Ferry, Mansfield, New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Ferson, Merton L., Washington, D. C.  
 1920 Fertsch, Charles, Hallettsville, Texas.  
 1897 Fealer, J. W., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1916 Femenden, Stirling, Shanghai, China.  
 1921 Fetterhoff, John H., Whiting, Ind.  
 1921 Fetzer, William R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1917 Feuerbacher, Max W., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Feuquay, C. M., Chandler, Okla.  
 1921 Ficke, C. A., Davenport, Iowa.  
 1914 Ficken, John F., Charleston, S. C.  
 1919 Fickett, Ralph S., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Fidler, George E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Field, Elias, Boston, Mass.  
 1902 Field, Frank Harvey, New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Field, Fred T., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Field, H. G., Farmerville, La.  
 1891 Field, Heman H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Field, Lewis L., New Haven, Conn.  
 1911 Field, Neill B., Albuquerque, N. M.  
 1922 Field, R. Harrison, Kansas City, Mo.  
 1894 Fiero, J. Newton, Albany, N. Y.  
 1922 Fiskeld, R. A., Remington, Va.  
 1912 File, Ashton, Beckley, W. Va.  
 1921 File, W. H., Beckley, W. Va.  
 1921 Files, F. W., Pawhuska, Okla.  
 1921 Filiatrault, W. W., Ravenna, Ohio.  
 1922 Filippini, John V., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Filley, Frederick C., Troy, N. Y.  
 1919 Fillius, Richard S., Denver, Colo.  
 1905 Finch, Edward R., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Finch, Fabius T., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1920 Finch, Morton E., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1917 Finch, W. A., Wilson, N. C.  
 1920 Finch, Wilbur D., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Findlay, Francis T., Niagara Falls, N. Y.  
 1920 Findley, D. L., St. Louis, Mo.



## ELECTED

1921 Fine, Harry N., Crawfordsville, Ind.  
 1919 Fine, Reuben, Martinsburg, W. Va.  
 1922 Finger, Aaron, Wilmington, Del.  
 1921 Fink, Albert, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Fink, George E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Finkelstein, Max J., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Finkelstein, Nathan B., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Finkelston, Max H., Detroit, Mich.  
 1920 Finlay, James F., Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 1916 Finlayson, Frank G., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Finletter, Thomas D., Philadelphia, Penn.  
 1915 Finley, James W., Chanute, Kans.  
 1922 Finn, O. H., LaGrande, Ore.  
 1921 Finn, Richard J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Finnegan, Thomas J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1906 Finney, A. C., Brawley, Cal.  
 1921 Finney, J. A., Xenia, Ohio.  
 1922 Firestone, Charles, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Fisch, Abraham M., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Fischer, Edward Louis, Kansas City, Kan.  
 1917 Fischer, Frederic L., Boston, Mass.  
 1919 Fischer, Julius, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Fiset, Franz, Austin, Texas.  
 1921 Fish, Erland F., Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Fish, Frank L., Vergennes, Vt.  
 1886 Fish, Frederick P., Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Fish, Henry E., Erie, Pa.  
 1912 Fish, Irving A., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1914 Fish, William H., Atlanta, Ga.  
 1920 Fishburn, J. J., Muscatine, Iowa.  
 1921 Fisher, Allan H., Baltimore, Md.  
 1921 Fisher, Charles C., Marion, Ohio.  
 1914 Fisher, Clarence A., Canton, Ohio.  
 1911 Fisher, D. K. Este, Baltimore, Md.  
 1922 Fisher, Eugene I., Long Beach, Cal.  
 1911 Fisher, Frederic A., Lowell, Mass.  
 1917 Fisher, Frederick Charles, Manila, P. I.  
 1913 Fisher, George H., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1908 Fisher, George P., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Fisher, Gordon, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1922 Fisher, Harry G., Keyser, W. Va.  
 1921 Fisher, Harry M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Fisher, Hugh T., Topeka, Kan.  
 1921 Fisher, J. M., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1921 Fisher, J. N., Carthage, Tenn.  
 1916 Fisher, J. Wilmer, Reading, Pa.  
 1913 Fisher, James, Hackettstown, N. J.  
 1914 Fisher, John J., Bayfield, Wis.  
 1914 Fisher, John S., Indiana, Pa.  
 1899 Fisher, Robert J., Washington, D. C.  
 1916 Fisher, Samuel H., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Fisher, Samuel J., Baltimore, Md.  
 1917 Fisher, Samuel W., Austin, Texas.  
 1921 Fisher, Walter N., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1916 Fisher, William, Pensacola, Fla.

## ELECTED

1916 Fisher, William E., Stevens Point, Wis.  
 1887 Fisher, Wm. Righter, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1913 Fisk, Charles J., Minot, N. D.  
 1916 Fiske, Edmund W., Sioux Falls, S. D.  
 1922 Flake, Kenneth M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Fitch, Homer L., Grayling, Mich.  
 1920 Fitch, James G., Socorro, N. M.  
 1922 Fitch, John R., Fresno, Cal.  
 1921 Fitch, Joseph H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Fite, Rufus L., Georgetown, Ohio.  
 1921 Fitton, Cyrus J., Hamilton, Ohio.  
 1916 Fitts, Henry, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Fitzgerald A. M., Springfield, Ill.  
 1922 Fitzgerald, Charles F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Fitzgerald, Charles J., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1917 Fitzgerald, Cornelius E., Glens Falls, N. Y.  
 1909 FitzGerald, David E., New Haven, Conn.  
 1916 FitzGerald, J. J., Portland, Ore.  
 1913 FitzGerald, James Regan, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Fitzgerald, John M., Terre Haute, Ind.  
 1922 Fitzgerald, John P., San Jose, Cal.  
 1920 Fitzgerald, Joseph M., Kearney, Nebr.  
 1913 Fitzgerald, Robert M., Oakland, Cal.  
 1916 Fitzgerald, Roy G., Dayton, Ohio.  
 1912 Fitzgerald, William J., Scranton, Pa.  
 1919 Fitzgerald, Wm. T. A., Boston, Mass.  
 1917 Fitzgibbon, Henry, Menasha, Wis.  
 1921 FitzHenry, Louis, Bloomington, Ill.  
 1906 Fitzhugh, G. T., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1904 Fitzhugh, Henry L., Fort Smith, Ark.  
 1919 Fitzhugh, W. H., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1918 Fitzpatrick, E. V., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1919 Fitzpatrick, Herbert, Huntington, W. Va.  
 1921 Fitzpatrick, John Harold, Sioux Falls, S. D.  
 1922 Fitzpatrick, John L., Seattle, Wash.  
 1922 Fitzpatrick, Merton, Hills Dale, Mich.  
 1915 Fitzpatrick, William Geo., Detroit, Mich.  
 1917 Fitzsimmons, John T., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1907 Fitz Simons, W. Huger, Charleston, S. C.  
 1920 Fixel, Rowland W., Detroit, Mich.  
 1920 Fizzell, Robert B., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1922 Flagg, Harry W., Brockton, Mass.  
 1914 Flaherty, D. J., Lincoln, Nebr.  
 1906 Flaherty, James A., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1919 Flaherty, William, Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Flanagan, Michael J., Bridgeport, Conn.  
 1921 Flanigan, Edw. J., Bisbee, Ariz.  
 1911 Flannery, Henry C., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1904 Flannery, John S., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Flannery, W. H., Catlettsburg, Ky.  
 1916 Flannigan, Richard C., Norway, Mich.  
 1921 Flannigan, Richard J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Flannigen, Alexander, East St. Louis, Ill.



## ELECTED

- 1922 Flavin, George E., Rapid City, S. D.  
 1920 Flegel, A. F., Portland, Ore.  
 1922 Fleischer, Harold S., New York, N. Y.  
 1891 Fleischmann, Simon, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1917 Fleitz, Joseph E., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
 1919 Fleming, Charles Seton, Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1911 Fleming, Francis P., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1904 Fleming, John D., Boulder, Colo.  
 1914 Fleming, Matthew O., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Fleming, Russell W., Fort Collins, Colo.  
 1922 Fleming, W. A., Scranton, N. D.  
 1916 Fleming, William S., Shanghai, China.  
 1911 Flemming, H. H., Kingston, N. Y.  
 1922 Flemming, Robert L., Jersey City, N. J.  
 1907 Fletcher, Bertram L., New York, N. Y.  
 1897 Fletcher, D. U., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Fletcher, Elmer H., Brockton, Mass.  
 1914 Fletcher, Henry, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Fletcher, J. Gilmore, New York, N. Y.  
 1910 Fletcher, John Storrs, Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 1922 Fletcher, Kimball, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1919 Fletcher, Raymond B., Worcester, Mass.  
 1912 Fletcher, Robert V., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Fletcher, Wm. Meade, Sperryville, Va.  
 1913 Fletchinger, Charles F., New Orleans, La.  
 1905 Flewelling, Albert L., Long Beach, Cal.  
 1908 Flexner, Bernard, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Flick, Edwin H., Seattle, Wash.  
 1922 Flick, James P., Bedford, Iowa.  
 1911 Flint, Albert F., Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Flint, Frank P., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1920 Flint, William Risley, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1912 Floan, John P., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Flores, Manuel Benitez, San Juan, P. R.  
 1911 Flory, Walter L., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1915 Flournoy, William S., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1918 Flournoy, William W., De Funiak Springs, Fla.  
 1911 Flowers, George W., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1912 Flowers, James N., Jackson, Miss.  
 1922 Floyd, Henry B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Floyd, Pauline M., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Fluent, F. O., Butte, Mont.  
 1913 Flynn, Edward F., Devils Lake, N. D.  
 1915 Flynn, John M., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.  
 1917 Flynn, J. Wallace, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1909 Flynn, Leo J., Washington, D. C.  
 1912 Foell, Charles M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Foerster, Roland O., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Fogel, Moe M., Santa Monica, Cal.  
 1920 Fogg, H. L., El Reno, Okla.  
 1918 Fogg, Joseph G., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1914 Fogle, John L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Foley, Andy E., Watertown, S. D.  
 1912 Foley, James A., New York, N. Y.

## ELECTED

- 1920 Foley, Jerome J., Racine, Wis.  
 1922 Foley, William E., Denver, Colo.  
 1917 Folger, J. H., Mount Airy, N. C.  
 1914 Folk, Joseph W., Washington, D. C.  
 1915 Folland, Wm. H., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1912 Follansbee, Mitchell D., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Follett, Edward B., Marietta, Ohio.  
 1914 Folonie, Robert J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Folsom, Clarence S. T., Mexico, D. F., Mex.  
 1922 Folsom, Frederick G., Boulder, Colo.  
 1908 Folsom, Myron A., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1919 Folsom, Richard S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Foltz, Charles J., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Foltz, Clara Shortridge, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1913 Folz, Leon H., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1913 Folz, Stanley, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Fontaine, Fred, Yakima, Wash.  
 1919 Foord, William Malcolm, Litchfield, Conn.  
 1922 Foot, L. A., Helena, Mont.  
 1918 Foote, E. A., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1916 Foote, Roger L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Fopiano, Albert B., Boston, Mass.  
 1911 Forbes, J. Grant, London, Eng.  
 1922 Forbes, Lowell L., Mason City, Iowa.  
 1910 Forbush, Frank M., Boston, Mass.  
 1908 Force, H. C., Seattle, Wash.  
 1921 Forchheimer, Landon L., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1918 Ford, Carl B., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1916 Ford, Edmond John, Lawrence, Mass.  
 1914 Ford, Joe H., Houston, Miss.  
 1921 Ford, John W., Youngstown, Ohio.  
 1916 Ford, Lawrence A., Boston, Mass.  
 1920 Ford, Michael A., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Ford, Richard A., Washington, D. C.  
 1918 Ford, S. S., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1914 Ford, Thomas J., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1913 Ford, Tirey L., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1918 Ford, W. J., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1914 Fordham, Albert C., Chicago, Ill.  
 1907 Fordham, Herbert L., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Fordyce, Alexander R., Jr., New York, N. Y.  
 1906 Fordyce, S. W., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1912 Foreman, Milton J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Forkner, George D., New Castle, Ind.  
 1914 Forlow, Frank L., Webb City, Mo.  
 1913 Forman, William, Tonopah, Nev.  
 1921 Forrest, Leland S., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1921 Forrest, William S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Forstall, James J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Forsyth, Andrew W., Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 1914 Fort, Dancey, Clarksville, Tenn.  
 1921 Forte, Felix, Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Fortier, James J. A., New Orleans, La.

## ELECTED

1920 Fortson, B. W., Arlington, Ga.  
 1914 Fortson, Blanton, Athens, Ga.  
 1921 Fortune, James W., Jeffersonville, Ind.  
 1916 Forward, John F., Hartford, Conn.  
 1919 Foadick, Frederick W., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Foadick, Raymond B., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Foskett, Walter W., Logansport, Ind.  
 1906 Fomes, C. A., Montevideo, Minn.  
 1912 Foss, Ernest, Newburyport, Mass.  
 1891 Foster, Alfred D., Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Foster, Carl, Bridgeport, Conn.  
 1896 Foster, Charles E., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1913 Foster, Charles L., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Foster, E. A., Chandler, Okla.  
 1921 Foster, E. G., Huntsville, Tenn.  
 1914 Foster, E. H., Okmulgee, Okla.  
 1921 Foster, Frank H., Cordova, Alaska.  
 1914 Foster, Fred C., Lincoln, Nebr.  
 1911 Foster, Frederick, Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Foster, George A., Johnstown, Pa.  
 1921 Foster, George Nimmons, Lincoln, Neb.  
 1914 Foster, Henry H., Lincoln, Neb.  
 1917 Foster, J. Manley, Tuscaloosa, Ala.  
 1920 Foster, Orville H., Jr., Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Foster, Phil B., Del Rio, Texas.  
 1891 Foster, Reginald, Boston, Mass.  
 1890 Foster, Roger, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Foster, Rufus E., New Orleans, La.  
 1912 Foster, Stephen A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Foster, Stephen E., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1922 Foster, W. W., Vallejo, Cal.  
 1916 Foster, Walter H., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Foulds, E. J., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Foulk, Tom B., Wheeling, W. Va.  
 1921 Foulke, E. L., Wichita, Kan.  
 1916 Foulston, Robert C., Wichita, Kans.  
 1922 Fountain, Edmund Jones, Jr., Houston, Texas.  
 1917 Fountain, R. T., Rocky Mount, N. C.  
 1920 Fourt, Edgar H., Lander, Wyo.  
 1922 Fourtner, August L., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Fowler, Addison J., Denver, Colo.  
 1912 Fowler, Carl H., New York, N. Y.  
 1906 Fowler, Charles R., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1922 Fowler, Frederick W., Laconia, N. H.  
 1920 Fowler, Harley G., Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1910 Fowler, James A., Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1921 Fowler, Leonard B., Carson City, Nev.  
 1922 Fowler, W. Thomas, Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1922 Fowler, William Everett, Westborough, Mass.  
 1921 Fowles, James H., Columbia, S. C.  
 1919 Fox, Alfred G., Bluefield, W. Va.  
 1881 Fox, Austen G., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Fox, Carl, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1914 Fox, Carlton, Wallace, Idaho.  
 1920 Fox, Charles N., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1900 Fox, Edward J., Easton, Pa.

## ELECTED

1917 Fox, Fred L., Sutton, W. Va.  
 1920 Fox, Gladys F., Sterling, Colo.  
 1918 Fox, Henry I., Norristown, Pa.  
 1921 Fox, Horace M., Roanoke, Va.  
 1919 Fox, Isidor, Boston, Mass.  
 1919 Fox, Jabez, Cambridge, Mass.  
 1921 Fox, Jacob Logan, Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Fox, John E., Harrisburg, Pa.  
 1920 Fox, John McD., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1922 Fox, Robert J., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Fox, Wilmer T., Jeffersonville, Ind.  
 1922 Fradenburg, Joseph B., Omaha, Neb.  
 1918 Frailey, Charles L., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Frailey, Joseph R., Fort Madison, Iowa.  
 1921 Frame, Harvey J., Waukesha, Wis.  
 1921 Frame, John S., Fargo, N. D.  
 1922 Franc, James J., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 France, Jacob, Baltimore, Md.  
 1921 France, J. C., Tipton, Iowa.  
 1911 France, Joseph C., Baltimore, Md.  
 1921 Franchott, Edward E., Niagara Falls, N. Y.  
 1917 Francis, James D., Huntington, W. Va.  
 1919 Francis, Robert J., Petersburg, Va.  
 1914 Francis, W. H., Dallas, Texas.  
 1922 Francis, Wirt, San Diego, Cal.  
 1921 Frank, Alfred Swift, Dayton, Ohio.  
 1921 Frank, Bernhardt, Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Frank, David A., Dallas, Tex.  
 1911 Frank, Eli, Baltimore, Md.  
 1914 Frank, Harry A., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 Frank, Herman M., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Frank, J. D., Dallas, Tex.  
 1919 Frank, Jerome N., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Frank, John O., Akron, Ohio.  
 1914 Frank, Julius J., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Frank, Lena, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 Frank, P. H., Waterloo, Iowa.  
 1918 Frankel, Frederick, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1912 Frankel, Hiram D., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1906 Frankel, Louis R., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1918 Frankel, Philip, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1920 Frankel, William Walter, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Frankenberg, Henry E., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Frankenthaler, Alfred, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Frankenthaler, George, New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Frankfurter, Felix, Cambridge, Mass.  
 1920 Franklin, Cornell S., Shanghai, China.  
 1917 Franklin, George S., New York, N. Y.  
 1907 Franklin, Ruford, Summit, N. J.  
 1912 Franklin, Thomas H., San Antonio, Tex.  
 1922 Frantz, J. Andrew, Lancaster, Pa.  
 1910 Frantz, John Henry, Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1921 Fraser, Andrew A., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Fraser, Arthur O., New York, N. Y.  
 1900 Fraser, Donald, Fowler, Ind.  
 1907 Fraser, George C., New York, N. Y.

## ELECTED

1914 Fraser, T. B., Sumter, S. C.  
 1914 Fraser, William C., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1922 Fratessa, Paul F., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1918 Frauenthal, Samuel, Little Rock, Ark.  
 1918 Frawley, Edward J., Boise, Idaho.  
 1918 Frazer, John F., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Frazer, John G., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1922 Frazer, O. B., San Juan, P. R.  
 1914 Fraser, Robert S., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1917 Frazier, C. Clifford, Greensboro, N. C.  
 1922 Frazier, Florian F., Zanesville, O.  
 1919 Frazier, J. V., Sapulpa, Okla.  
 1910 Frazier, Joseph W., Tampa, Fla.  
 1914 Frazier, Robert, Mechanicsville, N. Y.  
 1918 Frear, Theodore Du Bois, Vinita, Okla.  
 1917 Frear, Walter F., Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1916 Frease, Harry, Canton, Ohio.  
 1922 Frederick, Karl T., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Frederick, Rock D., Whitefish, Mont.  
 1922 Fredericks, John D., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1908 Fredericks, John T., Williamsport, Pa.  
 1921 Freebey, Harriet, Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Freed, Edgar, Portland, Oreg.  
 1920 Freedman, Joseph M., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1918 Freehafer, Albert L., Payette, Idaho.  
 1921 Freeman, Charles R., Checotah, Okla.  
 1918 Freeman, Charles Y., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Freeman, Franklin, Leominster, Mass.  
 1918 Freeman, G. R., Riverside, Cal.  
 1921 Freeman, Harrison B., Hartford Conn.  
 1919 Freeman, John Miller, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1918 Freeman, Robert R., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1921 Freer, Robert Elliott, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 Freese, John Henry, New York, N. Y.  
 1908 Freiberg, A. J., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Freiberg, Leonard H., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 Freitas, Law. T., Stockton, Cal.  
 1904 French, Asa P., Boston, Mass.  
 1912 French, Burton L., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 French, Charles Newton, Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 French, D. E., Bluefield, W. Va.  
 1922 French, George A., Riverside, Cal.  
 1922 French, H. Nelson, Sacramento, Cal.  
 1921 French, J. Conner, Trenton, N. J.  
 1918 French, Leroy N., Reno, Nev.  
 1918 French, Preston O., Dallas, Tex.  
 1922 French, Samuel H., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1907 French, Thomas E., Camden, N. J.  
 1918 Freschi, John J., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Freund, Arthur J., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1908 Freund, Ernst, Chicago, Ill.  
 1917 Frey, A. B., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Freyer, A. B., Shreveport, La.  
 1922 Fribourg, Arnold L., Sioux City, Iowa.  
 1922 Frick, George Arnold, Baltimore, Md.  
 1921 Fridman, William M., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Fried, Joseph, New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Friedman, Arthur F., Denver, Colo.

## ELECTED

1921 Friedman, David, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Friedman, Harry H., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Friedman, Herbert J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1902 Friedman, Lee Max, Boston, Mass.  
 1918 Friedman, Simon G., Worcester, Mass.  
 1921 Friedman, William, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Friedman, William, Detroit, Mich.  
 1922 Friedman, William Frederick, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1921 Friedmeyer, John G., Springfield, Ill.  
 1917 Friedrich, Charles H., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Friedrichs, Carl C., New Orleans, La.  
 1912 Friend, Charles, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1918 Friend, F. C., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1920 Friend, Hugo M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Frierson, Charles D., Jonesboro, Ark.  
 1910 Frierson, James Nelson, Columbia, S. C.  
 1912 Frierson, John F., Columbus, Miss.  
 1918 Fries, Henry K., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Frioux, George E., Stockton, Cal.  
 1911 Friabee, Ernest L., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1918 Fritch, E. D., Akron, Ohio.  
 1921 Fritz, Alfred J., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Fritz, O. O., DeSmet, S. D.  
 1918 Frohman, Isaac, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Frost, Alfred S., Kalamazoo, Mich.  
 1922 Frost, O. A. S., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1919 Frost, D. R., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1917 Frost, Daniel Eugene, Stevens Point, Wis.  
 1922 Frost, Donald McKay, Boston, Mass.  
 1902 Frost, E. Allen, Chicago, Ill.  
 1903 Frost, Edward W., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1911 Frost, Frank R., Charleston, S. C.  
 1919 Frost, Frederic W., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Frost, G. Frederick, Providence, R. I.  
 1918 Frost, Henry R., New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Frost, Hildreth, Colorado Springs, Colo.  
 1916 Frost, Ralph Aldom, Hankow, China.  
 1919 Frost, Robert W., Boston, Mass.  
 1918 Frost, W. Louis, Providence, R. I.  
 1916 Frothingham, Randolph, Boston, Mass.  
 1918 Frothingham, Theodore L., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Frumberg, A. M., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 Fry, H. Ray, San Jose, Cal.  
 1918 Fry, Henry Edmond, Boone, Iowa.  
 1918 Fry, John H., Denver, Colo.  
 1914 Fry, W. W., Jr., Mexico, Mo.  
 1920 Fuhr, Robert E., Paragould, Ark.  
 1922 Fulkirith, L. A., Modesto, Cal.  
 1920 Fullen, Louis O., Roswell, N. M.  
 1908 Fuller, E. Dean, Douglaston Park, L. I. N. Y.  
 1920 Fuller, Ernest Michael, Detroit, Mich.  
 1914 Fuller, Frederic E., Seattle, Wash.  
 1920 Fuller, Howard G., Pierre, S. D.  
 1911 Fuller, Jones, Durham, N. C.

## ELECTED

- 1912 Fuller, Phillip H., Hastings, Nebr.  
 1912 Fuller, Pierpont, Denver, Colo.  
 1921 Fuller, Samuel A., Brookline, Mass.  
 1911 Fuller, Thomas Staples, New York, N. Y.  
 1908 Fullerton, William D., Palo Alto, Cal.  
 1918 Fulton, Arthur W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Fulton, Minitree Jones, Richmond, Va.  
 1921 Fulton, Robert Benjamin, Florence, S. C.  
 1921 Fulton, Robert M., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1908 Fulton, Walter S., Seattle, Wash.  
 1914 Fulweiler, John M., Auburn, Cal.  
 1911 Fulwood, C. W., Tifton, Ga.  
 1922 Funke, H. W., Sacramento, Cal.  
 1921 Furber, Charles S., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1913 Furber, Fred N., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1912 Furlong, William E., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1913 Furman, Daniel G., Swanton, Vt.  
 1911 Furry, J. B., Muskogee, Okla.  
 1922 Furst, Michael, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1906 Furst, William, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1922 Futch, Truman G., Leesburg, Fla.  
 1920 Futrell, J. M., Paragould, Ark.  
 1912 Fyffe, Colin C. H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Gaass, George C., Pella, Iowa.  
 1901 Gabbert, William H., Denver, Colo.  
 1922 Gabriel, John H., Denver, Colo.  
 1922 Gabrielson, Verner, Ft. Dodge, Iowa.  
 1916 Gadd, N. T., Broken Bow, Nebr.  
 1922 Gaddis, Byron E., Sacramento, Cal.  
 1917 Gadsden, Philip H., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Gaffney, B. F., New Britain, Conn.  
 1911 Gaffy, Loring E., Pierre, S. D.  
 1913 Gaffill, John J., Jr., Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Gagan, Thomas, Haverstraw, N. Y.  
 1920 Gage, John B., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1911 Gage, Thomas Hovey, Worcester, Mass.  
 1921 Gager, William Williams, Waterbury, Conn.  
 1921 Gaggstatter, Henry D., Columbus, Ga.  
 1922 Gagliardi, S. A., Tacoma, Wash.  
 1907 Gaillard, William D., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Gaines, Francis S., Omaha, Neb.  
 1922 Gaines, Frank H., Omaha, Neb.  
 1919 Gaines, Frederick W., Toledo, Ohio.  
 1913 Gaines, J. B., Tallahassee, Fla.  
 1921 Gaither, E. H., Harrodsburg, Ky.  
 1917 Gaither, E. L., Mocksville, N. C.  
 1914 Gaither, Paul H., Greensburg, Pa.  
 1906 Gaitskill, Bennett S., Girard, Kans.  
 1911 Galbraith, Clinton A., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1921 Galbraith, J. I., Henderson, Tenn.  
 1912 Galbraith, John P., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1921 Galbraith, William J., Calumet, Mich.  
 1906 Gale, Edward C., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1913 Gallagher, Francis G., Philadelphia, Pa.

## ELECTED

- 1921 Gallagher, Andrew O., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 Gallagher, Arthur Gorman, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Gallagher, Harold J., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Gallagher, James J., Fresno, Cal.  
 1922 Gallagher, John E., Tacoma, Wash.  
 1912 Gallagher, Michael F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Gallagher, R. F., Beach, N. D.  
 1907 Gallagher, Thomas F., Fitchburg, Mass.  
 1919 Gallagher, Thomas P., Terre Haute, Ind.  
 1920 Gallagher, William Henry, Detroit, Mich.  
 1922 Gallatin, Francis D., New York, N. Y.  
 1907 Gallert, David J., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Galpin, Harris E., Muskegon, Mich.  
 1907 Galston, Clarence G., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Galvin, John A., Fillmore, Cal.  
 1922 Galvin, John M., Council Bluffs, Iowa.  
 1921 Galvin, M. F., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1916 Gamble, Emmet H., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1922 Gamble, Harry, New Orleans, La.  
 1920 Gamble, J. G., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1921 Gamble, John B., Athens, Ga.  
 1922 Gamble, Ralph A., New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Gamble, Robert J., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.  
 1921 Gamewell, W. L., Dalhart, Texas.  
 1922 Gammans, Nelson, San Juan, P. R.  
 1916 Ganahl, Alphonse E., Corona, Cal.  
 1922 Gandy, Lloyd E., Spokane, Wash.  
 1907 Gandy, Newton S., Riverside, Cal.  
 1919 Gann, David B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Gann, Edward E., Washington, D. C.  
 1919 Gannaway, Herbert, Memphis, Tenn.  
 1920 Gannaway, Malcolm W., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1914 Gannon, Frank S., Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1921 Gannon, George, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Gannon, William R., Jersey City, N. J.  
 1920 Ganoë, F. W., Boone, Iowa.  
 1907 Gans, Howard S., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Gantt, E. S., Mexico, Mo.  
 1920 Garber, M. C., Enid, Okla.  
 1922 Garberg, P. B., Hettinger, N. D.  
 1922 Garberson, W. O., Sibley, Iowa.  
 1916 Garcelon, Alonzo H., Boston, Mass.  
 1911 Garcelon, William F., Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Gardiner, George H., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Gardiner, George N., New Bedford, Mass.  
 1916 Gardiner, P. D., Wichita, Kans.  
 1913 Gardiner, Robert H., Gardiner, Maine.  
 1919 Gardiner, Robert H., Jr., Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Gardiner, W. Gwynn, Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Gardiner, W. M., Reno, Nev.  
 1921 Gardiner, William Tudor, Gardiner, Me.  
 1914 Gardner, A. E. L., Clayton, Mo.  
 1911 Gardner, A. K., Huron, S. D.  
 1921 Gardner, Addison L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Gardner, Alonzo M., Richmond, Ind.  
 1905 Gardner, C. P., Mendota, Ill.

## ELECTED

1922 Gardner, E. S., Ventura, Cal.  
 1921 Gardner, George, Wichita, Kan.  
 1921 Gardner, Henry A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1902 Gardner, John M., New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Gardner, Percy W., Providence, R. I.  
 1905 Gardner, Rathbone, Providence, R. I.  
 1912 Gardner, Richard N., Staples, Minn.  
 1921 Gardner, Robert D., Britton, S. D.  
 1922 Gareis, Armin J., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1920 Garesche, Edmond A. B., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1911 Garesche, Vital W., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1920 Garey, Earl J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Garey, Eugene L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1897 Garfield, Harry A., Williamstown, Mass.  
 1912 Garfield, Irvin McD., Boston, Mass.  
 1897 Garfield, James R., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1922 Garfield, John M., Cleveland, O.  
 1914 Garland, Francis P., Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Garman, John M., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
 1921 Garner, H. Noel, Alexandria, Va.  
 1920 Garner, John E., Springfield, Tenn.  
 1921 Garner, John F., Quincy, Ill.  
 1921 Garner, Milfred O., New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Garnett, Charles L., Columbus, Miss.  
 1912 Garnett, Theodore S., Norfolk, Va.  
 1908 Garrecht, F. A., Spokane, Wash.  
 1912 Garretson, Garret J., Elmhurst, N. Y.  
 1922 Garretson, Hiram F., Tacoma, Wash.  
 1916 Garretson, Leland B., Morristown, N. J.  
 1921 Garrett, Bruce H., Rockford, Ill.  
 1922 Garrett, Edwin E., Leesburg, Va.  
 1921 Garrett, George L., Hillsboro, Ohio.  
 1912 Garrett, George Palmer, Kissimmee, Fla.  
 1914 Garrett, H. S., Fort Worth, Texas.  
 1921 Garrett, Thomas, Jr., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Garrigues, James E., Denver, Colo.  
 1922 Garrison, Carlyle, Jersey City, N. J.  
 1912 Garrison, Lindley M., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Garry, Thomas H., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1919 Garst, Joseph, Douglas, Wyo.  
 1921 Garten, Stanley, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Gartner, Karl Knox, Washington, D. C.  
 1899 Gartside, John M., Fort Lauderdale, Fla.  
 1921 Gartz, Victor E., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Garvan, Francis P., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Garven, Pierre P., Bayonne, N. J.  
 1922 Garver, Chauncey B., New York, N. Y.  
 1907 Garver, John A., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Garver, Leonard, Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1912 Garvin, Edwin L., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1922 Garvin, H. Sylvester, Spokane, Wash.  
 1920 Garvin, L. E., Marquette, Mich.  
 1921 Garvin, Walter B., Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 1904 Garvin, William E., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1920 Garwood, Omar E., Denver, Colo.  
 1914 Gary, Elbert H., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Gary, Eugene B., Abbeville, S. C.

## ELECTED

1919 Gary, Frank E. H., Boston, Mass.  
 1912 Gary, Hampson, Washington, D. C.  
 1912 Gaskill, Edmund C., Jr., Atlantic City, N. J.  
 1912 Gaskill, Robert S., Mount Holly, N. J.  
 1921 Gaskill, Roy S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1917 Gasser, Roy C., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Gast, Robert S., Pueblo, Colo.  
 1908 Gaston, O. C., Everett, Wash.  
 1916 Gaston, William A., Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Gatch, Lewis N., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1916 Gates, Andrew F., Hartford, Conn.  
 1921 Gates, Cassius E., Seattle, Wash.  
 1921 Gates, Edward E., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1912 Gates, Elias, Memphis, Tenn.  
 1912 Gates, Jay, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1914 Gates, John Calhoun, Princeton, Ky.  
 1914 Gates, John H., Pierre, S. D.  
 1904 Gates, Thomas S., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1912 Gatley, H. Prescott, Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Gatlin, Edward M., Covington, Ky.  
 1912 Gattell, Benoni B., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Gauerke, John W., Green Bay, Wis.  
 1911 Gaughan, Thomas J., Camden, Ark.  
 1912 Gaulin, A., Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.  
 1921 Gault, Harry G., Flint, Mich.  
 1917 Gault, Matthew, Baltimore, Md.  
 1922 Gause, Fred O., New Castle, Ind.  
 1912 Gauthier, Joseph A., New Bedford, Mass.  
 1916 Gautier, Redmond B., Miami, Fla.  
 1921 Gautney, J. F., Jonesboro, Ark.  
 1912 Gavegan, Edward J., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Gavin, Frank E., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1912 Gavin, James L., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1922 Gavin, John A., Jr., Kenansville, N. C.  
 1919 Gavin John E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Gavin, Richard I., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Gaw, Ralph H., Topeka, Kans.  
 1912 Gay, Daniel F., Worcester, Mass.  
 1916 Gay, Thomas B., Richmond, Va.  
 1921 Gayle, Edwin F., Lake Charles, La.  
 1912 Gayle, John B., Richmond, Va.  
 1921 Gaylord, Robert B., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Gaynor, Frank A., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Gazan, Jacob, Savannah, Ga.  
 1922 Gazlay, Frank A., San Diego, Cal.  
 1912 Gazzam, Joseph M., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Gearhart, Bertrand W., Fresno, Cal.  
 1921 Gearheart, B. W., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1906 Gearin, John M., Portland, Oregon.  
 1912 Geary, Alexander B., Chester, Pa.  
 1921 Geary, Arthur M., Portland, Oreg.  
 1922 Geary, J. J., Seattle, Wash.  
 1921 Geary, John R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Geary, W. Finlaw, Santa Rosa, Cal.  
 1912 Gebhardt, William C., Clinton, N. J.  
 1901 Geddes, Frederick L., Toledo, Ohio.  
 1912 Gedney, Jerome D., East Orange, N. J.

## ELECTED

1922 Gee, Harry A., Vallejo, Cal.  
 1918 Geer, William J., Galion, Ohio.  
 1919 Gehan, Frank J., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1921 Gehr, S. W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Gehrz, Gustave G., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1920 Geibel, Martin E., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1912 Geiger, Ferdinand A., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1913 Geiger, Frederick J., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1916 Geijsbeek, John B., Denver, Colo.  
 1912 Geilfuss, Carl F., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1922 Geiser, M. E., New Hampton, Iowa.  
 1921 Geisler, Alfred T., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1908 Geisler, T. J., Portland, Oregon.  
 1913 Geist, A. Joseph, New York, N. Y.  
 1908 Geller, Frederick, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Gellman, Samuel H., Richmond, Va.  
 1913 Gemmill, William B., York, Pa.  
 1922 Gendotti, Joseph A., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Gennert, Henry G., New York, N. Y.  
 1904 Gentry, North T., Columbia, Mo.  
 1914 Gentry, William R., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1918 Gentsch, Frank F., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1922 Genung, George L., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Genzberger, Earle N., Butte, Mont.  
 1914 Geoghegan, William A., Cincinnati, O.  
 1921 George, Austin L., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1920 George, Gaston P., Hamburg, Ark.  
 1921 George, S. A., Ardmore, Okla.  
 1922 George, W. Roy, Lenox, Iowa.  
 1913 Geraghty, Michael J., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1907 Gerard, James W., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Gerecht, E. F., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Gerlach, Fred, Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 German, Charles W., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1913 Germany, J. A., Dallas, Texas.  
 1919 Gerner, Frederick B., Allentown, Pa.  
 1907 Gerry, Elbridge T., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Gerstein, Carl, Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Gerstenberg, Chas. W., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Gerstle, Mark L., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Gessas, Michael, Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Gescheidt, Albert F., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.  
 1919 Gessner, Jessy Benedict, New Orleans, La.  
 1903 Gest, John Marshall, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1920 Getz, David B., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1922 Gfeller, Alfred, Wenatchee, Wash.  
 1913 Gheen, John J., West Chester, Pa.  
 1922 Gherini, Ambrose, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Gholson, Edwin, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Gibbes, Hunter A., Columbia, S. C.  
 1917 Gibboney, Stuart G., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Gibbons, Austin Flint, New York, N. Y.  
 1906 Gibbons, Cromwell, Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1921 Gibbs, A. D., Manila, P. I.  
 1922 Gibbs, Frederick H., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Gibbs, George A., Pasadena, Cal.  
 1911 Gibbs, George O., Jacksonville, Fla.

## ELECTED

1921 Gibbs, Ransom L., Sioux Falls, S. D.  
 1921 Gibson, Ben J., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1913 Gibson, Claude W., Boise, Idaho.  
 1913 Gibson, Clyde, New Castle, Pa.  
 1915 Gibson, Edward Guest, Baltimore, Md.  
 1921 Gibson, Fred L., Livingston, Mont.  
 1919 Gibson, G. N., Walnut Ridge, Ark.  
 1906 Gibson, George Jay, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1921 Gibson, Gordon, Rockport, Texas.  
 1921 Gibson, Henry K., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 Gibson, Irving D., Sacramento, Cal.  
 1922 Gibson, J. A., Jr., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1919 Gibson, J. B., Dillon, S. C.  
 1899 Gibson, James A., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Gibson, Joseph R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Gibson, Lilburn, Ukiah, Cal.  
 1920 Gibson, N. A., Muskogee, Okla.  
 1921 Gibson, Philip P., Huntington, W. Va.  
 1922 Gibson, Rue O., Fresno, Cal.  
 1922 Gibson, W. W., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1913 Gibson, William J., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Gick, Frank, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.  
 1898 Giddings, Charles, Great Barrington, Mass.  
 1921 Giddings, H. Starr, New York, N. Y.  
 1915 Gideon, Valentine, Ogden, Utah.  
 1916 Gidlere, Philip S., New Orleans, La.  
 1914 Giffen, Wallis, Baltimore, Md.  
 1921 Giffin, D. Logan, Springfield, Ill.  
 1921 Giffin, Nathan F., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Gifford, F. W., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1914 Gifford, George H., Tipton, Ind.  
 1907 Gifford, James M., New York, N. Y.  
 1897 Gifford, Livingston, New York, N. Y.  
 1915 Gignilliat, William R., Savannah, Ga.  
 1919 Gilbert, Barry, Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Gilbert, Charles E., Nevada, Mo.  
 1922 Gilbert, Clarence H., Portland, Ore.  
 1921 Gilbert, Frederic N., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Gilbert, Harold B., Yakima, Wash.  
 1919 Gilbert, Hiram T., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Gilbert, James M., Pineville, Ky.  
 1922 Gilbert, Joseph E., Dallas, Tex.  
 1910 Gilbert, Newton W., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Gilbert, S. Price, Atlanta, Ga.  
 1921 Gilbert, Samuel Harvey, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Gilbert, W. I., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1914 Gilbert, William B., Portland, Oregon.  
 1917 Gilbert, William R., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1913 Gilchrist, Alexander, Jr., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Gilchrist, O. E., Iowa Falls, Iowa.  
 1922 Gilchrist, F. O., Laurens, Iowa.  
 1917 Gildersleeve, Henry A., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Giles, LeRoy B., Orlando, Fla.  
 1914 Gillman, Alex., Pittsburgh, Pa.



## ELECTED

- 1914 Gilfoff, James H., Jr., Lake Providence, La.  
 1916 Gilkeson, Rosewell F., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1914 Gilkyson, H. H., Phoenixville, Pa.  
 1913 Gilkyson, T. Walter, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Gill, O. M., Stockton, Cal.  
 1913 Gill, Charles C., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Gill, Charles G., New Orleans, La.  
 1913 Gill, Harry B., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1911 Gill, Henry Sterling, Santa Barbara, Cal.  
 1922 Gill, Joseph, Clayton, N. M.  
 1914 Gillespie, Charles D., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1913 Gillespie, George J., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Gillespie, George M., Springfield, Ill.  
 1921 Gillespie, J. Hamilton, Sarasota, Fla.  
 1922 Gillespie, John L., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1919 Gillett, Emma M., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Gillett, J. N., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Gillett, Ransom H., Albany, N. Y.  
 1922 Gillette, Albert C., Duluth, Minn.  
 1913 Gillette, Andrew W., Denver, Colo.  
 1922 Gillette, O. F., Hardin, Mont.  
 1921 Gillette, Ralph, New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Gilliam, Donnell, Tarboro, N. C.  
 1922 Gilliam, W. D., Scottsville, Ky.  
 1920 Gilliland, Frank, Memphis, Tenn.  
 1922 Gillin, James, New York, N. Y.  
 1907 Gillin, P. H., Bangor, Maine.  
 1921 Gilma, W. G., Cameron, Texas.  
 1908 Gilman, L. C., Seattle, Wash.  
 1917 Gilman, Winfield W., Madison, Wis.  
 1921 Gilmer, Frank, South Bend, Ind.  
 1904 Gilmore, Eugene Allen, Manila, P. I.  
 1921 Gilmore, Robert William, New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Gilmore, S. T., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1919 Gilmore, Wm. Grant, Douglas, Ariz.  
 1907 Gilpin, C. Monteith, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Gilruth, Irwin T., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Gimson, John L., New Haven, Conn.  
 1921 Girtten, Michael F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Glahwiller, D. S., Platteville, Wis.  
 1914 Gittings, John C., Washington, D. C.  
 1919 Gittins, Clarence E., Detroit, Mich.  
 1914 Given, Harvey, Washington, D. C.  
 1911 Gjerset, Oluf, Montevideo, Minn.  
 1922 Glanz, David D., New York, N. Y.  
 1908 Glasgow, Wm. A., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Glasier, H. S., Bradentown, Fla.  
 1922 Glasscock, B. Richards, Warrenton, Va.  
 1913 Glasser, Herman, New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Glassie, Henry H., Washington, D. C.  
 1912 Gleason, A. H., New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Gleason, Fred E., Montpelier, Vt.  
 1906 Gleason, John H., Albany, N. Y.  
 1919 Gleason, Walter Burrell, Portland, Ore.  
 1909 Gleason, Walter L., New Orleans, La.  
 1906 Glead, J. Willis, Topeka, Kans.

## ELECTED

- 1920 Gleick, Harry S., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1908 Glen, James F., Tampa, Fla.  
 1907 Glenn, Garrard, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Glenn, Horace H., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1917 Glenn, J. Frazier, Asheville, N. C.  
 1922 Glenn, William L., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Glennon, Edward T., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Glesner, James Graham, York, Penn.  
 1917 Glidewell, P. W., Reidsville, N. C.  
 1913 Gloag, Ralph W., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Glover, David L., Mifflinburg, Penn.  
 1904 Glynn, Martin H., Albany, N. Y.  
 1921 Gnagey, U. D., Port Townsend, Wash.  
 1922 Goble, Fred J., Santa Maria, Cal.  
 1914 Godard, Porter B., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1908 Godbey, E. W., Decatur, Ala.  
 1922 Godbold, N. D., Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1912 Goddard, Edwin C., Ann Arbor, Mich.  
 1921 Goddard, Leonard S., Albany, P. I.  
 1921 Godehn, Paul M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Godfrey, Walter E., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Godman, Elwood G., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Goebel, Herman P., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 Goen, U. S., El Paso, Texas.  
 1912 Goepel, C. P., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Goer, R., Devils Lake, N. D.  
 1911 Goetchius, Henry R., Columbus, Ga.  
 1921 Goetz, Jacob H., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Goetz, Norman S., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Goff, Guy D., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Goff, W. D., Arcadia, La.  
 1912 Goggins, Bernard R., Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.  
 1921 Goldel, Harry A., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Gold, Frank M., Flagstaff, Ariz.  
 1921 Gold, William A., Lockport, N. Y.  
 1911 Goldberg, Abraham, New Orleans, La.  
 1922 Goldberg, John J., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Goldberg, Samuel J., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Golde, Joseph A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Goldenberg, Charles, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Goldfarb, David E., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Goldfarb, Philip, New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Goldie, J. H., Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Goldin, Gullie B., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Goldman, Charles, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Goldman, Frank, Lowell, Mass.  
 1913 Goldman, Harry R., Marinette, Wis.  
 1911 Goldman, Julius, New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Goldman, Mayer C., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Goldman, Robert P., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1908 Goldman, Samuel P., New York, N. Y.  
 1906 Goldsborough, T. Alan, Denton, Md.  
 1922 Goldsborough, W. Laird, Greensboro, Md.  
 1913 Goldsmith, Aaron, Easton, Pa.  
 1921 Goldsmith, Alva W., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 Goldsmith, Charles D., Sac City, Iowa.



## ELECTED

- 1916 Goldsmith, David, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1916 Goldsmith, Irving L., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.  
 1914 Goldsmith, Karl, Pierre, S. D.  
 1921 Goldstein, Barnett H., Portland, Oreg.  
 1921 Goldstein, Elias, Shreveport, La.  
 1914 Goldstein, Jonah J., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Goldston, Morris J., New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Golterman, Guy, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Goltz, Carlos W., Sioux City, Iowa.  
 1922 Gonzalez, Antonio C., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Good, Clark, Van Wert, Ohio.  
 1921 Good, D. Saylor, Roanoke, Va.  
 1922 Good, Paul F., Lincoln, Neb.  
 1911 Goodale, Francis G., Boston, Mass.  
 1920 Goodbar, Alvan J., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 Goodell, O. J., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Goodfellow, Aubrey Z., Fitchburg, Mass.  
 1913 Goodfellow, Hugh, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1911 Goodhue, Isaac W., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Goodhue, L. Cushing, Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Goodlett, Nicholas M., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Goodman, Abraham, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Goodman, Booth B., Lovelock, Nev.  
 1921 Goodman, Charles, Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Goodman, Leon, Lynchburg, Va.  
 1922 Goodman, Louis E., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1916 Goodman, Mark D., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Goodman, Max P., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1922 Goodman, W. U., Fairfield, Cal.  
 1915 Goodnow, Frank J., Baltimore, Md.  
 1913 Goodrich, Ben, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1913 Goodrich, Chauncey S., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Goodrich, Cyrus J., Battle Creek, Mich.  
 1922 Goodrich, Herbert F., Iowa City, Iowa.  
 1913 Goodrich, James E., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1921 Goodrick, Arthur, Antigo, Wis.  
 1920 Goodson, Walter C., Macon, Mo.  
 1911 Goodspeed, Alex McLellan, New Bedford, Mass.  
 1921 Goodspeed, C. T. B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Goodspeed, Richard Cecil, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1917 Goodwin, Clarence N., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Goodwin, Godfrey G., Casbridge, Minn.  
 1922 Goodwin, Henry P., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1920 Goodwin, James E., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1917 Goodwin, John M., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1911 Goodwin, Robert E., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Goodwin, W. N., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1912 Goodyear, A. F., Watseka, Ill.  
 1909 Goodykoontz, Wells, Williamson, W. Va.  
 1913 Gordon, Armistead C., Staunton, Va.  
 1921 Gordon, Bernard, New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Gordon, Clifton DeWitt, Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Gordon, Ernest O., Plattsburg, N. Y.  
 1920 Gordon, Francis A., Elizabeth, N. J.

## ELECTED

- 1914 Gordon, George B., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1912 Gordon, George H., La Crosse, Wis.  
 1907 Gordon, Gordon, New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Gordon, Gurdon W., Springfield, Mass.  
 1922 Gordon, Hugh, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Gordon, Hugh T., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Gordon, J. H., Tacoma, Wash.  
 1913 Gordon, James Gay, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1913 Gordon, James H., McAlester, Okla.  
 1919 Gordon, James W., Richmond, Va.  
 1916 Gordon, John W., Barre, Vt.  
 1922 Gordon, Joseph B., San Mateo, Cal.  
 1908 Gordon, Maurice K., Madisonville, Ky.  
 1912 Gordon, Peyton, Washington, D. C.  
 1919 Gordon, Q. A., Mercer, Pa.  
 1916 Gordon, R. G., Louisville, Ky.  
 1912 Gordon, W. D., Beaumont, Texas.  
 1921 Gordon, William S., New York, N. Y.  
 1902 Gordon, William W., Savannah, Ga.  
 1921 Gore, Thomas P., Washington, D. C.  
 1920 Gore, Victor M., Benton Harbor, Mich.  
 1916 Gorham, Sidney S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1908 Gorham, William H., Seattle, Wash.  
 1921 Gorman, George E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Gorrill, William H., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1914 Gorter, James P., Baltimore, Md.  
 1908 Gose, M. F., Pomeroy, Wash.  
 1908 Gose, T. P., Walla Walla, Wash.  
 1913 Gosnell, Frank, Baltimore, Md.  
 1911 Goss, Melvin C., Boulder, Colo.  
 1911 Gossett, Alfred N., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1920 Gotnals, Charles P., Muskogee, Okla.  
 1912 Gotthold, Arthur F., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Gottlieb, H. N., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Goudy, Frank B., Denver, Colo.  
 1912 Goudy, Frank C., Denver, Colo.  
 1912 Gough, Aurelian Bruce, Montpelier, Idaho.  
 1922 Gough, John F., Jersey City, N. J.  
 1914 Gould, Charles D., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1922 Gould, Charles W., Milford, Mass.  
 1922 Gould, G. H., Santa Barbara, Cal.  
 1914 Gould, Louis K., Bridgeport, Conn.  
 1922 Gould, T. O., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1889 Goulder, Harvey D., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1919 Goulston, Edward S., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Gourley, Chester, Beattyville, Ky.  
 1914 Gourley, William B., Paterson, N. J.  
 1901 Gove, Frank E., Denver, Colo.  
 1922 Govern, Hugh, Jr., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Govert, William H., Quincy, Ill.  
 1921 Gowdy, R. L., Xenia, Ohio.  
 1921 Gower, Eben B., Kankakee, Ill.  
 1916 Grabill, Ethelbert V., Boston, Mass.  
 1916 Grace, John D., New Orleans, La.  
 1912 Grady, Daniel H., Portage, Wis.  
 1921 Grady, Thomas E., Yakima, Wash.  
 1917 Graham, A. W., Oxford, N. C.

## ELECTED

1913 Graham, Arthur B., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Graham, Byron U., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Graham, E. G., Jefferson, Iowa  
 1920 Graham, Fred J., Ellendale, N. D.  
 1903 Graham, George S., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1916 Graham, James M., Springfield, Ill.  
 1921 Graham, John T., Huntington, W. Va.  
 1921 Graham, Robert F., Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 1921 Graham, Samuel Cecil, Tazewell, Va.  
 1913 Graham, Samuel J., Washington, D. C.  
 1918 Graham, Warner A., Bellows Falls, Vt.  
 1922 Graham, William S., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Grainger, Kyle Z., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Gramling, John C., Miami, Fla.  
 1921 Grams, Walter E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Gran, Victor H., Duluth, Minn.  
 1910 Granberry, William L., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1921 Grange, William J., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Granger, Alexis L., Kankakee, Ill.  
 1919 Granger, George W., Rochester, Minn.  
 1913 Granger, Percival H., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1919 Grant, Alexander G., Boston, Mass.  
 1917 Grant, George R., Boston, Mass.  
 1920 Grant, James B., Denver, Colo.  
 1904 Grant, Lee W., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1906 Grant, Richard F., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1922 Grant, Robert, Boston, Mass.  
 1911 Grant, Walter B., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Grant, William, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Grant, William Bullitt, New Orleans, La.  
 1913 Grant, William W., Jr., Denver, Colo.  
 1922 Gras, Francisco Soto, San Juan, P. R.  
 1921 Grason, C. G., Towson, Md.  
 1921 Grassham, Charles O., Paducah, Ky.  
 1913 Graustein, Archibald R., Boston, Mass.  
 1920 Gravely, Joseph J., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1909 Graves, Henry B., Detroit, Mich.  
 1917 Graves, Ireland, Austin, Texas.  
 1916 Graves, O. A., Hope, Arkansas.  
 1916 Graves, W. R., Prairie du Chien, Wis.  
 1908 Graves, Will G., Spokane, Wash.  
 1921 Graves, Wm. C., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Graves, William G., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1914 Gray, Andrew C., Wilmington, Del.  
 1922 Gray, Ben F., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Gray, Charles A., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Gray, Charles R., Pawhuska, Okla.  
 1921 Gray, Clifton W., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1921 Gray, Frank D., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1884 Gray, George, Wilmington, Del.  
 1919 Gray, Gordon, San Diego, Cal.  
 1911 Gray, Henry G., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Gray, J. Lyman, Springfield, Mass.  
 1906 Gray, James C., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1914 Gray, John B., Prince Frederick, Md.  
 1916 Gray, Morris, Boston, Mass.  
 1916 Gray, Roland, Boston, Mass.

## ELECTED

1908 Gray, Roscoe S., Alameda, Cal.  
 1922 Gray, W. H., Libby, Mont.  
 1914 Gray, William A., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1909 Gray, William J., Detroit, Mich.  
 1912 Graydon, Joseph S., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1919 Graydon, Thomas J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1910 Grayson, D. L., Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 1918 Grayson, David A., Huntsville, Ala.  
 1920 Grece, Edward S., Detroit, Mich.  
 1908 Greeley, Louis M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1902 Greeley, William B., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Green, Addison L., Holyoke, Mass.  
 1921 Green, O. F., Ada, Okla.  
 1918 Green, David Edward, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1922 Green, Edward Henry, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Green, Ernest A., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1914 Green, Ernest L., Media, Pa.  
 1922 Green, Franklin J., Greeley, Colo.  
 1921 Green, Fred W., Guthrie, Okla.  
 1907 Green, Frederick, Urbana, Ill.  
 1914 Green, Garner Wynn, Jackson, Miss.  
 1914 Green, George C., Weldon, N. C.  
 1913 Green, George M., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1913 Green, George S., Reno, Nev.  
 1918 Green, Grafton, Nashville, Tenn.  
 1914 Green, Henry I., Urbana, Ill.  
 1916 Green, James F., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1914 Green, John F., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1920 Green, John Raeburn, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1910 Green, John W., Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1922 Green, Joseph F., Oremington, Neb.  
 1921 Green, Louis L., Boston, Mass.  
 1912 Green, Marcellus, Jackson, Miss.  
 1920 Green, Maurice D., Muskogee, Okla.  
 1922 Green, Sherwood, Madera, Cal.  
 1914 Green, Theodore Francis, Providence, R. I.  
 1922 Green, Thomas A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1917 Green, Thomas J., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.  
 1922 Green, William C., Fargo, N. D.  
 1922 Green, William W., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Greenacre, Alice, Chicago, Ill.  
 1908 Greenacre, Isaiah T., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Greenbaum, Edward S., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Greenbaum, Leon E., Baltimore, Md.  
 1913 Greenbaum, Samuel, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Greenbaum, W. E., Hilo, P. I.  
 1922 Greenberg, Charles, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1914 Greenberger, N. M., Akron, Ohio.  
 1922 Greene, A. Crawford, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Greene, Frederick L., Greenfield, Mass.  
 1911 Greene, Gardiner, Norwich, Conn.  
 1912 Greene, George E., Hoosick Falls, N. Y.  
 1913 Greene, George W., Woonsocket, R. I.  
 1921 Greene, J. Kent, Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Greene, Philip F., Lincoln, Nebr.

## ELECTED

- 1917 Greene, Richard T., New York, N. Y.  
 1901 Greene, Robert J., Lincoln, Nebr.  
 1921 Greene, Thomas E., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1911 Greene, Warren E., Duluth, Minn.  
 1921 Greenebaum, Harry G., Pontiac, Ill.  
 1921 Greenfield, Arthur D., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Greenfield, N. R., Rawlins, Wyo.  
 1920 Greenlee, C. F., Brinkley, Ark.  
 1921 Greenlimb, Peter E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Greenman, Jesse E., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1913 Greenough, William, New York, N. Y.  
 1905 Greenough, William B., Providence, R. I.  
 1907 Greensfelder, Bernard, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1911 Greenwell, W. A., Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1913 Greenwood, Albert G., Palestine, Texas.  
 1922 Greenwood, Charles F., Dallas, Texas.  
 1922 Greenwood, Harlow V., Vallejo, Cal.  
 1922 Greenwood, James A., New Castle, Wyo.  
 1920 Greenwood, Thomas B., Austin, Tex.  
 1912 Greer, D. Edward, Houston, Texas.  
 1922 Greer, George L., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1917 Greer, Jackson, Whiteville, N. C.  
 1915 Greer, Paul E., Hermosa Beach, Cal.  
 1921 Greever, James E., Logan, W. Va.  
 1921 Greever, Paul R., Cody, Wyo.  
 1913 Greevy, Thomas H., Altoona, Pa.  
 1922 Grefenius, A. F., Valley City, N. D.  
 1901 Gregg, Frank E., Denver, Colo.  
 1891 Gregg, Maurice, Baltimore, Md.  
 1921 Gregg, Paul M., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Gregg, William P., Port Jervis, N. Y.  
 1922 Gregg, Will R., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Gregory, Alfred, New York, N. Y.  
 1899 Gregory, Charles Noble, Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Gregory, H. D., Oroville, Cal.  
 1920 Gregory, Harry K., New Castle, Pa.  
 1907 Gregory, Henry E., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Gregory, James P., Louisville, Ky.  
 1919 Gregory, John J., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1922 Gregory, T. T. O., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1918 Gregory, Tappan, Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Gregory, Thomas W. (Austin, Texas), Washington, D. C.  
 1915 Gregory, Walter H., Yuma, Ariz.  
 1912 Gregory, Warren, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Gregory, William Voria, Louisville, Ky.  
 1904 Gresham, Otto, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Gresham, Robert J., Ashland, Miss.  
 1907 Greve, Charles Theodore, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1917 Grice, Horace C., Newark, N. J.  
 1919 Grice, Warren, Macon, Ga.  
 1920 Gridley, Bert L., Kahoka, Mo.  
 1916 Gridley, Ernest C., San Bernardino, Cal.  
 1906 Gridley, Martin M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Grier, F. Barron, Greenwood, S. C.

## ELECTED

- 1920 Grier, Robert C., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1917 Griffin, Anthony J., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Griffin, Charles L., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Griffin, Edward G., Albany, N. Y.  
 1914 Griffin, Everett Paul, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1917 Griffin, John W., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Griffin, Joseph H., Butte, Mont.  
 1920 Griffin, Marion Scudder, Memphis, Tenn.  
 1922 Griffin, P. H., Modesto, Cal.  
 1922 Griffin, Roscoe W., Vallejo, Cal.  
 1919 Griffin, Sam S., Boise, Idaho.  
 1922 Griffin, Van C., Seattle, Wash.  
 1913 Griffin, William H., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Griffin, William J., Detroit, Mich.  
 1918 Griffith, Barton, Columbus, Ohio.  
 1921 Griffith, Edward, Manchester, Vt.  
 1913 Griffith, Franklin T., Portland, Oregon.  
 1914 Griffith, John Cuyler, Chula Vista, Cal.  
 1898 Griffith, Warren G., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Griffith, William G., Santa Barbara, Cal.  
 1922 Griffiths, Farnham P., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Griffiths, Henry H., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1921 Griggs, Clarence, Ottawa, Ill.  
 1919 Griggs, Edward M., Streator, Ill.  
 1908 Griggs, Herbert S., Tacoma, Wash.  
 1895 Griggs, John W., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Grigsby, Bruce L., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1920 Grigsby, Fenton Earl, Portland, Ore.  
 1921 Grigsby, Sioux K., Sioux Falls, S. D.  
 1916 Grilk, Charles, Davenport, Iowa.  
 1916 Grime, George, Fall River, Mass.  
 1916 Grimes, James W., Boston, Mass.  
 1919 Grimes, Joseph W., Providence, R. I.  
 1922 Grimes, Junius D., Washington, D. C.  
 1920 Grimm, A. C., Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1913 Grimm, J. Hugo, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Grimm, J. M., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
 1921 Grimson, G., Langdon, N. D.  
 1917 Grinstead, O. King, Billings, Mont.  
 1922 Grindle, Harvey David, Lima, Ohio.  
 1901 Grinnan, Daniel, Richmond, Va.  
 1907 Grinnell, Frank W., Boston, Mass.  
 1915 Grinstead, Elmer E., Pawhuska, Okla.  
 1921 Grismore, Grover O., Ann Arbor, Mich.  
 1919 Griswold Merrill, Boston, Mass.  
 1920 Griswold, N. O., Greenville, Mich.  
 1921 Groene, John F., Daly City, Cal.  
 1921 Groeneveld, John A., Butte, Mont.  
 1911 Groesbeck, Alex. J., Detroit, Mich.  
 1919 Grollman, Louis, Chicago, Ill.  
 1917 Groman, Clinton A., Allentown, Pa.  
 1921 Grommon, Wilbur D., Hillsdale, Mich.  
 1922 Groner, D. Lawrence, Norfolk, Va.  
 1922 Groner, Powell O., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Groot, George A., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1920 Grose, Percy W., Detroit, Mich.  
 1917 Gross, Charles E., Hartford, Conn.

## ELECTED

1913 Gross, Charles Welles, Hartford, Conn.  
 1922 Gross, Fred L., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1913 Gross, Joseph, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Gross, Josiah, New Orleans, La.  
 1913 Gross, Paul, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Grossberg, Jacob G., Chicago, Ill.  
 1908 Grosscup, Benjamin S., Seattle, Wash.  
 1917 Grossman, Charles, New York, N. Y.  
 1904 Grossman, Emanuel M., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1919 Grossman, Marc Justin, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1916 Grossman, Mary B., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1911 Grossman, Moses H., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Grossman, William, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Grossmann, Isador, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1913 Grout, Aaron H., Newport, Vt.  
 1921 Grover, Mortimer O., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Groves, William F., Elizabeth, N. J.  
 1901 Grozier, Joshua, Denver, Colo.  
 1913 Grus, Edward T., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Grubb, Paul N., Janesville, Wis.  
 1914 Grubb, William L., Birmingham, Ala.  
 1919 Grubbs, Charles D., Mt. Sterling, Ky.  
 1897 Grubbs, Charles S., Louisville, Ky.  
 1921 Grubbs, Wm. Clyde, Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 1921 Gruber, Adolph A., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Gruber, D. M., Steubenville, Ohio.  
 1921 Gruenberg, George J., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Gubernator, E. S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Gudger, Vonno L., Asheville, N. C.  
 1922 Guelich, Paul, Burlington, Iowa.  
 1918 Guerin, Mark E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Guérine, Guy O., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Guernsey, C. A., Fostoria, Ohio.  
 1922 Guernsey, Louis G., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1899 Guernsey, Nathaniel T., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Guerra, Miguel, San Juan, P. R.  
 1918 Guerry, Homer, Washington, D. C.  
 1919 Guerry, J. B., Montezuma, Ga.  
 1912 Guesmer, Arnold L., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1921 Guest, Lee, Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1913 Guggenheimer, Chas. S., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Guigon, A. B., Richmond, Va.  
 1921 Guild, Clark J., Yerington, Nev.  
 1921 Guild, Horace, Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Guilfoyle, Francis P., Waterbury, Conn.  
 1921 Guillema, John R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Guinan, James J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Guion, Owen H., New Bern, N. C.  
 1921 Guion, Walter, New Orleans, La.  
 1916 Guitar, A. Leonard, St. Joseph, Mo.  
 1922 Guiterman, Milton S., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Guleke, J. O., Amarillo, Tex.  
 1912 Gulick, Archibald A., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Gullett, Noah, Springfield, Ill.  
 1921 Gumbart, William B., New Haven, Conn.

## ELECTED

1914 Gumbes, Francis Macomb, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Gumble, Henry, Columbus, Ohio.  
 1917 Gummey, Charles F., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Gumpert, Emil, Stockton, Cal.  
 1921 Gundlach, S. S., Wallace, Idaho.  
 1921 Gung'l, John O., Willcox, Ariz.  
 1915 Gunn, Milton S., Helena, Montana.  
 1921 Gunnell, J. M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Gunnison, William T., Rochester, N. H.  
 1914 Gunter, B. T., Accomac, Va.  
 1898 Gunter, Julius C., Denver, Colo.  
 1906 Gurley, William F., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1912 Gurley, William W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Gurlitz, Augustus T., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Gustin, Frank J., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1921 Guthrie, George B., Portland, Oreg.  
 1914 Guthrie, J. B., Indianola, Miss.  
 1922 Guthrie, Stanley W., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1912 Guthrie, Thomas C., Charlotte, N. C.  
 1921 Guthrie, Thomas J., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1914 Guthrie, Walter J., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1898 Guthrie, William D., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Guy, Arthur P., Oakes, N. D.  
 1913 Guy, Charles L., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Guy, Walter B., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Gwinn, L. E., Covington, Tenn.  
 1922 Gyles, Herbert Edgar, Aiken, S. C.  
 1921 Haas, Edward K., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 1913 Haas, Joseph R., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1919 Haas, Leonard, Atlanta, Ga.  
 1922 Haas, Walter Francis, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Haber, Joseph, Jr., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1919 Hack, Fred C., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Hack, Oren Stephen, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1913 Hacker, Nicholas W., Pasadena, Cal.  
 1922 Hackett, O. Nelson, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1911 Hackett, Chauncey, Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Hackett, Frank D., N. Wilkesboro, N. C.  
 1921 Hackett, Raymond E., Stamford, Conn.  
 1922 Hackett, Richard N., N. Wilkesboro, N. C.  
 1922 Hackman, Franklin O., Seattle, Wash.  
 1916 Hackney, Thomas, Kansas City, Mo.  
 1897 Hadden, Alex., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1917 Haddow, Winfred G., Ellsworth, Wis.  
 1908 Hadley, A. M., Bellingham, Wash.  
 1922 Hadley, Edgar S., Seattle, Wash.  
 1911 Hadley, Eugene J., Boston, Mass.  
 1905 Hadley, Herbert S., Boulder, Colo.  
 1908 Hadley, Hiram E., Seattle, Wash.  
 1908 Hadley, Lin H., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Hadsell, D., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1914 Haeseler, Harry H., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1904 Haff, Delbert J., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1919 Haft, Charles M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1907 Haga, Oliver O., Boise, Idaho.  
 1908 Hagan, Henry M., Chicago, Ill.

## ELECTED

1920 Hagan, Horace H., Tulsa, Okla.  
 1921 Hagan, Robert E., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Hagans, Samuel L., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 Hageman, F. P., Waverly, Iowa.  
 1913 Hager, John F., Ashland, Ky.  
 1889 Hagerman, Frank, Kansas City, Mo.  
 1904 Hagerman, James, Jr., Washington, D. C.  
 1906 Hagerman, Lee W., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1918 Hagerty, Alfred G., Washington, D. C.  
 1918 Haggerson, Fred H., New York, N. Y.  
 1906 Hagood, Benjamin A., Charleston, S. C.  
 1918 Hague, Joseph T., Elizabeth, N. J.  
 1914 Hahlo, Louis H., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Hahn, Edgar A., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1922 Hahn, Edwin F., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1916 Haid, Edward A., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1920 Haid, Erwin O., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1917 Haid, George F., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1913 Haig, Alfred R., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Haight, A. L., Fallon, Nev.  
 1919 Haight, George I., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Haight, James A., Seattle, Wash.  
 1914 Haight, Thomas G., Jersey City, N. J.  
 1921 Haight, William H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Haile, Elmer R., Towson, Md.  
 1914 Hainen, Frank E., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1901 Hainer, Eugene J., Lincoln, Nebr.  
 1913 Haines, A., San Diego, Cal.  
 1912 Haines, Charles H., Denver, Colo.  
 1911 Haines, Frank D., Portland, Conn.  
 1922 Haines, Martin L., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1914 Haines, W. A., Troy, Ohio.  
 1891 Hale, Clarence, Portland, Maine.  
 1921 Hale, Eugene, Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1919 Hale, Fletcher, Laconia, N. H.  
 1907 Hale, Frederick, Washington, D. C.  
 1913 Hale, Ledyard P., Canton, N. Y.  
 1904 Hale, Richard W., Boston, Mass.  
 1919 Hale, Robert, Portland, Me.  
 1915 Hale, Theodore, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Hale, W. B., Rogersville, Tenn.  
 1914 Hale, William B., Rochester, N. Y.  
 1922 Hale, William B., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1921 Hale, William Brown, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Hale, William G., Eugene, Ore.  
 1919 Haley, D. Greenwood, Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1920 Haley, J. H., Bowling Green, Mo.  
 1921 Haley, L. B., Birmingham, Ala.  
 1921 Haley, L. J., Birmingham, Ala.  
 1914 Halfhill, James W., Lima, Ohio.  
 1916 Hall, Alfred S., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Hall, Arthur R., Danville, Ill.  
 1922 Hall, Chaffee E., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1920 Hall, Channing M., Williamsburgh, Va.  
 1919 Hall, Charles H., Macon, Ga.  
 1921 Hall, Charles J., Dayton, Ohio.  
 1920 Hall, Clare J., Grand Rapids, Mich.

## ELECTED

1912 Hall, Claud D., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1916 Hall, Connor, Huntington, W. Va.  
 1911 Hall, Damon E., Boston, Mass.  
 1916 Hall, David F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Hall, F. Rockwood, Boston, Mass.  
 1917 Hall, Fitzgerald, Nashville, Tenn.  
 1922 Hall, Frank, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1911 Hall, Frank B., Worcester, Mass.  
 1906 Hall, Frank M., Lincoln, Nebr.  
 1920 Hall, Fred S., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1920 Hall, Frederick M., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1911 Hall, Frederick S., Taunton, Mass.  
 1922 Hall, Frederick W., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1917 Hall, George E., New Haven, Conn.  
 1917 Hall, Harvey T., Roanoke, Va.  
 1913 Hall, Henry A. L., New Haven, Conn.  
 1901 Hall, Henry C., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Hall, Henry T., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Hall, Homer, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 Hall, James A., Watsonville, Cal.  
 1903 Hall, James P., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Hall, Joseph F., Richmond, Va.  
 1922 Hall, Louis H., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Hall, Martin T., Boston, Mass.  
 1897 Hall, Matthew A., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1919 Hall, Philo, Brookings, S. D.  
 1921 Hall, Pierson M., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1920 Hall, Robert W., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Hall, Ross C., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Hall, Roy F., Rockford, Ill.  
 1921 Hall, Rufus B., Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1913 Hall, Sidney, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Hall, Thomas O., Temple, Tex.  
 1921 Hall, Walter A., New York, N. Y.  
 1896 Hall, William M., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1914 Hall, William M., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1919 Hall, William S., Boston, Mass.  
 1918 Hall, Willis B., Portland, Me.  
 1906 Hallam, Oscar, St. Paul, Minn.  
 1914 Haller, Charles W., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1922 Haller, Louis P., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Halligan, P. R., Lincoln, Neb.  
 1913 Hallman, E. L., Norristown, Pa.  
 1920 Hallock, Blaine, Baker, Ore.  
 1917 Hallock, Charles P., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Halloran, James Ambrose, Boston, Mass.  
 1911 Hallowell, J. Mott, Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Halsey, Don P., Lynchburg, Va.  
 1912 Halsey, Lawrence W., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1915 Halsted, A. S., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1915 Halverson, George, Ogden, Utah.  
 1922 Ham, A. W., Las Vegas, Nev.  
 1914 Haman, B. Howard, Baltimore, Md.  
 1921 Haman, Thomas L., Pittsboro, Miss.  
 1921 Hamblen, Grace, New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Hamblen, Laurence R., Spokane, Wash.  
 1922 Hamblin, Fred L., Riverside, Cal.  
 1922 Hambly, F. J., San Jose, Cal.

## ELECTED

- 1922 Hambrecht, O. F., Iowa City, Iowa.  
 1916 Hambrecht, George P., Madison, Wis.  
 1921 Hamby, Randolph P., Prescott, Ark.  
 1918 Hamel, Henry O., Biddeford, Me.  
 1922 Hamel, Ottomar, Washington, D. C.  
 1914 Hamer, R. M., Emporia, Kansas.  
 1921 Hamersley, Andrew S., New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Hamill, Chalmers M., Akron, Ohio.  
 1911 Hamill, Charles H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Hamill, James L., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1916 Hamilton, Burritt, Battle Creek, Mich.  
 1922 Hamilton, Charles S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Hamilton, Clay, Topeka, Kan.  
 1915 Hamilton, Dexter, Dallas, Texas.  
 1919 Hamilton, E. Bentley, Peoria, Ill.  
 1914 Hamilton, Francis E., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Hamilton, Francis M., Lebanon, Ohio.  
 1921 Hamilton, Frank P., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1883 Hamilton, George E., Washington, D. C.  
 1911 Hamilton, Henry A., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1914 Hamilton, Henry DeWitt, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Hamilton, Herman L., Egg Harbor City, N. J.  
 1920 Hamilton, Humphrey B., Carrizosa, N. M.  
 1914 Hamilton, Peter J., San Juan, P. R.  
 1921 Hamilton, R. L., Beloit, Kan.  
 1922 Hamilton, Robert Gray, New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Hamilton, Robert R., San Diego, Cal.  
 1922 Hamilton, Rolland J., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Hamilton, W. Howard, Baltimore, Md.  
 1917 Hamilton, William B., Dallas, Texas.  
 1912 Hamilton, Wm. Scott, Fort Madison, Iowa.  
 1921 Hamiter, J. H., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1906 Hamlin, Clarence Clark, Colorado Springs, Colo.  
 1896 Hamlin, Hannibal E., Ellsworth, Maine.  
 1916 Hamlin, O. T., Springfield, Mo.  
 1922 Hamm, L. S., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Hammel, John C., Fresno, Cal.  
 1921 Hammel, Samuel B., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1916 Hammer, E. J., Hillsboro, Wis.  
 1920 Hammer, Ernest E. L., New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Hammer, O. W., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1914 Hammerly, Harry, Chickasha, Okla.  
 1912 Hammersley, Charles E., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1921 Hammett, H. L., New Orleans, La.  
 1913 Hammett, W. George, Hawley, Minn.  
 1922 Hammock, H. G., Dermott, Ark.  
 1922 Hammon, Percy V., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Hammond, Arthur B., New Orleans, La.  
 1921 Hammond, H. W., Columbiana, Ohio.  
 1920 Hammond, Henry B., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Hammond, James, Trenton, N. J.  
 1909 Hammond, Theodore A., Atlanta, Ga.

## ELECTED

- 1922 Hammond, William, Oregon City, Ore.  
 1914 Hampeon, Alred A., Portland, Oregon.  
 1910 Hampton, Hilton S., Tampa, Fla.  
 1910 Hampton, William Wade, Gainesville, Fla.  
 1919 Hampton, William Wade, Jr., Gainesville, Fla.  
 1921 Hamrick, Fred D., Rutherfordton, N. C.  
 1907 Hanan, John W., Lagrange, Ind.  
 1914 Hanavan, George B., Long Island City, N. Y.  
 1921 Hanby, Albert T., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1920 Hanchett, John O., Valley City, N. D.  
 1911 Hancock, W. Scott, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1914 Hand, Augustus N., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Hand, Elbert B., Racine, Wis.  
 1913 Hand, Learned, New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Hand, Morgan, Cape May Court House, N. J.  
 1921 Hand, P. Sidney, Camden, N. Y.  
 1922 Handel, George F., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Handlan, J. Bernard, Wheeling, W. Va.  
 1910 Handly, Avery, Nashville, Tenn.  
 1921 Handy James S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Handy, Sherman T., Lansing, Mich.  
 1921 Haney, Elbridge, Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Hanea, P. Frank, Winston-Salem, N. C.  
 1908 Hanford, Cornelius H., Seattle, Wash.  
 1904 Hanford, Solomon, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Hanify, Edward F., Fall River, Mass.  
 1916 Hanitch, Louis, Superior, Wis.  
 1921 Hanley, Henry L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Hanley, James M., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1906 Hanley, Martin F., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1921 Hanley, Stewart, Detroit, Mich.  
 1922 Hanlon, Charles F., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Hanlon, Daniel E., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Hanlon, Edward K., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Hanna, Byron, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1920 Hanna, Charles T., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1912 Hanna, Richard H., Albuquerque, N. M.  
 1912 Hannah, Thomas C., Hattiesburg, Miss.  
 1922 Hannan, George O., Olympia, Wash.  
 1922 Hannan, George F., Seattle, Wash.  
 1911 Hannan, Timothy J., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1907 Hannigan, John E., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Hannon, J. Vincent, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Hannon, John P., Portland, Oreg.  
 1913 Hannon, Joseph E., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Hannum, Clarence S., Richmond, Cal.  
 1913 Hansbrough, G. F., Blackfoot, Idaho.  
 1919 Hansen, Otto S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Hanson, Clarence M., Fort Dodge, Iowa.  
 1919 Hanson, Fernald L., Fall River, Mass.  
 1919 Hanson, Walter H., Wallace, Idaho.  
 1911 Hanten, John B., Watertown, S. D.  
 1919 Hapeman, W. T., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Harawitz, Abraham, New York, N. Y.



## ELECTED

1922 Harber, Clinton E., Sacramento, Cal.  
 1921 Harbison, Clinton M., Lexington, Ky.  
 1913 Harby, Marx E., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Hardage, Joe, Arkadelphia, Ark.  
 1922 Harden, Clarence, San Diego, Cal.  
 1916 Hardgrove, J. Gilbert, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1922 Hardie, Thornton, El Paso, Texas.  
 1921 Hardin, O. E., Leesville, La.  
 1919 Hardin, G. C., Fort Smith, Ark.  
 1921 Hardin, J. Fair, Shreveport, La.  
 1900 Hardin, John R., Newark, N. J.  
 1908 Harding, Charles F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Harding, Charles F., Jr., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Harding, Edward, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Harding, F. C., Greenville, N. C.  
 1922 Harding, Julia A., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1922 Harding, R. T., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1914 Harding, W. L. (Des Moines), Sioux City, Iowa.  
 1913 Hardon, Henry W., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Hardy, A. J., Ardmore, Okla.  
 1919 Hardy, Carlos S., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1916 Hardy, Charles A., Eugene, Oregon.  
 1911 Hardy, Charles J., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Hardy, Ernest W., Portland, Oreg.  
 1914 Hardy, Leslie C., Nogales, Arizona.  
 1921 Hardy, R. D., Dallas, Texas.  
 1921 Hardy, Rex, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Hardy, Robert C., Chicago, Ill.  
 1917 Hardy, Summers, Tulsa, Okla.  
 1921 Hare, Georgia, Groton, N. Y.  
 1907 Hare, Montgomery, New York, N. Y.  
 1900 Hargest, William M., Harrisburg, Pa.  
 1921 Hargitt, Robert P., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1920 Hargrett, Haines H., Tifton, Ga.  
 1913 Harkins, George W., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1915 Harkins, Thomas J., Asheville, N. C.  
 1896 Harkness, James H., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1921 Harkness, Frank E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Harlan, Carroll W., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1894 Harlan, Henry D., Baltimore, Md.  
 1913 Harlan, John Maynard, Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Harlan, Thos. B., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1914 Harlan, Walter S., Hamilton, Ohio.  
 1921 Harlan, William H., Bel Air, Md.  
 1896 Harley, Charles F., Baltimore, Md.  
 1913 Harley, Herbert, Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Harley, J. Emile, Barnwell, S. C.  
 1911 Harlow, Leo P., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Harman, Harry De Jersey, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Harman, James W., Tazewell, Va.  
 1922 Harman, John Newton, Jr., Welch, W. Va.  
 1914 Harman, Thomas H., Pikeville, Ky.  
 1921 Harmer, Hugh M., New York, N. Y.  
 1927 Harmon, Charles N., Enid, Okla.  
 1896 Harmon, Judson, Cincinnati, Ohio.

## ELECTED

1921 Harmon, Roy Milton, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Harmon, U. E., Tacoma, Wash.  
 1922 Harnagel, George, Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1913 Harnsberger, George S., Harrisonburg, Va.  
 1912 Harnwell, Frederick W., Frederick, Md.  
 1911 Harper, Donald (Paris, France), New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Harper, Fred, Lynchburg, Va.  
 1922 Harper, H. C., Sioux City, Iowa.  
 1922 Harper, Harold, New York, N. Y.  
 1898 Harper, Jacob O., La Jolla, Cal.  
 1912 Harper, John F., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1913 Harper, Samuel A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Harr, William R., Washington, D. C.  
 1913 Harrell, John F., Live Oak, Fla.  
 1916 Harriman, Charles H., New Haven, Conn.  
 1896 Harriman, Edward A., Washington, D. C.  
 1913 Harrington, Howard S., London, E. C., England.  
 1921 Harrington, Leon W., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 1912 Harrington, N. R., Bowling Green, Ohio.  
 1921 Harrington, Patrick T., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Harrington, Wm. Watson, Dover, Del.  
 1907 Harris, Albert H., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Harris, Bernard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1915 Harris, Brown, Kansas City, Mo.  
 1914 Harris, D. O., Harriman, Tenn.  
 1916 Harris, David H., Fulton, Mo.  
 1922 Harris, E. M., Fresno, Cal.  
 1914 Harris, Edward, Rochester, N. Y.  
 1921 Harris, Elizabeth C., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Harris, Fred J., Sacramento, Cal.  
 1913 Harris, George B., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1914 Harris, George H., Rochester, N. Y.  
 1914 Harris, Henry B., Defiance, Ohio.  
 1915 Harris, Ira, Colorado Springs, Colo.  
 1919 Harris, J. B., Jackson, Miss.  
 1919 Harris, Joe S., Monticello, Ark.  
 1917 Harris, John B., Macon, Ga.  
 1922 Harris, John C., Dallas, Tex.  
 1913 Harris, John M., Scranton, Pa.  
 1914 Harris, John T., Harrisonburg, Va.  
 1922 Harris, Joseph, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Harris, M. B., Fresno, Cal.  
 1922 Harris, M. K., Fresno, Cal.  
 1919 Harris, Marvin, Little Rock, Ark.  
 1914 Harris, Maxwell S., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Harris, Paul P., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Harris, Peyton Randolph, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Harris, Ray M., San Diego, Cal.  
 1919 Harris, Reese H., Scranton, Pa.  
 1907 Harris, S. H., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1920 Harris, Samuel Lowe, Oklahoma City, Okla.



## ELECTED

- 1916 Harris, Samuel T., Boston, Mass.  
 1918 Harris, Sidney, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Harris, Thomas M., Lincoln, Ill.  
 1916 Harris, Vermillion, Wichita, Kana.  
 1915 Harris, Virgil McClure, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1920 Harris, W. C., Emporia, Kana.  
 1914 Harris, Walter A., Macon, Ga.  
 1914 Harris, William H., Toledo, Ohio.  
 1921 Harrison, Bruce, Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 1921 Harrison, C. Raleigh, Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1918 Harrison, Edward C., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Harrison, F. A., Williamstown, Ky.  
 1922 Harrison, G. N., Brownwood, Texas.  
 1916 Harrison, Harvey T., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1921 Harrison, J. Henry, Newark, N. J.  
 1922 Harrison, Julian O., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Harrison, Maurice E., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1908 Harrison, Randolph, Lynchburg, Va.  
 1916 Harrison, Richard O., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1911 Harrison, Robert L., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Harrison, Thomas W., Winchester, Va.  
 1922 Harrison, Z. B., Blytheville, Ark.  
 1901 Harrison, William B., Denver, Colo.  
 1912 Harrold, James P., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Harsh, George, Memphis, Tenn.  
 1914 Harsh, Griffith R., Birmingham, Ala.  
 1921 Harshman, J. Lloyd, Hagerstown, Md.  
 1921 Harshman, John Burnett, Dayton, Ohio.  
 1921 Hart, A. C., Hackensack, N. J.  
 1914 Hart, Charles A., Portland, Ore.  
 1911 Hart, Frank William, New Orleans, La.  
 1920 Hart, George, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1916 Hart, Henry C., Providence, R. I.  
 1922 Hart, Henry J., Bangor, Maine.  
 1922 Hart, John B., Seattle, Wash.  
 1921 Hart, John W., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1918 Hart, Louis E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1917 Hart, Merwin K., Utica, N. Y.  
 1916 Hart, Richard Huson, Denver, Colo.  
 1903 Hart, W. O., New Orleans, La.  
 1914 Hart, W. R., Iowa City, Iowa.  
 1918 Hart, William L., Alliance, Ohio.  
 1921 Harter, Henry W., Canton, Ohio.  
 1918 Hartfield, Joseph M., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Hartigan, Edward, Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Hartley, M. J., Xenia, Ohio.  
 1922 Hartley, Oscar B., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1906 Hartman, Charles S., Bozeman, Mont.  
 1914 Hartman, Francis M., Tucson, Arizona.  
 1918 Hartman, Galen C., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1921 Hartman, Gustave, New York, N. Y.  
 1908 Hartman, John P., Seattle, Wash.  
 1906 Hartman, W. S., Bozeman, Mont.  
 1906 Hartman, Wm. Laurence, Pueblo, Colo.  
 1921 Hartmann, Henry M., Trenton, N. J.  
 1916 Hartmann, Moses, St. Louis, Mo.

## ELECTED

- 1922 Hartpence, John Armitage, Jersey City, N. J.  
 1902 Hartridge, John E., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1922 Hartstein, Benjamin A., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Hartstein, Harry S., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Hartswick, Howard B., Clearfield, Penn.  
 1921 Hartwell, J. G., Lusk, Wyo.  
 1916 Hartzell, Charles, San Juan, Porto Rico.  
 1922 Hartzell, Ralph, Denver, Colo.  
 1911 Harvey, A. M., Topeka, Kansas.  
 1921 Harvey, Frank H., Akron, Ohio.  
 1921 Harvey, George Rogers, Manila, P. I.  
 1918 Harvey, Hubert M., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1922 Harvey, John J., Lowell, Mass.  
 1919 Harvey, John L., Waltham, Mass.  
 1920 Harvey, John N., Brattleboro, Vt.  
 1916 Harvey, Richard G., Racine, Wis.  
 1916 Harvey, Richard S., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Harvey, T. N., Bakersfield, Cal.  
 1912 Harvey, Thomas B., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Harvey, Wallace P., New York, N. Y.  
 1906 Harvison, William G., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1909 Harward, Frederic T., Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Harwood, Charles, New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Harwood, Cole L., Reno, Nevada.  
 1906 Harwood, E. N., Billings, Mont.  
 1921 Harwood, Edward E., Centreville, Mich.  
 1917 Harwood, Samuel N., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1916 Harzfeld, J. A., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1918 Hasbrouck, G. D. B., Kingston, N. Y.  
 1921 Hasche, Arthur H., Watertown, S. D.  
 1922 Haskell, Frank H., Portland, Me.  
 1919 Haskell, Harold C., Boston, Mass.  
 1911 Haskell, Reuben L., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1911 Haskin, Lincoln B., Hempstead, N. Y.  
 1911 Haskins, David Greene, Jr., Boston, Mass.  
 1920 Haskins, Earl W., La Junta, Colo.  
 1921 Haskins, S. M., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1919 Haslam, Charles Raymond, Providence, R. I.  
 1914 Haslam, Lewis S., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1913 Hastings, Allen J., Olean, N. Y.  
 1922 Hastings, Daniel O., Wilmington, Del.  
 1914 Hastings, George H., Crete, Nebr.  
 1918 Hastings, Gideon H., Winston-Salem, N. C.  
 1921 Hastings, Milton S., Washington, Ind.  
 1913 Hastings, Q. D., Franklin, Pa.  
 1901 Hastings, W. G., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1921 Hasty, L. A., Wichita, Kan.  
 1922 Haswell, Charles W., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1914 Haswell, John P., Jr., Louisville, Ky.  
 1922 Hatch, A. C., Heber City, Utah.  
 1907 Hatch, Edward W., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Hatch, Eugene H., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Hatch, Frank L., Springfield, Ill.  
 1909 Hatch, William B., Ypsilanti, Mich.

## ELECTED

1913 Hatfield, Henry R., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Hatfield, V. L., Sacramento, Cal.  
 1921 Hatton, James A., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Hatton, William D., Tonopah, Nev.  
 1921 Hauck, Henry G., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Hauer, Edward C., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1912 Haughwout, James Ard, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Hausberg, Ernest, Charles City, Iowa.  
 1913 Hause, J. Frank E., West Chester, Pa.  
 1920 Hausman, Albert E., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Haussermann, John W., New Richmond, Ohio.  
 1918 Hauxhurst, H. A., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1916 Havard, Charles H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Haven, Harold E., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Haven, Thomas E., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Haverty, John M., Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 1913 Haviland, Henry M., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Haviland, John, Jr., Phoenixville, Pa.  
 1918 Havner, Horace M., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1920 Haw, J. M., Charleston, Mo.  
 1916 Hawes, Harry B., Washington, D. C.  
 1910 Hawes, T. S., Bainbridge, Ga.  
 1921 Hawke, George S., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 Hawkins, Eugene A., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1913 Hawkins, Horace N., Denver, Colo.  
 1904 Hawkins, John J., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1920 Hawkins, Kenneth B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Hawkins, Kirk, Springfield, Mo.  
 1922 Hawkins, Leslie O., Winnemucca, Nev.  
 1922 Hawkins, N. A., Modesto, Cal.  
 1907 Hawkins, Prince A., Reno, Nev.  
 1914 Hawkins, Richard H., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1921 Hawley, Earl, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 1909 Hawley, James H., Boise, Idaho.  
 1907 Hawley, Jess B., Boise, Idaho.  
 1920 Hawley, Joseph W., Trinidad, Colo.  
 1917 Hawley, R. D., Douglas, Wyo.  
 1919 Haworth, F. L., Breckenridge, Texas.  
 1922 Hawson, Henry, Fresno, Cal.  
 1920 Hawthorn, John Williamson, Alexandria, La.  
 1911 Hawthorne, D. K., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1919 Hawxhurst, Ralph R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Hay, Charles M., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Hay, Clifford E., Thomasville, Ga.  
 1906 Hay, Eugene G., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Hay, Henry, Antigo, Wis.  
 1913 Hay, Logan, Springfield, Ill.  
 1921 Hay, William Sherman, Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Hayden, Albert F., Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Hayden, Elmer M., Tacoma, Wash.  
 1917 Hayden, Merritt U., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 Hayden, W. H., Seattle, Wash.  
 1913 Haydon, Wm. G., East Las Vegas, N. M.  
 1921 Hayes, Abner P., Waterbury, Conn.  
 1908 Hayes, Alfred, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Hayes, Carroll, New York, N. Y.

## ELECTED

1922 Hayes, E. L., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1917 Hayes, George B., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Hayes, Howard W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Hayes, James H., Jr., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Hayes, John B., Rochelle, Ill.  
 1917 Hayes, Johnson J., North Wilkesboro, N. C.  
 1914 Hayes, P. H., Phoenix, Arizona.  
 1921 Hayes, Robert C., Deadwood, S. D.  
 1913 Hayes, Samuel W., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1920 Hayes, Walter A., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1910 Hayes, William A., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1922 Hayes, William J., Oakland, Cal.  
 1922 Hayhurst, L. B., Fresno, Cal.  
 1921 Haymond, Frank C., Fairmont, W. Va.  
 1913 Haymond, W. E., Sutton, W. Va.  
 1909 Haymond, William T., Muncie, Ind.  
 1920 Haynes, Delos G., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1901 Haynes, H. N., Greeley, Colo.  
 1921 Haynes, J. Marion, Washington, D. C.  
 1911 Haynsworth, Henry J., Greenville, S. C.  
 1913 Hays, Arthur G., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Hays, Daniel P., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Hays, Frank M., Binghamton, N. Y.  
 1920 Hays, George W., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1909 Hays, Samuel H., Boise, Idaho.  
 1921 Hays, William B., Centerville, Iowa.  
 1902 Hayt, Charles D., Denver, Colo.  
 1908 Hayter, Oscar, Dallas, Oregon.  
 1916 Hayward, Francis M., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1916 Hayward, Jonathan B., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Haywood, Ernest, Raleigh, N. C.  
 1905 Haywood, George P., La Fayette, Ind.  
 1921 Hazard, S. Robert, Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1921 Hazard, Walter, Georgetown, S. C.  
 1911 Hazelton, Dallas M., Gouverneur, N. Y.  
 1919 Hazen, Irwin R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Hazen, Maynard T., Hartford, Conn.  
 1922 Hazlett, William, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1909 Hazzard, Vernon, Monongahela, Pa.  
 1912 Head, James D., Texarkana, Ark.  
 1914 Head, John B., Greensburg, Pa.  
 1922 Headley, Cleon, St. Paul, Minn.  
 1921 Headley, Sanford A., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1918 Heald, Charles D., Dayton, Ohio.  
 1921 Heald, George A., Spencer, Iowa.  
 1913 Healey, J. Ward, Leominster, Mass.  
 1921 Healey, William F., Derby, Conn.  
 1920 Healy, C. Walter, Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Healy, Daniel M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Healy, Frank E., Hartford, Conn.  
 1906 Healy, John J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Healy, M. J., Lincoln, Kan.  
 1918 Healy, Robert, Fort Dodge, Iowa.  
 1913 Healy, Robert E., Bennington, Vt.  
 1922 Healy, Timothy, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Heaney, George B., Berlin, Wis.

## ELECTED

- 1922 Heaney, John William, Santa Barbara, Cal.  
 1911 Heard, Nathan, Boston, Mass.  
 1906 Heath, James Elliott, Norfolk, Va.  
 1921 Heavilin, Roscoe A., Marion, Ind.  
 1919 Hebel, Oscar, Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Hechmer, John L., Grafton, W. Va.  
 1907 Hedges, Job E., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Hedges, Jos. E., Oregon City, Ore.  
 1919 Hedrick, Edwin, Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Heebner, Charles, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1920 Heen, William H., Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1921 Hefferan, William S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Heflin, Paul B., Streator, Ill.  
 1920 Hefner, R. A., Ardmore, Okla.  
 1921 Hegler, Benjamin F., Wichita, Kan.  
 1916 Heidelberger, Wilhelm, Kansas City, Mo.  
 1914 Heidingsfeld, Ben L., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1913 Heiligman, Otto R., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1914 Heilner, Joseph J., Baker City, Oregon.  
 1922 Heine, H. Eugene, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1913 Heine, M. Casewell, Newark, N. J.  
 1921 Heiner, William Graham, Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 1921 Heinsheimer, Norbert, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Heintz, Frank J., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1921 Heintz, Michael G., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Heintz, Victor, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Heintzman, J. W., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1914 Heiserman, O. B., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1919 Heiskell, Lamar L., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1913 Heitman, Charles L., Rathdrum, Idaho.  
 1916 Heitman, Numa F., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1921 Helander, William E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Held, W. D. L., Ukiah, Cal.  
 1921 Helfat, J. Nathan, New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Helfman, Harry, Detroit, Mich.  
 1913 Heller, E. F., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
 1916 Heller, E. S., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Heller, Isaac S., New Orleans, La.  
 1911 Hellier, Charles E., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Hellings, Dana B., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1921 Helm, Thomas E., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1918 Helm, Thomas Kennedy, Louisville, Ky.  
 1919 Helmer, Bessie Bradwell, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Helmer, Charles C., Carroll, Iowa.  
 1916 Helmer, Frank A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Helsell, Charles A., Fort Dodge, Iowa.  
 1922 Helsell, Frank P., Seattle, Wash.  
 1878 Hemenway, Alfred, Boston, Mass.  
 1912 Hemenway, Charles R., Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1921 Hemingway, William, University, Miss.  
 1912 Hemingway, Wilson E., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1912 Hemlock, Daniel J., Waukesha, Wis.  
 1907 Hemmens, Henry J., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Hemmingway, R. S., Bloomsburg, Penn.

## ELECTED

- 1922 Hemphill, Edward Strobel, Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1922 Hemphill, John Mickle, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1920 Hemple, Gustaf A., Turlock, Cal.  
 1914 Hempstead, Clark, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1922 Hensch, George M., Tracy, Cal.  
 1920 Hendershot, C. L., Denver, Colo.  
 1922 Henderson, A. S., Las Vegas, Nev.  
 1922 Henderson, Charles B., Elko, Nev.  
 1912 Henderson, D. C., Lima, Ohio.  
 1914 Henderson, Daniel B., Washington, D. C.  
 1917 Henderson, Devereaux, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1912 Henderson, G. D., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1910 Henderson, George, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1919 Henderson, Harry B., Jr., Cheyenne, Wyo.  
 1912 Henderson, Hiram Hunt, Ogden, Utah.  
 1921 Henderson, J. A., Jefferson, Iowa.  
 1918 Henderson, John H., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1913 Henderson, John J., Meadville, Pa.  
 1897 Henderson, John M., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1918 Henderson, Joseph W., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1920 Henderson, O. J., Webster City, Iowa.  
 1913 Henderson, Robert A., Altoona, Pa.  
 1916 Henderson, Samuel J., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1918 Henderson, T. S., Cameron, Tex.  
 1922 Henderson, Wilbur, Portland, Ore.  
 1922 Henderson, William B., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1911 Henderson, William G., Washington, D. C.  
 1913 Henderson, William O., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1922 Hendren, F. B., Wilkesboro, N. C.  
 1911 Hendren, W. M., Winston-Salem, N. C.  
 1922 Hendrickson, Robert E., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Hendricks, Henry S., New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Hendricks, John A., Marshall, N. C.  
 1914 Hendricks, Philip A., Boston, Mass.  
 1916 Hendrix, Frank C., New London, Mo.  
 1921 Hendry, Alex S., McPherson, Kan.  
 1920 Hendryx, Coy W., Dowagiac, Mich.  
 1922 Heney, Francis J., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1913 Hengstler, Louis T., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Henley, Benjamin J., Reno, Nev.  
 1919 Henley, Norvell L., Williamsburg, Va.  
 1921 Henneberry, James W., Eagle Grove, Iowa.  
 1917 Henney, William F., Hartford, Conn.  
 1911 Henning, Edward J., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Henning, Frank A., Lodi, Cal.  
 1914 Henning, Robert, Fairbury, Ill.  
 1920 Henning, Thomas C., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 Hennings, Abraham J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Henriques, Edouard F., New Orleans, La.

## ELECTED

1921 Henriques, Fernando, New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Henriques, James C., New Orleans, La.  
 1913 Henry, Burt W., New Orleans, La.  
 1913 Henry, C. V., Lebanon, Pa.  
 1921 Henry, Elbert A., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1921 Henry, Ed. D., Springfield, Ill.  
 1909 Henry, George F., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1920 Henry, H. D., Mangum, Okla.  
 1917 Henry, J. Porter, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Henry, Lewis, Elmira, N. Y.  
 1921 Henry, Louis, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Henry, Robert L., Jr., Washington, D. C.  
 1914 Henry, Thomas M., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Henry, W. T., Dallas, Tex.  
 1921 Hensel, Donald D., Muncie, Ind.  
 1922 Henshall, B. P., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1912 Henshaw, John, Providence, R. I.  
 1920 Henshaw, Marshall B., Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1921 Henshaw, Stanley K., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1913 Hensley, Charles G., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Henson, Charles L., Mt. Vernon, Mo.  
 1913 Henson, J. O., Martinsburg, W. Va.  
 1920 Henson, L. M., Poplar Bluff, Mo.  
 1913 Hepburn, C. J., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1907 Hepburn, Charles M., Bloomington, Ind.  
 1922 Herald, Ernest B., Seattle, Wash.  
 1916 Herbert, James, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1921 Herbert, Paul W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1909 Herbert, Robert Beverly, Columbia, S. C.  
 1922 Herbruck, Wendell, Canton, Ohio.  
 1914 Hereford, Frank H., Tucson, Arizona.  
 1921 Herget, Roscoe, Peoria, Ill.  
 1915 Herkimer, Bert S., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Herman, Maxwell R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1909 Herman, Samuel A., Winsted, Conn.  
 1914 Hermann, John C., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1914 Hernandez, Jose Conrado, San Juan, P. R.  
 1914 Herndon, Charles W., Kingman, Arizona.  
 1921 Herndon, Gray, Springfield, Ill.  
 1921 Hero, William Sommer, New Orleans, La.  
 1909 Herold, S. L., Shreveport, La.  
 1922 Herr, Dougal, Hoboken, N. J.  
 1919 Herr, Henry P., Boston, Mass.  
 1908 Herr, Willis B., Seattle, Wash.  
 1913 Herrick, D. Cady, Albany, N. Y.  
 1922 Herrick, Frederick M., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Herrick, Myron T., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1913 Herrick, Robert F., Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Herrick, Samuel, Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Herrick, W. K., Cherokee, Iowa.  
 1921 Herrick, Walter D., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Herrin, William F., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Herrington, B. A., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1904 Herrington, Cass E., Denver, Colo.

## ELECTED

1906 Herrington, Fred, Denver, Colo.  
 1922 Herrington, George, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1919 Herriott, Irving, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Herrod, A. J., Kansas City, Kan.  
 1912 Herron, Joseph C., Kokomo, Ind.  
 1920 Herron, W. W., Trenton, Tenn.  
 1901 Hersey, Henry J., Denver, Colo.  
 1922 Hershfield, A., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Hertz, A. J., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1911 Hertzog, D. M., Uniontown, Pa.  
 1917 Hertwig, Herman S., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Hervey, James M., Roswell, N. M.  
 1921 Hervey, Wm. Rhodes, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1914 Herzberg, Max., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1914 Herzog, Paul M., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Heskett, Frank H., San Diego, Cal.  
 1922 Hess, Andrew J., Sidney, Ohio.  
 1921 Hess, Franklin, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Hess, Harvey W., Hebron, Neb.  
 1917 Hess, Jerome Sayles, New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Hess, Sylvan E., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1922 Hess, William T., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Hessick, Delbert A., Florence, Colo.  
 1920 Hetchler, Albert J., Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Hetfield, Walter L., Jr., Plainfield, N. J.  
 1922 Hettman, Walter E., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1904 Heuisler, Charles W., Baltimore, Md.  
 1922 Heward, Harlan L., Reno, Nev.  
 1921 Hewes, Thomas, Hartford, Conn.  
 1921 Hewitt, Benjamin H., Mystic, Conn.  
 1913 Hewitt, Harrison, New Haven, Conn.  
 1922 Hewitt, Harry R., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1921 Hewitt, John Vance, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Hewitt, Leslie R., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1904 Hewitt, Luther E., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1916 Hewitt, Robert A., Maysville, Mo.  
 1913 Hewitt, Thomas D., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Hextell, Carl Bert, Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1921 Heydt, Herman A., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Heyl, Clarence W., Peoria, Ill.  
 1919 Heyman, Arthur, Atlanta, Ga.  
 1922 Heyman, Henry E., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Heyn, Bernard G., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Heyward, George O., Jr., Savannah, Ga.  
 1922 Heywood, John Guthrie, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Hiatt, William M., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Hibbard, Charles B., Laconia, N. H.  
 1919 Hibben, Samuel E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Hibberd, D. P., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1912 Hice, Agnew, Beaver, Pa.  
 1920 Hickam, John P., Stillwater, Okla.  
 1916 Hickcox, Ross T., El Centro, Cal.  
 1917 Hickenlooper, Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Hickey, James H., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Hickey, John J., Washington, D. C.  
 1914 Hickey, Mayo E., Albuquerque, N. M.  
 1920 Hickey, Rufus M., Morristown, Tenn.

## ELECTED

- 1920 Hickey, W. N., Morristown, Tenn.  
 1918 Hickman, Lindley Allison, Louisville, Ky.  
 1919 Hickok, T. S., Canton, Pa.  
 1913 Hickox, Charles R., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Hicks, A. R., Twin Falls, Idaho.  
 1916 Hicks, Arthur P., Detroit, Mich.  
 1920 Hicks, H. A., Denver, Colo.  
 1913 Hicks, R. Randolph, New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Hicks, Thurston T., Henderson, N. C.  
 1921 Hicks, Xenophon, Clinton, Tenn.  
 1912 Hicks, Yale, San Antonio, Texas.  
 1908 Hieatt, Clarence C., Louisville, Ky.  
 1912 Higbee, Harry, Pittsfield, Ill.  
 1917 Higbee, Jesse E., La Crosse, Wis.  
 1919 Higdon, T. B., Atlanta, Ga.  
 1920 Higginbotham, Rufus L., Bowling Green, Mo.  
 1922 Higgins, Alvin M., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Higgins, Edward F., Kenosha, Wis.  
 1918 Higgins, Edwin W., Norwich, Conn.  
 1921 Higgins, Grove L., Syracuse, N. Y.  
 1908 Higgins, John C., Seattle, Wash.  
 1915 Higgins, Joseph C., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1916 Higgins, Richard J., Kansas City, Kans.  
 1914 Higgins, Richard T., Winsted, Conn.  
 1920 Higgins, William R., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1911 Hight, Clarence Albert, Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Higley, Brodie G., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Higley, Charles, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1920 Hilbun, Henry, Laurel, Miss.  
 1911 Hildreth, Melvin A., Fargo, N. D.  
 1904 Hill, Arthur Dehon, Boston, Mass.  
 1920 Hill, Ben C., Tucson, Ariz.  
 1919 Hill, Carl N., Madison, Wis.  
 1922 Hill, Charles A., Fresno, Cal.  
 1914 Hill, David W., Poplar Bluff, Mo.  
 1911 Hill, Donald Mackay, Boston, Mass.  
 1918 Hill, Gale S., Albany, Oregon.  
 1920 Hill, George A., Jr., Houston, Tex.  
 1922 Hill, George O., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1906 Hill, Henry W., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1921 Hill, Ira A., Cherokee, Okla.  
 1914 Hill, J. P., San Angelo, Texas.  
 1916 Hill, James Gilbert, Lowell, Mass.  
 1909 Hill, John W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1908 Hill, Joseph M., Fort Smith, Ark.  
 1919 Hill, Luther, Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Hill, O. S., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1921 Hill, Philip S., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Hill, Sam B., Waterville, Wash.  
 1908 Hill, Samuel, Seattle, Wash.  
 1921 Hill, Sherwin A., Detroit, Mich.  
 1922 Hill, Thomas A., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Hill, Walter B., E. Liverpool, Ohio.  
 1916 Hill, Walter L., Scranton, Pa.  
 1921 Hilleary, Louis R., Terre-Haute, Ind.  
 1901 Hilles, William S., Wilmington, Del.

## ELECTED

- 1916 Hillhouse, James, New Haven, Conn.  
 1922 Hilliard, Benjamin O., Denver, Colo.  
 1922 Hillman, Archibald M., Worcester, Mass.  
 1918 Hills, A. T., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1921 Hills, Charles W., Jr., Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Hills, George E., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Hillyer, Curtis, San Diego, Cal.  
 1920 Hillyer, Granby, Lamar, Colo.  
 1918 Hilton, Clifford L., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1916 Hilton, George, Oshkosh, Wis.  
 1918 Himel, René H., Franklin, La.  
 1922 Himmel, James A., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Himrod, William B., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Hinchcliffe, Louis V., Paterson, N. J.  
 1918 Hinckley, Frank E., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1906 Hinckley, Frank L., Providence, R. I.  
 1914 Hinckley, John C., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Hineks, Carroll O., Waterbury, Conn.  
 1921 Hindman, Albert C., Ancon, Canal Zone.  
 1922 Hindman, Charles C., Portland, Ore.  
 1921 Hinda, A. C., Kingstree, S. C.  
 1914 Hine, Charles P., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1917 Hines, Charles A., Greensboro, N. C.  
 1897 Hines, Clark B., Bellville, Ohio.  
 1921 Hines, David G., Benkelman, Neb.  
 1921 Hines, Patrick A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1915 Hines, T. D., Jackson, Mo.  
 1911 Hines, Walker D., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Hinkel, Frederick A., Hamilton, Ohio.  
 1921 Hinkle, Philip, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1891 Hinkley, John, Baltimore, Md.  
 1922 Hinman, A. A., Las Vegas, Nev.  
 1921 Hinman, Harold J., Albany, N. Y.  
 1918 Hinrichs, Alfred E., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Hinrichs, Frederic W., New York, N. Y.  
 1908 Hinton, Edward W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Hipple, Henry, Williamsport, Pa.  
 1921 Hippler, C. Harold, Canton, Ill.  
 1920 Hirsch, A. L., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1920 Hirsch, Albert C., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1921 Hirsch, Edward L., Burlington, Iowa.  
 1915 Hirsch, Harold, Atlanta, Ga.  
 1914 Hirsch, J. K., Vicksburg, Miss.  
 1917 Hirsch, Morris J., New York, N. Y.  
 1905 Hirschberg, Henry, Newburgh, N. Y.  
 1918 Hirschberg, M. H., Newburgh, N. Y.  
 1914 Hirsch, Hugo, New York, N. Y.  
 1906 Hirsch, J., Vicksburg, Miss.  
 1912 Hiscock, Frank H., Syracuse, N. Y.  
 1898 Hisky, Thomas Foley, Baltimore, Md.  
 1906 Histed, Clifford, Kansas City, Mo.  
 1921 Hitch, Marcus, Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Hitch, Mayhew R., New Bedford, Mass.  
 1922 Hitch, Robert M., Savannah, Ga.  
 1907 Hitchcock, George C., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Hitchcock, Herbert E., Mitchell, S. D.

## ELECTED

- 1911 Hitchcock, William Harold, Boston, Mass.  
 1920 Hite, Charles M., Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1914 Hite, D. R., Topeka, Kans.  
 1912 Hitt, Rector C., Ottawa, Ill.  
 1912 Hixson, Virgil I., Manistique, Mich.  
 1922 Hlavac, Albert, Jr., New York, N. Y.  
 1878 Hoadly, George, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1912 Hoag, Parker H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Hoague, Theodore, Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Hoar, David B., Springfield, Mass.  
 1922 Hoar, Friend, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Hoar, Samuel, Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Hoban, Owen A., Gardner, Mass.  
 1914 Hobart, Ralph W., Gering, Nebr.  
 1916 Hobbie, Reeve, Kankakee, Ill.  
 1911 Hobbs, Elon S., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Hobbs, H. W., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Hobbs, T. Gibson, Lynchburg, Va.  
 1921 Hobbs, William C. G., Lexington, Ky.  
 1915 Hobein, Frank A., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1917 Hochberg, Oscar, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Hochstadter, Harry C., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1913 Hocker, J. W., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1908 Hodgdon, C. W., Hoquiam, Wash.  
 1920 Hodgdon, Waldo Colburn, Boston, Mass.  
 1919 Hodges, Arthur B., Charleston, W. Va.  
 1921 Hodges, Charles M., Portland, Oreg.  
 1921 Hodges, Ernest Stanley, Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Hodges, Frank B., Syracuse, N. Y.  
 1913 Hodges, George C., Boston, Mass.  
 1901 Hodges, George L., Denver, Colo.  
 1912 Hodges, Vernon E., Washington, D. C.  
 1906 Hodges, William V., Denver, Colo.  
 1920 Hodghead, Beverly L., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Hodgson, J. M., Cheyenne, Wyo.  
 1916 Hodson, Clarence, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Hoeffler, J. N., Cle Elum, Wash.  
 1913 Hoeffler, Henry A., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Hoeffler, L. M., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1914 Hoes, Ernest P., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Hoey, Clyde R., Shelby, N. C.  
 1922 Hoey, James F., Martinez, Cal.  
 1921 Hoff, Alonzo, Springfield, Ill.  
 1909 Hoffheimer, Harry M., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Hoffman, Bernhart Eliot, New Haven, Conn.  
 1922 Hoffman, Calvin W., Leon, Iowa.  
 1914 Hoffman, Charles W., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 Hoffman, E. E., Richfield, Utah.  
 1921 Hoffman, Herman, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Hoffman, John D., Bethlehem, Pa.  
 1921 Hoffman, Julius J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Hoffman, Leo W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Hoffmeister, Charles H., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Hoffstatter, E. W., Nyack, N. Y.

## ELECTED

- 1914 Hofmayer, I. J., Albany, Georgia.  
 1921 Hofstra, Peter, Paterson, N. J.  
 1911 Hogan, Frank J., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Hogan, Frank P., Fonda, Iowa.  
 1912 Hogan, George M., St. Albans, Vt.  
 1912 Hogan, Granville, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1914 Hogan, John E., Taylorville, Ill.  
 1921 Hogan, John W., Albany, N. Y.  
 1916 Hogan, Robert S., West Plains, Mo.  
 1921 Hogan, Vincent, Carson, N. D.  
 1922 Hogan, William A., Lowell, Mass.  
 1922 Hoge, J. Hampton, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1909 Hogg, Charles E., Point Pleasant, W. Va.  
 1919 Hogin, John O., Belleville, Kans.  
 1913 Hogsett, William S., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1912 Hogue, Arthur S., Plattsburgh, N. Y.  
 1916 Hogueland, E. H., Topeka, Kans.  
 1922 Hohfeld, Edward, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Hoke, Clem V., Van Wert, Ohio.  
 1922 Hoke, George, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1922 Holbrook, Evans, Ann Arbor, Mich.  
 1912 Holbrook, Ralph S., Toledo, Ohio.  
 1914 Holbrook, T. J., Galveston, Texas.  
 1914 Holcomb, A. T., Portsmouth, Ohio.  
 1907 Holcomb, Alfred E., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Holcomb, Chauncey P., Shanghai, China.  
 1922 Holcomb, Grant, San Bernardino, Cal.  
 1919 Holcomb, Margaret E. Kempley, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1919 Holcomb, William H., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Holden, Benedict M., Hartford, Conn.  
 1919 Holden, Charles R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Holden, Frederick Wm., Ansonia, Conn.  
 1921 Holden, H. M., Corpus Christi, Texas.  
 1921 Holden, Walter S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Holding, A. M., West Chester, Pa.  
 1914 Holding, Sam, Columbia, Tenn.  
 1889 Holdom, Jesse, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Holladay, O. K., Cookeville, Tenn.  
 1911 Holland, Bert E., Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Holland, Edward Everett, Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Holland, George F., Dayton, Ohio.  
 1920 Holland, John H., Fort Smith, Ark.  
 1918 Holland, Rush L., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Holland, S. L., Bartow, Fla.  
 1922 Holland, Thomas M., Eau Claire, Wis.  
 1915 Hollen, Richard H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Hollencamp, Henry H., Dayton, Ohio.  
 1917 Holleran, F. L., Clinton, Iowa.  
 1922 Holley, Myle J., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Holliday, John Hodgman, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1914 Holliday, Robert L., El Paso, Texas.  
 1916 Holliday, W. T., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1922 Hollingsworth, A. W., Healdsburg, Cal.  
 1919 Hollingsworth, Abraham, Keokuk, Iowa.  
 1910 Hollingsworth, Charles R., Ogden, Utah.  
 1921 Hollingsworth, Frank, Mexico, Mo.



## ELECTED

1921 Hollingsworth, J. C., New Orleans, La.  
 1908 Hollis, Allen, Concord, N. H.  
 1916 Hollister, Evan, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1921 Hollister, John B., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1912 Hollister, R. A., Oshkosh, Wis.  
 1920 Holloman, Reed, Santa Fe, N. M.  
 1921 Holloman, T. W., Alexandria, La.  
 1921 Holloman, W. E., Alexandria, La.  
 1906 Holloway, William L., Helena, Mont.  
 1921 Holly, William H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Holly, William R., Springer, N. Mex.  
 1921 Holzer, Harry A., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Holman, Alfred, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1920 Holman, B. E., Fayetteville, Tenn.  
 1922 Holman, Edward S., Jersey City, N. J.  
 1922 Holman, Frank E., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1901 Holman, Frederick V., Portland, Oregon.  
 1907 Holman, George W., Rochester, Ind.  
 1913 Holman, R. C., Barnwell, S. C.  
 1921 Holman, Tom W., Port Townsend, Washington.  
 1912 Holme, Peter H., Denver, Colo.  
 1922 Holmes, Alexander A., Strawberry Point, Iowa.  
 1911 Holmes, George, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Holmes, George R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Holmes, George E., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Holmes, Hector M., Boston, Mass.  
 1920 Holmes, Henry, Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1920 Holmes, J. E., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1921 Holmes, Jabish, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Holmes, Lester S., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Holmes, Nortrup R., Troy, N. Y.  
 1918 Holmes, Reuben R., Dayton, Ohio.  
 1919 Holmes, Sybil H., Boston, Mass.  
 1920 Holsberry, LeRoy V., Pensacola, Fla.  
 1921 Holstein, Mark G., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Holt, Andrew, St. Paul, Minn.  
 1922 Holt, Birge, Barstow, Texas.  
 1913 Holt, George C., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Holt, Robert H., Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Holt, Roscoe T., New York, N. Y.  
 1901 Holt, William G., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1921 Holter, Nels J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Holther, Louis J., Ogden, Utah.  
 1919 Holton, C. R., Phoenix, Ariz.  
 1921 Holton, Charles Ray, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Holton, Earl S., Anita, Iowa.  
 1921 Holtzoff, Alexander, New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Homans, Robert, Boston, Mass.  
 1911 Homer, Francis T., Riderwood, Md.  
 1921 Hommes, George P., Crosby, N. D.  
 1911 Hon, Daniel, Fort Smith, Ark.  
 1922 Honig, Ralph, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Honig, Sigmund, New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Hood, Arthur M., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1913 Hood, James E., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1911 Hood, Louis, Newark, N. J.

## ELECTED

1920 Hood, W. C., Jr., Brighton, Colo.  
 1922 Hook, Ellis J., Decorah, Iowa.  
 1914 Hook, Inghram D., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1916 Hooker, Thomas, Jr., New Haven, Conn.  
 1920 Hoolan, T. J., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1919 Hooper, James M., Boston, Mass.  
 1912 Hooper, Jos. L., Battle Creek, Mich.  
 1912 Hooper, Moses, Oshkosh, Wis.  
 1911 Hooper, S. Henry, Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Hoopes, W. E., Carrington, N. D.  
 1921 Hoover, Albert B., Marshalltown, Iowa.  
 1921 Hoover, Francis A., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1914 Hoover, George P., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Hoover, John E., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Hoover, Jonas O., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Hoover, W. H., Great Falls, Mont.  
 1913 Hope, Walter E., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Hopkins, Albert J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Hopkins, Albert L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1909 Hopkins, Arthur E., Louisville, Ky.  
 1921 Hopkins, John L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Hopkins, Richard J., Topeka, Kans.  
 1915 Hopkins, Stiles, Atlanta, Ga.  
 1912 Hopkins, Theodore E., Burlington, Vt.  
 1914 Hopkins, William R., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1916 Hopkinson, Edward, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1915 Hoppaugh, A. L., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1916 Hoppman, A. O., Madison, Wis.  
 1920 Hopson, E. E., Arkansas City, Ark.  
 1906 Hopwood, R. F., Uniontown, Pa.  
 1912 Horack, H. C., Iowa City, Iowa.  
 1912 Horan, Michael J., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Horan, Thomas J., Vallejo, Cal.  
 1919 Horblit, Mark M., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Horn, Alexander E., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1921 Horn, Everett B., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Horn, Hershel, Lamar, Colo.  
 1921 Hornbaker, Clyde O., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Hornbein, Philip, Denver, Colo.  
 1913 Hornblower, George S., New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Hornbrook, Henry H., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1919 Horner, G. R., Okmulgee, Okla.  
 1921 Horner, H. F., Fargo, N. D.  
 1914 Horner, Henry, Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Horner, Joseph W., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1919 Horning, Charles E., Wallace, Idaho.  
 1921 Hornstein, Leon, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Horowitz, Max, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Horsey, Charles Lee, Las Vegas, Nev.  
 1921 Horsley, D. B., Pawhuska, Okla.  
 1921 Horsley, Thomas J., Wewoka, Okla.  
 1921 Horsley, William E., Terre-Haute, Ind.  
 1920 Horton, Edward H., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Horton, Rayton E., Paterson, N. J.  
 1922 Horton, Rufus L., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Horwill, Edward T., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1917 Horwitz, Harry L., New York, N. Y.



## ELECTED

1922 Horwitz, Henry E., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1912 Hosea, Lewis M., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 Hostetler, H. H., Dover, Ohio.  
 1919 Hostetler, Joseph C., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1921 Hostetter, Earl D., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Hostetter, J. D., Bowling Green, Mo.  
 1921 Hotchkiss, John Donald, Akron, Ohio.  
 1899 Hotchkiss, William H., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Hottenstein, Marcus S., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Hotz, William J., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1921 Houck, Adrian S., Medicine Lodge, Kan.  
 1921 Houck, Lewis B., Mt. Vernon, Ohio.  
 1913 Houck, Stanley B., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1922 Houck, W. L., Scranton, Pa.  
 1919 Hough, A. Carey, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1911 Hough, Charles M., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Hough, Franklin H., Washington, D. C.  
 1904 Hough, Warwick M., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 Houghton, Edward T., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1912 Houghton, Frank W., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1921 Houlden, Robert T., Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 1919 Houlihan, Francis J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Hourwich, Isaac A., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 House, Arthur A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 House, J. W., Jr., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1919 Housholder, E. F., Sanford, Fla.  
 1909 Houston, David W., Aberdeen, Miss.  
 1921 Houston, H. W., Urbana, Ohio.  
 1911 Houston, J. D., Wichita, Kansas.  
 1915 Houston, James Garfield, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1922 Houtchens, E. H., Greeley, Colo.  
 1916 Houts, Charles A., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Hover, John O., Bellefontaine, Ohio.  
 1921 Hovey, O. R., Olympia, Wash.  
 1921 Hovey, Fred B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 How, Jared, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Howard, Albert S., Lowell, Mass.  
 1911 Howard, Archibald, Binghamton, N. Y.  
 1916 Howard, B. C., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1921 Howard, B. G., Floyd, Va.  
 1911 Howard, Charles McH., Baltimore, Md.  
 1901 Howard, Chas. Morris, Baltimore, Md.  
 1908 Howard, Clinton W., Bellingham, Wash.  
 1921 Howard, David C., Charleston, W. Va.  
 1922 Howard, George C., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Howard, George H., New York, N. Y.  
 1900 Howard, George H., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Howard, Hans L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Howard, Harry C., Kalamazoo, Mich.  
 1921 Howard, Hubert E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Howard, John, Middleboro, Ky.  
 1921 Howard, Jonas G., Jeffersonville, Ind.  
 1914 Howard, T. J., Greeley, Nebr.  
 1921 Howard, U. J., Covington, Ky.  
 1917 Howard, William M., Augusta, Ga.  
 1914 Howard, William S., Xenia, Ohio.  
 1921 Howe, Alphonso, St. Louis, Mo.

## ELECTED

1919 Howe, Beverly W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Howe, Charles D., Chicago, Ill.  
 1908 Howe, James B., Seattle, Wash.  
 1921 Howe, John Junior, Carrollton, Ky.  
 1921 Howe, Mary Clinton, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Howe, Thomas, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Howe, Thomas Francis, Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Howe, William Read, Orange, N. J.  
 1919 Howell, Albert, Atlanta, Ga.  
 1913 Howell, Benjamin R., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1922 Howell, Charles Cook, Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1913 Howell, Charles M., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1922 Howell, Corwin, Newark, N. J.  
 1916 Howell, Daniel V., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1917 Howell, David J., Cheyenne, Wyo.  
 1916 Howell, Edward, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1922 Howell, Fred S., Petaluma, Cal.  
 1921 Howell, George D., Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 1914 Howell, J. L., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1914 Howell, James A., Ogden City, Utah.  
 1912 Howland, Clarence, Catskill, N. Y.  
 1913 Howland, Fred A., Montpelier, Vt.  
 1899 Howland, Paul, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1890 Howry, Charles B., Washington, D. C.  
 1894 Howson, Charles, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1913 Howson, Charles H., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1914 Howson, Hubert, New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Howze, Henry R., Birmingham, Ala.  
 1922 Howze, Isham R., Denver, Colo.  
 1917 Hoy, Theodore B., Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.  
 1917 Hoyle, Thomas C., Greensboro, N. C.  
 1912 Hoyne, Thomas M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Hoyt, Frank M., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1913 Hoyt, Henry M., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Hoyt, Ralph M., Madison, Wis.  
 1913 Hoyt, Samuel E., New Haven, Conn.  
 1911 Hubachek, Frank R., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1912 Hubachek, Louis A., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1916 Hubard, Robert Thruston, Fayetteville, W. Va.  
 1922 Hubbard, Eugene, Louisville, Ky.  
 1899 Hubbard, Harry, Paris, France.  
 1917 Hubbard, Lester Thomas, Albany, N. Y.  
 1921 Hubbard, M. P., Brookville, Ind.  
 1911 Hubbard, Nelson C., Wheeling, W. Va.  
 1916 Hubbard, Paul M., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Hubbard, T. W., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1920 Hubbard, William P., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Hubbell, E. E., San Diego, Cal.  
 1922 Hubbell, John E., New York, N. Y.  
 1915 Hubbell, Platt, Trenton, Mo.  
 1920 Huber, Seba C., Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1919 Huberich, Charles H., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Huck, Peter H., St. Genevieve, Mo.  
 1913 Huddleston, M. P., Paragould, Ark.

## ELECTED

- 1907 Huddy, George H., Jr., Providence, R. I.  
 1921 Hudgins, William H., Baltimore, Md.  
 1915 Hudnall, George B., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1921 Hudson, Edwin P., Pocahontas, Iowa.  
 1916 Hudson, Frederick Gray, Jr., Monroe, La.  
 1910 Hudson, Frederick M., Miami, Fla.  
 1916 Hudson, Gardner K., Fitchburg, Mass.  
 1922 Hudson, Hinton Gardner, Winston-Salem, N. C.  
 1907 Hudson, James A., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Hudson, John G., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1916 Hudson, Manley O., Cambridge, Mass.  
 1916 Hudson, Roberts P., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.  
 1922 Hudson, W. G., Monterey, Cal.  
 1921 Hudson, Walter R., Paterson, N. J.  
 1922 Huebner, F. O., Fresno, Cal.  
 1914 Huey, Arthur B., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1911 Huff, O. Floyd, Hot Springs, Ark.  
 1916 Huff, Charles C., Dallas, Tex.  
 1918 Huff, Herbert A., Eldora, Iowa.  
 1916 Huffman, Edwin E., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Huffman, R. L., Morganton, N. C.  
 1922 Huger, Alfred, Charleston, S. C.  
 1912 Hugg, Martin M., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1922 Huggins, E. N., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1914 Huggins, W. O., Houston, Texas.  
 1921 Huggins, Wm. L., Topeka, Kan.  
 1914 Hughes, Adrian, Baltimore, Md.  
 1903 Hughes, Allen, Memphis, Tenn.  
 1920 Hughes, Ben Chapoton, Detroit, Mich.  
 1922 Hughes, C. T., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Hughes, Charles B., Jersey City, N. J.  
 1922 Hughes, Charles B., Pueblo, Colo.  
 1906 Hughes, Charles E., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Hughes, Charles E., Jr., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Hughes, Charles Emmett, Belle Plaine, Iowa.  
 1901 Hughes, D. H., Paducah, Ky.  
 1920 Hughes, Dan R., Macon, Mo.  
 1921 Hughes, Ernest B., Sapulpa, Okla.  
 1910 Hughes, George T., Columbia, Tenn.  
 1918 Hughes, George T., Dover, N. H.  
 1921 Hughes, George W. R., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Hughes, Gerald, Denver, Colo.  
 1922 Hughes, James H., Dover, Del.  
 1921 Hughes, James H., Jr., Wilmington, Del.  
 1922 Hughes, John E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Hughes, John T., Boston, Mass.  
 1898 Hughes, Robert M., Norfolk, Va.  
 1921 Hughes, S. W., Brady, Texas.  
 1898 Hughes, Thomas, Baltimore, Md.  
 1920 Hughes, Wightman, Memphis, Tenn.  
 1913 Hughes, William J., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Hugus, Wright, Wheeling, W. Va.

## ELECTED

- 1914 Huidekoper, Reginald S., Washington, D. C.  
 1913 Hulbert, G. Murray, New York, N. Y.  
 1908 Hulbert, Robert A., Seattle, Wash.  
 1921 Hulburd, David Wendell, Philadelphia, Penn.  
 1921 Hulett, Max, Detroit, Mich.  
 1912 Hull, Charles Hadlai, New London, Conn.  
 1913 Hull, D. D., Jr., Roanoke, Va.  
 1909 Hull, Hadlai A., New London, Conn.  
 1919 Hull, Harold J., Wallace, Idaho.  
 1922 Hull, J. A., Washington, D. C.  
 1913 Hull, James M., Jr., Augusta, Ga.  
 1918 Hull, John B., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1919 Hull, John O., Leominster, Mass.  
 1922 Hull, John Harry, New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Hull, Joseph L., Muskogee, Okla.  
 1921 Hull, Lawrence C., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Hull, Morton Denison, Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Hull, Oscar C., Detroit, Mich.  
 1922 Hull, Ralph S., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Hulse, D. T., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1921 Hulswitt, B. A., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Humble, H. W., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1906 Humburg, Andrew P., Chicago, Ill.  
 1906 Hume, F. Charles, Jr., Houston, Texas.  
 1915 Hume, James C., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1911 Humes, Augustine L., New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Hummeland, Andrew, Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Hummer, John S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Humphrey, Alexander P., Louisville, Ky.  
 1922 Humphrey, C. F., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1920 Humphrey, Charles M., Ironwood, Mich.  
 1921 Humphrey, Charles W., Charles City, Iowa.  
 1912 Humphrey, James V., Junction City, Kans.  
 1921 Humphrey, Paul N., Pawhuska, Okla.  
 1921 Humphrey, William F., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1919 Humphrey, Wirt E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Humphreys, Harrie M., Denver, Colo.  
 1912 Humphreys, John B., Paterson, N. J.  
 1920 Humphreys, Lester W., Portland, Ore.  
 1913 Humphreys, T. H., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1921 Humphreys, William Penn, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1919 Hundley, Robert G., Richmond, Va.  
 1908 Huneke, William A., Spokane, Wash.  
 1915 Hungerford, Victor W., Colorado Springs, Colo.  
 1916 Hunn, Charles E., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1898 Hunsaker, William J., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1920 Hunsicker, Charles O., Allentown, Pa.  
 1920 Hunt, Albert C., Tulsa, Okla.  
 1921 Hunt, Charles A., Jeffersonville, Ind.  
 1912 Hunt, Charles B., Coshocton, Ohio.  
 1921 Hunt, Charles J., Cincinnati, Ohio.

## ELECTED

- 1922 Hunt, Charles S., Concordia, Kansas.  
 1913 Hunt, G. D., Dallas, Texas.  
 1922 Hunt, George L., Montpelier, Vt.  
 1916 Hunt, George R., Lexington, Ky.  
 1918 Hunt, I. H., Newberry, S. C.  
 1916 Hunt, Isaac D., Portland, Ore.  
 1916 Hunt, John L., Topeka, Kansas.  
 1922 Hunt, John T., Seattle, Wash.  
 1922 Hunt, Leavitt J., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Hunt, Rollo F., Duluth, Minn.  
 1921 Hunt, Thomas, Boston, Mass.  
 1918 Hunt, W. S., Houston, Texas.  
 1922 Hunt, William A., Ottumwa, Iowa.  
 1914 Hunt, William H., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Hunt, William L., Niagara Falls, N. Y.  
 1922 Hunter, Ben S., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Hunter, F. F., Brighton, Colo.  
 1913 Hunter, Frederick C., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Hunter, Henry C., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Hunter, James H., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1921 Hunter, Jay T., Peoria, Ill.  
 1914 Hunter, Joseph W., California, Mo.  
 1920 Hunter, Thomas, Cheyenne, Wyo.  
 1908 Hunter, William, Tampa, Fla.  
 1918 Hunter, William Boyd, Washington, D. C.  
 1904 Hunter, William R., Kankakee, Ill.  
 1916 Huntington, Frederick G., Aberdeen, S. D.  
 1914 Huntington, J. P., Norwich, Conn.  
 1903 Hunton, Eppa, Jr., Richmond, Va.  
 1918 Huntress, George W., San Antonio, Tex.  
 1917 Hunziker, Gustav A., Paterson, N. J.  
 1919 Hurd, George E., Great Falls, Mont.  
 1917 Hurd, George F., New York, N. Y.  
 1906 Hurd, Harry B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1906 Hurd, Henry N., Claremont, N. H.  
 1921 Hurd, Louis G., Dubuque, Iowa.  
 1902 Hurlbutt, Henry F., Boston, Mass.  
 1919 Hurlbutt, Henry F., Jr., Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Hurley, F. E., Findlay, Ohio.  
 1922 Hurley, Martin J., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1913 Hurley, Michael B., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1915 Hurly, John, Glasgow, Montana.  
 1913 Hurrell, Alfred, Newark, N. J.  
 1921 Hurst, Sam, Beattyville, Ky.  
 1919 Hurwitz, Samuel, Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Huskey, H. Walter, Reno, Nev.  
 1921 Hussey, Franklin B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Husted, Glenn E., Portland, Ore.  
 1914 Husting, Bonduel Albert, Fond du Lac, Wis.  
 1914 Huston, John A., Steubenville, Ohio.  
 1914 Huston, W. Clay, Bellefontaine, Ohio.  
 1922 Huston, Wendell, Eldora, Iowa.  
 1909 Hutchings, Henry M., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Hutchins, Alice Parker, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Hutchins, Arthur L., Augusta, Ark.

## ELECTED

- 1919 Hutchins, Edward, Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Hutchins, Edward W., Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Hutchins, Francis S., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Hutchins, Paul Vincent, Detroit, Mich.  
 1922 Hutchinson, Arthur H., Seattle, Wash.  
 1921 Hutchinson, Charles G., Chicago, Ill.  
 1907 Hutchinson, Charles L., Portland, Maine.  
 1914 Hutchinson, E. L., Lexington, Ky.  
 1919 Hutchinson, George A., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Hutchinson, Gov., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1922 Hutchinson, J. S., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Hutchinson, Joseph K., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Hutchinson, R. L., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1910 Hutchison, Wm. Easton, Garden City, Kans.  
 1913 Hutton, Frank S., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1917 Hutton, John B., Dover, Del.  
 1913 Hutton, William E., Denver, Colo.  
 1916 Hutzler, Alvin B., Richmond, Va.  
 1921 Huxley, Henry M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Hyde, Alvan W., Hartford, Conn.  
 1907 Hyde, Charles Cheney, Washington, D. C.  
 1917 Hyde, E. Francis, New York, N. Y.  
 1903 Hyde, James W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Hyde, John B., Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 1906 Hyde, Simeon, Charleston, S. C.  
 1921 Hyde, William S., South Manchester, Conn.  
 1920 Hyer, Fred C., Rahway, N. J.  
 1921 Hyer, Stanton A., Rockford, Ill.  
 1921 Hyland, J. A., Bismarck, N. D.  
 1921 Hyman, Arthur B., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Hyman, Harry S., Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1922 Hyman, Isaac, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Hyman, Wm. A., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Hynds, John A., Atlanta, Ga.  
 1922 Hynes, W. H., Oakland, Cal.  
 1914 Hynson, N. Thornton, Washington, D. C.  
 1917 Ice, W. T., Jr., Philippi, W. Va.  
 1921 Iceley, Albert E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Ickes, Harold L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Iddings, Andrew S., Dayton, Ohio.  
 1913 Iddings, Daniel W., Dayton, Ohio.  
 1921 Idleman, Cicero M., Portland, Oreg.  
 1921 Iglehart, Joseph H., Evansville, Ind.  
 1921 Igoe, Michael L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Igoe, William L., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1916 Illich, Julius, Albany, N. Y.  
 1916 Iloway, Bernard A., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1916 Isley, Harry P., Sundance, Wyoming.  
 1914 Imbrie, A. M., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1921 Imbrie, George H., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1919 Imlay, Charles V., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Immel, E. O., Eugene, Ore.  
 1922 Immel, J. H., Toppenish, Wash.

## ELECTED

1912 Ingersoll, Alvan F., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1921 Ingersoll, Frank B., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1912 Ingersoll, George, Duluth, Minn.  
 1921 Inglis, Ernest A., Middletown, Conn.  
 1918 Inglis, Richard, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1913 Ingraham, George L., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Ingraham, James A., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1907 Ingraham, William M., Portland, Me.  
 1913 Ingram, Harry M., Potsdam, N. Y.  
 1922 Ingram, John L., Richmond, Va.  
 1913 Ingram, John W., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Ingram, R. P., San Antonio, Texas.  
 1916 Innes, Alexander J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1904 Innes, Charles H., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Insley, Earle, Jersey City, N. J.  
 1920 Intemann, Alfred C., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Ireland, Gordon, New Haven, Conn.  
 1922 Iriarte, Celestino, Jr., San Juan, P. R.  
 1922 Irland, Frank W., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1917 Irons, Harry S., Huntington, W. Va.  
 1922 Irrmann, John A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Irsfeld, J. B., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1914 Irvin, I. T., Jr., Washington, Ga.  
 1922 Irvine, Ellsworth C., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1901 Irvine, Frank, Ithaca, N. Y.  
 1913 Irvine, R. T., Big Stone Gap, Va.  
 1912 Irving, Samuel Crozier, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Irving, W. G., Riverside, Cal.  
 1912 Irwin, Ernest C., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1913 Irwin, Geo. M., Colorado Springs, Colo.  
 1920 Irwin, Harry, Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1921 Irwin, Harry D., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Irwin, Harry D., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1906 Irwin, Richard W., Northampton, Mass.  
 1916 Irwin, Royal W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Irwin, Samuel P., Bloomington, Ill.  
 1922 Isaacs, Henry R., Wilmington, Del.  
 1907 Isaacs, Lewis M., New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Isaacs, Martin J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Isaacs, Nathan, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1922 Isaacs, Samuel S., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Isbell, Benj. E., DeQueen, Ark.  
 1916 Isbell, Milton C., Ansonia, Conn.  
 1917 Iselin, C. Oliver, New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Isham, Frederick A., Lake Placid, N. Y.  
 1922 Iversen, M. H., Ukiah, Cal.  
 1919 Ives, Frederick M., Boston, Mass.  
 1904 Ives, J. Moss, Danbury, Conn.  
 1906 Ives, Morse, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Jablow, Morris, New York, N. Y.  
 1915 Jack, George Whitfield, Shreveport, La.  
 1922 Jack, Robert P., Peoria, Ill.  
 1911 Jackman, Ralph W., Madison, Wis.  
 1922 Jacks, Lile T., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1906 Jackson, Anson Blake, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1912 Jackson, Arthur E. L., Philadelphia, Pa.

## ELECTED

1914 Jackson, Arthur L., Baltimore, Md.  
 1922 Jackson, B. M., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Jackson, E. Hilton, Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Jackson, Edward, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1920 Jackson, Frank A., Colby, Wis.  
 1922 Jackson, Grant, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Jackson, H. Clair, Kalamazoo, Mich.  
 1921 Jackson, Herbert, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Jackson, J. H., Shreveport, La.  
 1921 Jackson, J. W., Oacoma, S. D.  
 1916 Jackson, James F., Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Jackson, John G., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Jackson, John J., E. Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1912 Jackson, John L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Jackson, Malcolm, Charleston, W. Va.  
 1917 Jackson, Owen G., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1913 Jackson, Robert F., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1914 Jackson, Russell, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1913 Jackson, S. Hollister, Barre, Vt.  
 1921 Jackson, Samuel Spencer, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1918 Jackson, W. C., Abilene, Texas.  
 1921 Jackson, William K., Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Jackson, William M., Bedford, Iowa.  
 1919 Jacobs, Carl M., Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Jacobs, Henry A., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1916 Jacobs, Henry F., Battle Creek, Mich.  
 1922 Jacobs, Hiram E., Richmond, Cal.  
 1919 Jacobs, Joseph B., Boston, Mass.  
 1911 Jacobs, Philip W., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Jacobs, Sidney, Jersey City, N. J.  
 1915 Jacobs, Walter H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Jacobs, William, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Jacobsen, Christopher, Seattle, Wash.  
 1912 Jacobson, Gabe, Meridian, Miss.  
 1914 Jacobson, I. N., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Jacobson, Jesse E., Wheatland, Wyo.  
 1921 Jacobson, Lewis F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Jaekel, Albert I., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Jalbert, Eugene L., Woonsocket, R. I.  
 1909 James, Benjamin F., Bowling Green, Ohio.  
 1918 James, Charles V., Norwich, Conn.  
 1911 James, Eldon R., Bangkok, Siam.  
 1916 James, Ellerton, Boston, Mass.  
 1916 James, F. G., Greenville, N. C.  
 1896 James, Francis B., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 James, Frank, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1912 James, Henry A., Doylestown, Pa.  
 1922 James, Henry N., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 James, John R., Olympia, Wash.  
 1922 James, Leander L., Jr., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1914 James, Lee Warren, Dayton, Ohio.  
 1921 James, W. K., St. Joseph, Mo.  
 1922 Jameson, John J., Seattle, Wash.  
 1922 Jamison, Alexander, Wilmington, Del.  
 1915 Jamison, Dorsey A., St. Louis, Mo.

## ELECTED

1920 Janecky, Adolph R., Racine, Wis.  
 1921 Janiszewski, Frank H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Janney, Laurence A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Janney, Stuart S., Baltimore, Md.  
 1921 Janoer, Rosalie F., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Janowicz, Stephen, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Jansonius, Fred, Fessenden, N. D.  
 1916 January, M. T., Nevada, Mo.  
 1896 January, William L., Detroit, Mich.  
 1914 Janvier, Francis de H., Wilmington, Del.  
 1913 Jaques, Alfred, Duluth, Minn.  
 1922 Jaquet, Seymour, Jr., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Jarecki, Edmund K., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Jaretzki, Alfred, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Jarrett, Delta I., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Jaycox, Walter H., Patchogue, N. Y.  
 1920 Jayne, A. A., Casa Grande, Ariz.  
 1906 Jayne, Trafford N., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1922 Jayne, W. R., Muscatine, Iowa.  
 1916 Jeffery, James Clarke, Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Jeffery, Oscar W., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Jeffords, Tracy L., Harpers Ferry, W. Va.  
 1914 Jeffrey, A. L., Canon City, Colo.  
 1921 Jeffrey, F. R., Kennewick, Wash.  
 1908 Jeffries, James H., Pineville, Ky.  
 1908 Jeffries, L. E., Washington, D. C.  
 1916 Jeffries, Sam B., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1889 Jeffria, Malcolm G., Janesville, Wis.  
 1910 Jelke, Ferdinand, Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1919 Jenckes, Joseph S., Phoenix, Ariz.  
 1892 Jenckes, Thomas A., Providence, R. I.  
 1921 Jenkins, C. H., Springfield, Ill.  
 1909 Jenkins, Frank E., Oxford, Mich.  
 1922 Jenkins, Fredric W., Binghamton, N. Y.  
 1919 Jenkins, John B., Norfolk, Va.  
 1913 Jenkins, John E., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
 1921 Jenkins, Myron O., Greensburg, Ind.  
 1913 Jenkins, Theodore F., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Jenner, Earle R., Seattle, Wash.  
 1919 Jenney, Charles F., Boston, Mass.  
 1916 Jenney, Edwin C., Boston, Mass.  
 1919 Jenney, Ralph E., San Diego, Cal.  
 1913 Jenney, William S., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Jennings, Albert T., Fulton, N. Y.  
 1891 Jennings, Andrew J., Fall River, Mass.  
 1922 Jennings, J. B., Modesto, Cal.  
 1921 Jennings, Newell, Bristol, Conn.  
 1913 Jennings, Robert P., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Jennings, S. B., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1916 Jennings, Stephen A., Dorchester, Mass.  
 1922 Jensen, A. W., Ephraim, Utah.  
 1912 Jensen, Constan, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Jensen, J. Marcellus, Belmond, Iowa.  
 1922 Jensen, L. A., Forest City, Iowa.  
 1914 Jenson, David, Ogden City, Utah.  
 1921 Jerka, Daniel S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Jerome, Edward O., Greensboro, N. C.  
 1912 Jerome, F. J., Cleveland, Ohio.

## ELECTED

1921 Jesmer, J. Lisle, St. Paul, Minn.  
 1914 Jess, Frank B., Camden, N. J.  
 1914 Jessen, Paul, Nebraska City, Nebr.  
 1915 Jesseph, M. E., Spokane, Wash.  
 1911 Jessup, Henry Wynans, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Jester, Beaufort, Corsicana, Tex.  
 1922 Jeter, William T., Santa Cruz, Cal.  
 1921 Jetzinger, David, Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Jevne, Franz, International Falls, Minn.  
 1916 Jewell, John F., Birmingham, Eng.  
 1910 Jewett, Charles L., New Albany, Ind.  
 1919 Jewett, Charles W., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1919 Jewett, Reed V., Calais, Me.  
 1905 Jewett, Stephen S., Laconia, N. H.  
 1920 Jewett, Theo. S., Laconia, N. H.  
 1922 Jewitt, Garry W., Pomeroy, Wash.  
 1922 Jobson, Alexander B., Franklin, Pa.  
 1922 Joel, Arthur, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Joelson, Harry, Paterson, N. J.  
 1922 Joffe, Joseph, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Joffe, Marcus E., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Joffe, Jerome M., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1922 Johannesen, Oscar A., Idaho Falls, Idaho.  
 1917 John, Maxey L., Laurinburg, N. C.  
 1922 Johns, George Alexander, Winder, Ga.  
 1914 Johnson, A. R., Ironton, Ohio.  
 1912 Johnson, Albin Nicholas, Freeport, N. Y.  
 1919 Johnson, Alfred S., Providence, R. I.  
 1913 Johnson, Alvin F., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1921 Johnson, Archibald M., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1912 Johnson, Arthur T., Gouverneur, N. Y.  
 1913 Johnson, Arthur T., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Johnson, Audley W., Sioux City, Iowa.  
 1922 Johnson, Ben H., Fresno, Cal.  
 1891 Johnson, Benjamin N., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Johnson, Carl Alex., San Diego, Cal.  
 1920 Johnson, Carl Wright, San Antonio, Tex.  
 1913 Johnson, Charles A., Van Nuys, Cal.  
 1913 Johnson, Charles E., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1907 Johnson, Charles F., Portland, Me.  
 1922 Johnson, Charles W., Pasco, Wash.  
 1914 Johnson, Clyde B., Charleston, W. Va.  
 1912 Johnson, Clyde P., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Johnson, Curtis T., Toledo, Ohio.  
 1921 Johnson, David Cecil, Manila, P. I.  
 1920 Johnson, Donald W., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1922 Johnson, E. L., San Diego, Cal.  
 1920 Johnson, Ector R., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1919 Johnson, Edgar H., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 1919 Johnson, Edward, Woburn, Mass.  
 1907 Johnson, Edwin J., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Johnson, Elmer, Elko, Nevada.  
 1921 Johnson, Elmer A., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
 1921 Johnson, Elmer A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Johnson, Fontaine, Sacramento, Cal.

## ELECTED

1912 Johnson, Frank O., McPherson, Kana.  
 1914 Johnson, George B., West Chester, Pa.  
 1920 Johnson, George W., Greenwood, Ark.  
 1912 Johnson, Guy H., Washington, D. C.  
 1923 Johnson, H. Linsley, Nantucket, Mass.  
 1914 Johnson, Henry Wiley, Savannah, Ga.  
 1921 Johnson, Hiram W., Jr., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1896 Johnson, Homer H., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1913 Johnson, Howard Cooper, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1918 Johnson, Irving C., Oskaloosa, Iowa.  
 1922 Johnson, J. D., Celina, Ohio.  
 1920 Johnson, J. M., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1921 Johnson, J. L., Pittsboro, Miss.  
 1923 Johnson, J. LeRoy, Stockton, Cal.  
 1913 Johnson, James, Minot, N. D.  
 1914 Johnson, James G., Springfield, Ohio.  
 1911 Johnson, James V., Arkadelphia, Ark.  
 1917 Johnson, James W., Marion, S. C.  
 1919 Johnson, Jo, Fort Smith, Ark.  
 1918 Johnson, Lawrence C., Galva, Ill.  
 1915 Johnson, Lewis B., Denver, Colo.  
 1921 Johnson, Louis A., Clarksburg, W. Va.  
 1920 Johnson, Melvin M., Boston, Mass.  
 1916 Johnson, Paul E., Atlanta, Ga.  
 1911 Johnson, Reginald H., Boston, Mass.  
 1908 Johnson, Richard H., Boise, Idaho.  
 1920 Johnson, Roy T., Sterling, Colo.  
 1922 Johnson, Rush B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Johnson, Sherrard M., Portsmouth, Ohio.  
 1916 Johnson, Sveinbjorn, Bismarck, N. D.  
 1898 Johnson, Simeon M., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Johnson, Theodore E., Youngstown, Ohio.  
 1911 Johnson, Thomas L., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1914 Johnson, Waldo P., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1923 Johnson, Wayne, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Johnson, William, Rockford, Ill.  
 1915 Johnson, William A., Portland, Oregon.  
 1911 Johnson, William T., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1917 Johnston, A. Hall, Asheville, N. C.  
 1921 Johnston, Albert Caldwell, Waco, Texas.  
 1921 Johnston, Edward R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Johnston, Edwin, Pittsfield, Ill.  
 1914 Johnston, Floyd A., Springfield, Ohio.  
 1914 Johnston, Forney, Washington, D. C.  
 1919 Johnston, Frank, Jr., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Johnston, Henry S., Perry, Okla.  
 1921 Johnston, Hollis O., Gallipolis, Ohio.  
 1919 Johnston, J. F., Lake City, Ark.  
 1921 Johnston, James D., Roanoke, Va.  
 1923 Johnston, John B., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Johnston, Joseph S., New York, N. Y.  
 1923 Johnston, L. E., Napa, Cal.  
 1919 Johnston, Morris L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Johnston, Pat, Kissimmee, Fla.

## ELECTED

1919 Johnston, Richard E., Boston, Mass.  
 1908 Johnston, W. M., Billings, Mont.  
 1921 Johnston, William A., Topeka, Kan.  
 1922 Johnston, William S., Estherville, Iowa.  
 1913 Johnstone, F. B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1915 Jolliffe, Elisha H., Ontario, Cal.  
 1916 Jonas, Edgar A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Jonas, L. H., Centralia, Ill.  
 1921 Jonas, Ralph, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Jones, Aquilla Q., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1917 Jones, Armstead, Raleigh, N. C.  
 1909 Jones, Arthur, Detroit, Mich.  
 1922 Jones, Arthur C., Gastonia, N. C.  
 1921 Jones, B. E., Evergreen, Ala.  
 1917 Jones, Ben Sam, Lyons, Kans.  
 1922 Jones, Berne, Delaware, Ohio.  
 1899 Jones, Burr W., Madison, Wis.  
 1921 Jones, C. Vincent, Clay Center, Kan.  
 1922 Jones, Caleb, Spokane, Wash.  
 1920 Jones, Calvin, Hugo, Okla.  
 1919 Jones, Charles Alvin, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1916 Jones, Claude L., Parker, S. D.  
 1914 Jones, Clem J., Athens, Tenn.  
 1922 Jones, D. O., Harlan, Ky.  
 1922 Jones, D. J., Chipley, Fla.  
 1921 Jones, Daniel O., Ironton, Ohio.  
 1920 Jones, E. N., Ada, Okla.  
 1920 Jones, Elmer O., La Plata, Mo.  
 1921 Jones, Edward H., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1920 Jones, Edward R., Muskogee, Okla.  
 1915 Jones, Elliott H., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1912 Jones, Frank Cameron, Houston, Texas.  
 1917 Jones, Frederick A., Providence, R. I.  
 1913 Jones, George M., Reading, Pa.  
 1914 Jones, George S., Macon, Ga.  
 1922 Jones, George W., Fresno, Cal.  
 1904 Jones, George W., Montgomery, Ala.  
 1921 Jones, Gowan, El Paso, Texas.  
 1912 Jones, Granville D., Wausau, Wis.  
 1904 Jones, Gustave, Newport, Ark.  
 1914 Jones, H. Llewelyn, Meade, Kans.  
 1920 Jones, Harrison, Atlanta, Ga.  
 1912 Jones, Henry Craig, Iowa City, Iowa.  
 1922 Jones, Herbert O., San Jose, Cal.  
 1911 Jones, Howel, Topeka, Kansas.  
 1920 Jones, James C., Jr., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1906 Jones, James C., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1912 Jones, James Collins, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1914 Jones, John C., Orlando, Florida.  
 1919 Jones, John C., Jr., Boston, Mass.  
 1904 Jones, John J., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1913 Jones, John W., Blackfoot, Idaho.  
 1921 Jones, Joseph, Del Rio, Texas.  
 1921 Jones, Joseph C., Rutland, Vt.  
 1914 Jones, Joseph H., Orlando, Fla.  
 1922 Jones, Kenneth I., Fairfield, Cal.  
 1920 Jones, L. Barrett, Jackson, Miss.  
 1921 Jones, Lake, Jacksonville, Fla.



## ELECTED

1922 Jones, Lawrence Clark, Rutland, Vt.  
 1913 Jones, Lewis E., Breckenridge, Minn.  
 1922 Jones, Madison Ralph, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1919 Jones, Malcolm D., Macon, Ga.  
 1920 Jones, Marvin, Washington, D. C.  
 1913 Jones, Matt B., Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Jones, Mattison B., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1911 Jones, Nathaniel N., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Jones, Oliver B., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Jones, Oliver S., Covington, Ind.  
 1921 Jones, Orville K., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 Jones, Paul, Texarkana, Ark.  
 1922 Jones, Paul, Jr., Texarkana, Ark.  
 1921 Jones, Paul J., Youngstown, Ohio.  
 1913 Jones, Philos S., Wilburton, Okla.  
 1921 Jones, Richard, Jr., Youngstown, Ohio.  
 1911 Jones, Richard A., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1896 Jones, Richmond L., Reading, Pa.  
 1914 Jones, Robert M., Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1919 Jones, Robert P., Atlanta, Ga.  
 1921 Jones, Roger Alston, Prattville, Ala.  
 1921 Jones, Spencer M., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1907 Jones, Stephen R., Boston, Mass.  
 1919 Jones, T. Catesby, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Jones, Thomas J., Boise, Idaho.  
 1913 Jones, W. Catesby, New Orleans, La.  
 1912 Jones, W. Clyde, Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Jones, W. Martin, Jr., Rochester, N. Y.  
 1920 Jones, W. T., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1920 Jones, Walter B., Montgomery, Ala.  
 1921 Jones, Walter F., Del Rio, Texas.  
 1916 Jones, Wilbur B., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Jones, Wm. C., Streator, Ill.  
 1914 Jones, Wm. Clayton, Camden, N. J.  
 1920 Jones, Winfield P., Atlanta, Ga.  
 1911 Jonson, Jerrold A., Madisonville, Ky.  
 1918 Jordan, Amzie E., Beloit, Kana.  
 1919 Jordan, C. Hughes, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Jordan, Clark L., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Jordan, Francis, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1913 Jordan, Harry P., Waco, Texas.  
 1922 Jordan, J. E., Waterloo, Iowa.  
 1921 Jordan, J. W., Boone, Iowa.  
 1916 Jordan, James Kollock, Atlanta, Ga.  
 1911 Jordan, Michael J., Boston, Mass.  
 1919 Jordan, Percie D., Lisbon, Me.  
 1922 Jordan, Thomas C., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Jordon, Robert L., Radford, Va.  
 1920 Jorgenson, C. R., Sisseton, S. D.  
 1919 Jorgenson, John A., Jamestown, N. D.  
 1921 Jory, Clifford D., Sheldon, Iowa.  
 1921 Joseph, Emil, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1921 Joseph, George W., Portland, Oreg.  
 1921 Joseph, Jesse A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Joseph, John F., Sioux City, Iowa.  
 1921 Joseph, Samuel J., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Joalin, Ralph Edgar, Boston, Mass.

## ELECTED

1915 Joalyn, Lee E., Detroit, Mich.  
 1920 Joalyn, O. W., Charlestown, Mo.  
 1922 Joss, Louis H., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1920 Jost, Henry L., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1921 Jouett, Beverley B., Winchester, Ky.  
 1914 Jouett, Edward S., Louisville, Ky.  
 1922 Joujon-Roche, J. B., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1905 Jourdan, Morton, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1911 Joyner, Herbert C., Great Barrington, Mass.  
 1922 Joyner, Herbert Newton, Great Barrington, Mass.  
 1914 Judah, Noble B., Jr., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Judd, Albert F., Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1913 Jude, George W., Jamestown, N. Y.  
 1912 Judge, Harold E., Sioux Falls, S. D.  
 1921 Judge, Thomas J., Birmingham, Ala.  
 1922 Judkins, T. C., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1917 Judson, Walter P., New Haven, Conn.  
 1919 Judy, John Allen, Mt. Sterling, Ky.  
 1919 June, Merrill S., Worcester, Mass.  
 1919 Junell, John, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1899 Junkin, Francis T. A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Jurich, Anthony, Ely, Nevada.  
 1921 Juron, Bernard J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Just, Arnold, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1917 Justice, A. B., Charlotte, N. C.  
 1922 Justice, F. Joy., Hendersonville, N. C.  
 1922 Kaeo, Samuel Kanohoua, Lihue, Hawaii.  
 1916 Kaercher, Daniel W., Pottsville, Pa.  
 1922 Kafer, Lester S., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Kagey, C. L., Beloit, Kansas.  
 1922 Kahn, Harry A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Kahn, Isidor, Evansville, Ind.  
 1921 Kahn, Julius M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Kahn, Louis L., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Kahn, Max, Detroit, Mich.  
 1922 Kahn, Nat. M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Kaiser, H. W., New Orleans, La.  
 1908 Kalisch, Samuel, Newark, N. J.  
 1916 Kalish, Ralph, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Kambach, George J., Pittsburg, Penn.  
 1921 Kamfner, Joseph, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Kaminsky, Leo, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1921 Kammer, Alfred Charles, New Orleans, La.  
 1916 Kammerer, A. E., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1920 Kamrar, John L., Webster City, Iowa.  
 1903 Kane, Francis Fisher, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1917 Kane, Henry V., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1922 Kane, James H., Seattle, Wash.  
 1921 Kane, John E., Bardwell, Ky.  
 1921 Kane, Joseph, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1904 Kane, Matthew J., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1911 Kane, Michael N., Warwick, N. Y.  
 1921 Kane, Thomas F., New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Kannally, Michael V., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Kanner, A. O., Jacksonville, Fla.



## ELECTED

- 1922 Kanode, Robert E., Baltimore, Md.  
 1913 Kantner, H. F., Reading, Pa.  
 1921 Kaplan, Frank R. S., Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 1916 Kaplan, Jacob, Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Kaplan, Jacob J., Boston, Mass.  
 1912 Kaplan, Nathan D., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Kapp, George F., Long Beach, Cal.  
 1904 Kappler, Charles J., Washington, D. C.  
 1918 Karch, K. W., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1904 Karcher, George H., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1920 Karcher, Nettie E., Burlington, Wis.  
 1922 Karelsen, Frank E., Jr., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Karlin, Alexander, New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Karr, Frank, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1917 Karr, Harry E., Baltimore, Md.  
 1914 Karrow, Herman Henry, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1922 Kasch, Charles, Ukiah, Cal.  
 1921 Kash, Kelly, Lexington, Ky.  
 1921 Kasper, Frederick J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Kass, Jacob F., Sioux City, Iowa.  
 1921 Kasa, William J., Sioux City, Iowa.  
 1921 Kasserman, John, Newton, Ill.  
 1914 Kassulker, Paul G., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1921 Kattenborn, George H., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1911 Katz, Maurice L., Worcester, Mass.  
 1913 Katzenbach, Edward L., Trenton, N. J.  
 1920 Katzenstein, Charles J., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Kauffman, Ralph, Ellensburg, Wash.  
 1918 Kauffmann, James L., Yokohama, Japan (Philadelphia, Pa.).  
 1919 Kaufman, David E., Towanda, Pa.  
 1919 Kaufman, Elias R., Lake Charles, La.  
 1922 Kaufman, Helen, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Kaufman, Joseph B., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Kaufman, Samuel, Newark, N. J.  
 1922 Kaufman, Samuel H., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Kaufman, Wm., Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 1922 Kaufmann, Victor R., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Kauke, Frank, Fresno, Cal.  
 1912 Kaumheimer, William, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1918 Kavanagh, Francis B., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1921 Kavanagh, Marcus A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Kavanagh, William P., Denver, Colo.  
 1917 Kay, Alfred, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1890 Kay, William E., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1922 Kaye, William W., Bakersfield, Cal.  
 1921 Kaylor, Omer T., Hagerstown, Md.  
 1922 Keach, Nelson L., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Kean, E. J., Cascade, Iowa.  
 1922 Keane, Augustine O., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Kearful, Francis J., Tampico, Mex.  
 1922 Kearney, Thomas M., Racine, Wis.  
 1922 Kearney, W. M., Reno, Nev.  
 1919 Kearns, Hugh J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1890 Keasbey, Edward Q., Newark, N. J.  
 1913 Keasbey, George M., Newark, N. J.

## ELECTED

- 1922 Keating, Oletus, New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Keating, Cornelius F., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Keating, Herbert E., Sterling, Colo.  
 1911 Keating, Patrick M., Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Keating, Thomas J., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1921 Keating, W. H., Oskaloosa, Iowa.  
 1907 Keaton, James R., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1921 Kee, John, Bluefield, W. Va.  
 1906 Keeble, John Bell, Nashville, Tenn.  
 1920 Keebler, Robert S., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1911 Keech, Edward P., Jr., Baltimore, Md.  
 1913 Keedy, Edwin R., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Keedy, Henry H., Jr., Hagerstown, Md.  
 1921 Keefe, Arthur Thomas, New London, Conn.  
 1912 Keefe, Harry L., Walthill, Nebr.  
 1919 Keefe, Joseph P., Boston, Mass.  
 1912 Keehn, Roy D., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Keeler, P. E., Long Beach, Cal.  
 1921 Keeley, George Q., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1915 Keeley, William E., Deer Lodge, Mont.  
 1921 Keeling, Ralph T., Pontiac, Mich.  
 1920 Keenan, Robert B., Sapulpa, Okla.  
 1922 Keenan, S. A., Seattle, Wash.  
 1911 Keenan, Thomas J., Binghamton, N. Y.  
 1921 Keene, A. M., Fort Scott, Kan.  
 1914 Keene, George Frederick, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Keene, Henry O., Washington, D. C.  
 1908 Keene, Walter A., Seattle, Wash.  
 1916 Keeney, Francis B., Providence, R. I.  
 1891 Keeney, Willard F., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 1913 Keesling, Francis V., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1911 Kelover, Charles F., Uniontown, Pa.  
 1913 Kegley, W. B., Wytheville, Va.  
 1914 Kehde, Alfred, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 Kehoe, J. J., Oando, N. D.  
 1912 Kehoe, John E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Kehoe, William, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1920 Keidan, Harry B., Detroit, Mich.  
 1918 Keifer, William W., Springfield, Ohio.  
 1917 Kell, William Theodore, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1918 Kelser, Addison A., Ludington, Mich.  
 1922 Keister, T. L., Salem, Va.  
 1921 Keith, Chambliss, Selma, Ala.  
 1922 Keith, I. P., McAlester, Okla.  
 1913 Keith, John D., Gettysburg, Pa.  
 1922 Keith, M. R., Kenmare, N. D.  
 1912 Keith, Thomas R., Fairfax, Va.  
 1921 Keith, William, Wichita, Kan.  
 1906 Kelby, James Edward, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Kelehan, James H. L., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1921 Keleher, William A., Albuquerque, N. M.  
 1915 Keleher, William T., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Kell, C. E., White River, S. D.  
 1911 Kellar, Chambers, Lead City, S. D.  
 1922 Kellaa, Leroy M., Malone, N. Y.

## ELECTED

1912 Kelleher, D. M., Fort Dodge, Iowa.  
 1891 Kellen, William V., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Keller, Adam Bruce, Pittsburgh, Penna.  
 1921 Keller, Herbert P., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1922 Keller, W. G., Portland, Ore.  
 1913 Keller, William H., Lancaster, Pa.  
 1906 Kelley, C. F., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Kelley, Daniel F., San Juan, P. R.  
 1921 Kelley, J. H., Portland, Oreg.  
 1922 Kelley, James E., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1911 Kelley, James Edward, Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Kelley, James W., Denver, Colo.  
 1921 Kelley, Joseph B., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 Kelley, Loyal O., Riverside, Cal.  
 1922 Kelley, Nicholas, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Kelley, Thomas H., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1902 Kelley, William H., Richmond, Ind.  
 1913 Kellogg, Abraham L., Oneonta, N. Y.  
 1904 Kellogg, Frank B., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1914 Kellogg, Frederic R., New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Kellogg, Harry L., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1911 Kellogg, John P., Waterbury, Conn.  
 1907 Kellogg, Joseph A., New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Kellogg, Virgil E., London, Eng.  
 1921 Kellogg, Willis S., Westfield, Mass.  
 1919 Kellough, R. W., Tulsa, Okla.  
 1922 Kelly, Bernard, Peoria, Ill.  
 1920 Kelly, Daniel E., Valparaiso, Ind.  
 1916 Kelly, E. J., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1916 Kelly, Edmund P., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Kelly, Edward J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Kelly, Edward J., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Kelly, George H., Neenah, Wis.  
 1918 Kelly, Glenn D., Davenport, Iowa.  
 1907 Kelly, Harry Eugene, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Kelly, Howard C., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Kelly, Hugh T., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1911 Kelly, James A., New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Kelly, James J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Kelly, James M., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Kelly, James Raleigh, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Kelly, James Y., Charleston, Ill.  
 1914 Kelly, John P., Scranton, Pa.  
 1921 Kelly, Joseph G., Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Kelly, Joseph L., Bristol, Va.  
 1922 Kelly, Patrick M., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Kelly, Raymond J., Detroit, Mich.  
 1922 Kelly, Richard, New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Kelly, Richard C., Winston-Salem, N. C.  
 1919 Kelly, T. Paine, Tampa, Fla.  
 1911 Kelly, Thomas, Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Kelly, William J., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1916 Kelly, William J., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Kelly, William R., Greeley, Colo.  
 1917 Kelsey, Frederick T., New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Kelso, I. R., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 Kelso, Ivan, Los Angeles, Cal.

## ELECTED

1922 Kem, James P., Casper, Wyo.  
 1907 Kemp, Bolivar E., Amite, La.  
 1922 Kemp, Frank A., Jr., Denver, Colo.  
 1909 Kemp, John W., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Kemp, Samuel B., Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1919 Kemp, Smeltzer Vernon, Lynchburg, Va.  
 1910 Kemp, W. Thomas, Baltimore, Md.  
 1912 Kemper, Jackson B., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1913 Kempton, Edwin, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1922 Kendall, H. A., Kalispell, Mont.  
 1907 Kendall, Messmore, New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Kendall, N. E., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1922 Kenderdine, Glenn A., Iowa City, Iowa.  
 1913 Kendrick, Murdoch, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Kenison, Charles V., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Keniston, Davis B., Boston, Mass.  
 1891 Kenna, Edward D., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Kenna, Frank, New Haven, Conn.  
 1920 Kennary, J. Shurly, Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Kennedy, O. P., Akron, Ohio.  
 1922 Kennedy, Frank H., Charlotte, N. C.  
 1921 Kennedy, H. C., Somerset, Ky.  
 1916 Kennedy, Henry H., Winnetka, Ill.  
 1905 Kennedy, Howard, Omaha, Nebr.  
 1907 Kennedy, J. A. C., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1921 Kennedy, James J., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Kennedy, Laurence J., Redding, Cal.  
 1918 Kennedy, Michael J., Ishpeming, Mich.  
 1918 Kennedy, Millard B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1906 Kennedy, Richard L., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1918 Kennedy, T. Blake, Cheyenne, Wyo.  
 1921 Kennedy, Thomas, Bloomington, Ill.  
 1920 Kennedy, William J., New Haven, Conn.  
 1921 Kenner, Sumner, Huntington, Ind.  
 1918 Kennerly, W. T., Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1907 Kenneson, Thaddeus Davis, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Kennett, Frederick A., Springfield, Mass.  
 1918 Kenney, Elizabeth L., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Kenney, Joseph T., New Bedford, Mass.  
 1922 Kenney, P. E., Celina, Ohio.  
 1918 Kenney, Richard R., Dover, Del.  
 1893 Kennon, Newell K., St. Clairsville, Ohio.  
 1911 Kenny, Thomas J., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Kensworthy, B. S., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1922 Kent, Frank J., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Kent, Ralph S., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1907 Kenyon, Alan D., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Kenyon, J. Miller, Washington, D. C.  
 1907 Kenyon, Robert Nelson, New York, N. Y.  
 1894 Kenyon, Wm. Houston, New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Keogh, Martin J., New Rochelle, N. Y.  
 1918 Keogh, Thomas F., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Keohane, John, Beach, N. D.  
 1921 Kephart, John W., Ebensburg, Penn.  
 1913 Keppelman, John A., Reading, Pa.  
 1912 Kepperley, James E., Lakewood, N. J.  
 1922 Kerberg, Sidney C., Audubon, Iowa.

## ELECTED

1921 Kerigan, Joseph E., Springfield, Mass.  
 1921 Kerker, Harry E., Champaign, Ill.  
 1921 Kern, Howard L., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Kernan, Benjamin W., New Orleans, La.  
 1919 Kernan, Charles H., Providence, R. I.  
 1913 Kernan, John D., Utica, N. Y.  
 1919 Kerner, Otto, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Kerngood, Norman W., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Kernochan, Frederick, New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Kerna, O. W., Van Wert, Ohio.  
 1917 Kerper, George B., Jr., Powell, Wyo.  
 1922 Kerr, Harold O., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1921 Kerr, Hugh H., Staunton, Va.  
 1906 Kerr, James B., Portland, Ore.  
 1920 Kerr, John Duncan, Calumet, Mich.  
 1922 Kerr, Mark P., Spokane, Wash.  
 1921 Kerr, William D., Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Kersten, George, Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Kerz, Paul, Galena, Ill.  
 1913 Kessler, Harry S., Boise, Idaho.  
 1913 Ketcham, Herbert T., Bellport, L. I., N. Y.  
 1920 Ketchum, M. C., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1919 Ketchum, Phillips, Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Keutgen, Charles G., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Key, W. N., Jackson, Tenn.  
 1920 Keyes, Alexander D., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1909 Keyes, Harlow W., Indianola, Nebr.  
 1921 Keyser, William F., Luray, Va.  
 1921 Kidd, A. M., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Kidd, Albertus H., Beatrice, Neb.  
 1921 Kidd, Herbert West, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1894 Kiddle, Alfred W., New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Kier, W. H., Corinth, Mass.  
 1916 Kileen, Edward F., Wautoma, Wis.  
 1913 Kiley, Michael H., Cazenovia, N. Y.  
 1901 Killian, James R., Denver, Colo.  
 1911 Killilea, Henry J., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1914 Killits, John M., Toledo, Ohio.  
 1917 Killoren, William H., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1917 Kilmer, W. C., Martinsburg, W. Va.  
 1920 Kilpatrick, Arthur W., Detroit, Mich.  
 1911 Kilsheimer, James B., New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Kilsheimer, James B., Jr., New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Kimball, B. F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Kimball, George Everett, Boston, Mass.  
 1915 Kimball, Harry Grant, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Kimball, James N., Ogden, Utah.  
 1922 Kimball, Parker W., Spokane, Wash.  
 1913 Kimball, Ralph, Cheyenne, Wyo.  
 1922 Kimball, Rufus Hatch, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1918 Kimber, T. W., Akron, Ohio.  
 1921 Kimble, B. F., Portsmouth, Ohio.  
 1913 Kimbrough, D. M., Boulder, Col.  
 1921 Kincaid, William A., Jr., Manila, P. I.

## ELECTED

1921 Kinder, Dwight M., Gary, Ind.  
 1910 King, Alexander C., Atlanta, Ga.  
 1919 King, Alvin O., Lake Charles, La.  
 1914 King, Archibald, Camp Benning, Ga.  
 1911 King, C. Carroll, Brockton, Mass.  
 1917 King, Charles F., Glens Falls, N. Y.  
 1921 King, Chester H., Syracuse, N. Y.  
 1920 King, D. L., Lewisville, Ark.  
 1922 King, Dean, Kalispell, Mont.  
 1921 King, E. Scott, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1917 King, Earl, Memphis, Tenn.  
 1906 King, Edmund B., Sandusky, Ohio.  
 1921 King, Erman A., Cambridge, Ill.  
 1920 King, Florence, Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 King, Frederick P., New York, N. Y.  
 1889 King, George A., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 King, Goodman, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 King, H. S., Huntington, W. Va.  
 1911 King, Henry A., Springfield, Mass.  
 1921 King, Hervey W., Boston, Mass.  
 1912 King, James E., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 King, John, Spokane, Wash.  
 1914 King, John H., Taylorville, Ill.  
 1920 King, John J., Texarkana, Tex.  
 1922 King, Paul H., Detroit, Mich.  
 1922 King, Percy J., Napa, Cal.  
 1919 King, R. E., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1921 King, Robert N., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 King, Robert R., Greensboro, N. C.  
 1921 King, Robert R., Jr., Greensboro, N. C.  
 1912 King, Samuel B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 King, Stanley, Boston, Mass.  
 1921 King, W. D., Douglas, Ariz.  
 1921 King, Walter John, New York, N. Y.  
 1908 King, Will R. (Portland, Ore), Washington, D. C.  
 1922 King, Willard L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1906 King, William B., Washington, D. C.  
 1919 Kingan, S. L., Tucson, Ariz.  
 1921 Kingdon, A. F., Bluefield, W. Va.  
 1919 Kingman, Joseph R., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1921 Kingsbury, C. O., Ponca, Neb.  
 1917 Kingsbury, Howard Thayer, New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Kingsbury, Jas. Thomson, Tombstone, Ariz.  
 1921 Kingsbury, John H., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1916 Kingland, Lawrence Chappell, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1916 Kingsley, George A., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1921 Kingsley, Jesse E., Syracuse, N. Y.  
 1922 Kingsley, Rose, Cambridge, Mass.  
 1922 Kinkaid, D. B., Lamar, Colo.  
 1897 Kinkaid, M. P. (Oneill, Nebr.), Washington, D. C.  
 1919 Kinkad, Cleves, Louisville, Ky.  
 1914 Kinkad, William C., Cheyenne, Wyo.  
 1922 Kinkel, John M., Topeka, Kan.

## ELECTED

- 1921 Kinnane, John E., Bay City, Mich.  
 1921 Kinnison, James E., Canton, Ohio.  
 1915 Kinsey, William M., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1904 Kinsler, James C., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1915 Kinsley, Samuel H., Colorado Springs, Colo.  
 1911 Kinsworthy, E. B., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1922 Kinzel, Harry G., Spokane, Wash.  
 1911 Kiplinger, John H. (Rushville, Ind.), Wiesbaden, Germany.  
 1907 Kirby, Daniel N., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1912 Kirby, Joe, Sioux Falls, S. D.,  
 1922 Kirby, Lewis R., San Diego, Cal.  
 1916 Kirby, Thomas M., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1911 Kirby, William F., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1902 Kirchwey, George W., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Kirk, Arthur D., Hartford, Ky.  
 1912 Kirk, Clyde, Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1922 Kirk, George E., Toledo, Ohio.  
 1917 Kirk, James T., Tusculumbia, Ala.  
 1922 Kirk, Joseph, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1914 Kirk, Walter H., Peoria, Ill.  
 1922 Kirkbride, Charles N., San Mateo, Cal.  
 1916 Kirkland, Ira B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1917 Kirkland, Weymouth, Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Kirkpatrick, Lex J., Kokomo, Ind.  
 1917 Kirkpatrick, T. L., Charlotte, N. C.  
 1919 Kirkpatrick, William H., Easton, Pa.  
 1914 Kirkpatrick, William S., Easton, Pa.  
 1899 Kirlin, J. Parker, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Kirn, Edward G., Lancaster, Ohio.  
 1921 Kirschman, Robert H., Battle Creek, Mich.  
 1907 Kirtland, Michel, New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Kirwan, Charles, Ladysmith, Wis.  
 1914 Kitchel, Wm. Lloyd, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Kixmiller, Wm., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Kizer, B. H., Spokane, Wash.  
 1922 Kjorlang, Melker U. S., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1918 Kleeberg, Gordon S. P., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Klein, Clayton L., Naugatuck, Conn.  
 1918 Klein, David, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1921 Klein, Harry T., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Klein, Henry, Kingston, N. Y.  
 1918 Klein, Jacob B., Bridgeport, Conn.  
 1922 Klein, K. Karl, New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Kleiner, Charles, New Haven, Conn.  
 1921 Kleinert, Edward P., New Orleans, La.  
 1921 Kleinman, S. H., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1918 Kleinschmidt, R. A., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1922 Kleinsorge, William E., Sacramento, Cal.  
 1920 Klene, Benjamin J., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Klette, John H., Covington, Ky.  
 1917 Klewer, Edward B., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1912 Kline, Julius Reynolds, Chicago, Ill.

## ELECTED

- 1911 Kline, M. A., Cheyenne, Wyoming.  
 1907 Kling, Joseph, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Klinger, Leopold, New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Klock, George Sheldon, Albuquerque, N. Mex.  
 1914 Klotz, Solon T., Toledo, Ohio.  
 1921 Klotz, Theodore C., Hammond, Ind.  
 1916 Kluwin, John F., Oshkosh, Wis.  
 1914 Knaebel, Ernest, Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Knapp, C. T., Bisbee, Ariz.  
 1922 Knapp, Edward A., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1918 Knapp, Henry Alonzo, Scranton, Pa.  
 1922 Knapp, James T., Waterloo, Iowa.  
 1916 Knapp, Kemper K., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Knapp, Martin A., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Knapp, Theodore A., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.  
 1918 Knapp, Walter H., Canandaigua, N. Y.  
 1895 Knappen, Loyal E., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 1909 Knappen, Stuart E., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 1922 Knauf, Arthur L., Jamestown, N. D.  
 1906 Knauf, John, Jamestown, N. D.  
 1918 Knaus, Frederick J., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1919 Kneeland, William A., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Knight, Albion W., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1914 Knight, E. C., Livingston, Tenn.  
 1921 Knight, E. D., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1911 Knight, Edward W., Charleston, W. Va.  
 1921 Knight, Harry E., New York, N. Y.  
 1907 Knight, Harry S., Sunbury, Pa.  
 1914 Knight, Henry F., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Knight, J. B. O., Anaconda, Mont.  
 1922 Knight, J. F., Seattle, Wash.  
 1910 Knight, Peter O., Tampa, Fla.  
 1918 Knight, Samuel, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Knight, Telfair, Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1918 Knight, Wallace L., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1903 Knight, Walter A., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Knight, Wiley W., Clear Lake, S. D.  
 1921 Knittel, Oscar A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Knobloch, Francis L., Thibodaux, La.  
 1921 Knobloch, Henry F. J., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Knoop, Henry L., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1914 Knowlton, Frank W., Boston, Mass.  
 1907 Knowlton, William J., Portland, Maine.  
 1921 Knox, Arthur, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Knox, Clay G., Ventura, Cal.  
 1920 Knox, John Clark, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Knox, Lewis T., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Knox, Wm. F., Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 1922 Knupp, Guy, Porterville, Cal.  
 1917 Koch, Edward R., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Koch, Roscoe R., Pottsville, Pa.  
 1912 Kocourek, Albert, Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Koehler, Hugo C., Alliance, Ohio.  
 1921 Koenig, Harry D., Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Koepke, Charles A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Koffel, Theodore, Bismarck, N. D.

## ELECTED

1923 Kohl, Edwin Phillips, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Kohl, Henry, Newburgh, N. Y.  
 1913 Kohler, Otto, Meadville, Pa.  
 1921 Kohlsaat, Edward O., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Kohn, Walter Thomas, New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Kohn, William, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1919 Kohout, B. V., Wilber, Nebr.  
 1922 Kollmyer, William Blythe, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Kolyn, Andrew J., Orange City, Iowa.  
 1914 Kompel, Morris, Chicago, Ill.  
 1910 Kontz, Ernest C., Atlanta, Ga.  
 1914 Koonce, Charles, Jr., Youngstown, Ohio.  
 1921 Koopman, E. H., Sibley, Iowa.  
 1920 Koperlik, Benjamin F., Pueblo, Colo.  
 1919 Kopf, William P., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Kopp, Arthur W., Platteville, Wis.  
 1922 Kopple, Morris D., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Kordowski, O. H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Korell, Franklin F., Portland, Ore.  
 1915 Korf, H. C., Newton, Iowa.  
 1904 Kornegay, W. H., Vinita, Okla.  
 1906 Korne, E. B., Tracy, Minn.  
 1921 Korshak, Max M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1908 Korte, George W., Seattle, Wash.  
 1921 Kraft, F. William, Chicago, Ill.  
 1905 Kramer, Edward C., E. St. Louis, Ill.  
 1920 Kramer, Paul, Franklin, La.  
 1918 Kramer, R. R., Maryville, Tenn.  
 1922 Kramer, Samuel, New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Kratky, Robert J., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1914 Kraus, Milton, Peru, Ind.  
 1922 Kraus, Mortimer, New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Krause, G. R., Dell Rapids, S. D.  
 1918 Krause, Homer G., Dell Rapids, S. D.  
 1913 Krause, James B., Williamsport, Pa.  
 1921 Kraus, Daniel Webster, Brunswick, Ga.  
 1922 Kraus, Harry, San Juan, P. R.  
 1921 Kraus, Max, Chicago, Ill.  
 1909 Krauthoff, Edwin A., Boston, Mass.  
 1917 Kreamer, Ernest L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Kreger, Edward A., West Point, N. Y.  
 1921 Kreimer, Ralph A., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1917 Kreia, L. Alvin, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1913 Kremer, J. Bruce, Butte, Mont.  
 1921 Kremer, Louis, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1916 Krenzke, Charles, Racine, Wis.  
 1910 Kreps, Charles A., Parkersburg, W. Va.  
 1921 Kretzinger, George W., Jr., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Krevoruck, Frank, New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Krieger, Myron, New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Kriete, Frank L., Evanston, Ill.  
 1916 Krimbill, Walter M., Rizal, P. I.  
 1921 Krizek, Joseph F., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1922 Kroeger, Gustave, Boise, Idaho.  
 1912 Krook, Carl G., Kingman, Ariz.  
 1914 Kropf, Oscar A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Kross, Michael, Elmhurst, Ill.  
 1921 Krueger, Everette H., Cleveland, Ohio.

## ELECTED

1917 Kruger, Chauncey J., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1916 Krum, Chester H., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1920 Kruse, Carl, Enid, Okla.  
 1918 Kryder, Ralph L., Akron, Ohio.  
 1921 Kuertz, William Jeroma, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 Kuflewski, Thaddeus F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Kuhl, Max J., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1920 Kuhn, Arthur K., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Kuhn, John J., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Kuhn, Oscar W., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1913 Kuhns, Ezra M., Dayton, Ohio.  
 1921 Kuhns, Miles S., Dayton, Ohio.  
 1918 Kujawski, Leon A., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1922 Kuklinaki, Otto G., Reno, Nev.  
 1914 Kulp, Victor H., Norman, Oklahoma.  
 1912 Kump, H. G., Elkina, W. Va.  
 1921 Kunkel, Frank H., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1912 Kunkle, John E., Greensburg, Pa.  
 1922 Kunz, John F., Reno, Nev.  
 1921 Kunz, Medard A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Kunzman, Irving, Plainfield, N. J.  
 1911 Kursheedt, Manuel A., Bronxville, N. Y.  
 1919 Kurtz, Everett B., Miami, Fla.  
 1916 Kurtz, J. Banks, Altoona, Pa.  
 1922 Kurz, Irving J., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Kusworm, Sidney G., Dayton, Ohio.  
 1917 Kutcher, Charles A., Sheridan, Wyo.  
 1922 Kutner, Joseph H., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Kutscher, Harry, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Kuykendall, E. V., Olympia, Wash.  
 1921 Kuzmier, Robert X., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Kvello, Alfred M., Lisbon, N. D.  
 1914 Kves, Lafayette M., East Palestine, O.  
 1922 Kyle, John P., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1921 Kyriakopoulos, G. A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Labadie, George V., Pawhuska, Okla.  
 1891 Lacey, John W., Cheyenne, Wyo.  
 1914 Lackey, Edward W., Tannersville, N. Y.  
 1912 Lackey, George W., Lawrenceville, Ill.  
 1911 Lackey, Thomas S., Uniontown, Pa.  
 1889 Lackner, Francis, South Pasadena, Calif.  
 1912 Lackner, Joseph L., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1913 Lacombe, E. Henry, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 LaCorte, Salvatore F., Elizabeth, N. J.  
 1921 LaCrosse, Julian, Del Rio, Texas.  
 1921 Lacy, A. O., Fargo, N. D.  
 1909 Lacy, Arthur J., Detroit, Mich.  
 1920 Lacy, Nat. M., Macon, Mo.  
 1920 Lacy, Verne, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1896 Ladd, Sanford B., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1916 Ladner, Albert H., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1916 Ladner, Grover C., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1918 Lady, Wm. Ellis, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Lafferty, W. T., Lexington, Ky.  
 1911 Laffey, John P., Wilmington, Del.  
 1919 Laffin, Herbert N., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1916 La Follette, J. J. M., Bloomington, Ind.

## ELECTED

1923 Lafollette, W. L., Jr., Oolfax, Wash.  
 1920 Laing, E. Bruce, Dowagiac, Mich.  
 1920 Laing, John A., Portland, Ore.  
 1918 Laird, George M., Long Beach, Cal.  
 1918 Laird, John F., Parkersburg, W. Va.  
 1921 Laird, Mary E., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Laird, Reuel A., Alturas, Cal.  
 1920 Lake, Edward W., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Lake, Frederick W., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1917 Lake, John E., Oskaloosa, Iowa.  
 1923 Lakusta, Nicholas, Denver, Colo.  
 1914 Lamar, George H., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Lamar, Kirby, Houston, Mo.  
 1911 Lamar, Lucius Q. C., Havana, Cuba.  
 1914 Lamar, Robert, Houston, Mo.  
 1921 Lamar, Theodore J., Birmingham, Ala.  
 1914 Lamar, William H., (Rockville, Md.),  
     Washington, D. C.  
 1914 Lamb, Brockenbrough, Richmond, Va.  
 1912 Lamb, N. F., Jonesboro, Ark.  
 1920 Lamb, W. B., Jr., Fayetteville, Tenn.  
 1914 Lamb, William E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Lambdin, J. Carl, Jefferson City, Tenn.  
 1922 Lambe, Edward J., Beaver City, Neb.  
 1918 Lambert, Frank B., Minot, N. D.  
 1921 Lambert, I. Sidney, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Lambert, L. R., Santa Rosa, Cal.  
 1921 Lambert, Marshall E., Shawneetown, Ill.  
 1921 Lambert, William C., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1914 Lambert, Wilton J., Washington, D. C.  
 1918 Lamey, William J., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Lamkin, Griffin, Birmingham, Ala.  
 1922 Lamont, Donald Y., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1919 L'Amoreaux, Paul C., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Lamphere, Allen L., Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Lampke, A. Glazier, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Lampl, Henry, Wichita, Kan.  
 1921 Lampman, Leo O., Primghar, Iowa.  
 1918 Lamson, George W., Nampa, Idaho.  
 1922 Lamson, Herbert, Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1913 Lamson, J. S., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1916 Lamson, Richard, Prescott, Ariz.  
 1919 Lanaghan, Gideon F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1883 Lancaster, Charles C., Washington, D. C.  
 1901 Lancaster, William A., Minneapolis,  
     Minn.  
 1912 Lancaster, Wm. W., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Land, Edward M., Goldsboro, N. C.  
 1906 Landau, Moses D., Vicksburg, Miss.  
 1914 Landers, Howe S., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1919 Landers, John Joseph, Keene, N. H.  
 1921 Landis, Cary D., DeLand, Fla.  
 1901 Landis, Charles I., Lancaster, Pa.  
 1921 Landis, John O., Jr., St. Joseph, Mo.  
 1921 Landis, Robert K., Dayton, Ohio.  
 1918 Landis, William P., Ardmore, Pa.  
 1921 Landon, Benson, Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Landon, Thad. B., Kansas City, Mo.

## ELECTED

1920 Landwehr, Frank, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1917 Lane, Charles Elmer, Cheyenne, Wyo.  
 1921 Lane, Charles J., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Lane, Harry, Jersey City, N. J.  
 1922 Lane, Joe P., Dillon, S. C.  
 1921 Lane, Joe R., Davenport, Iowa.  
 1918 Lane, Merritt, Newark, N. J.  
 1912 Lane, Victor H., Ann Arbor, Mich.  
 1908 Lane, Wallace R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Lane, Wolcott G., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Langdon, W. H., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Lange, Gustav, Jr., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Langford, F. E., Spokane, Wash.  
 1921 Langhorne, James P., San Francisco,  
     Cal.  
 1922 Langhorne, Maurice A., Tacoma, Wash.  
 1916 Langknecht, Carl H., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1922 Langston, John D., Goldsboro, N. C.  
 1917 Langwith, J. A., Winnemucca, Nev.  
 1921 Langworthy, Benjamin F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Langworthy, H. M., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1921 Langworthy, Ralph W., Tucson, Ariz.  
 1916 Lanham, Samuel Tucker, Spartanburg,  
     S. C.  
 1914 Lank, Edgar W., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Lankford, H. Fillmore, Princess Anne,  
     Md.  
 1918 Lanners, Harry W., Duluth, Minn.  
 1916 Lanning, Charles D., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Lanning, Kenneth H., Trenton, N. J.  
 1922 Lannon, Edward T., San Diego, Cal.  
 1922 Lansburg, S. Laz, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1914 Lansden, D. L., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1921 Lansden, David S., Cairo, Ill.  
 1921 Lansden, John M., Cairo, Ill.  
 1920 Lansing, A. B., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1914 Lansing, Robert, Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Lantz, George D., Spokane, Wash.  
 1918 Lapham, Oscar, Providence, R. I.  
 1917 Lapsley, John Whitfield, Selma, Ala.  
 1921 Lapsley, Rutherford, Anniston, Ala.  
 1904 Larimer, Jeremiah B., Topeka, Kan.  
 1920 Larimore, H. H., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1916 Lark, Charles C., Shamokin, Pa.  
 1915 Larkin, Robert E., Streator, Illinois.  
 1920 Larnach, Alexander D., Honolulu,  
     Hawaii.  
 1908 La Roche, Walter P., Portland, Oregon.  
 1906 Larrabee, Frank D., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1922 Larrabee, L. L., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1914 Larrabee, Sydney B., Portland, Maine.  
 1906 Larson, Oscar J., Duluth, Minn.  
 1920 Larson, Thorwald, Holbrook, Ariz.  
 1919 Larwill, Langdon H., Denver, Colo.  
 1914 Larzelere, Nicholas H., Norristown, Pa.  
 1921 Lasecki, Joseph Andrew, Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Lashly, Arthur V., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1918 Lashly, Jacob M., St. Louis, Mo.



## ELECTED

1911 Lasker, Henry, Springfield, Mass.  
 1911 Laskey, John E., Washington, D. C.  
 1918 Laski, Leon, New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Lassiter, Charles T., Petersburg, Va.  
 1912 Latham, Carl R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Latham, Jacob H., Decatur, Ill.  
 1898 Lathrop, Gardiner, Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Lathrop, Mary Florence, Denver, Colo.  
 1918 Latimer, W. Carroll, Atlanta, Ga.  
 1918 Laubenstein, Frank J., Ashland, Pa.  
 1912 Lauchheimer, Sylvan Hayes, Baltimore, Md.  
 1922 Lauder, W. S., Wahpeton, N. D.  
 1914 Lauer, Edgar J., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Laughlin, Frank C., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1922 Laughlin, Frederic J., Portland, Me.  
 1922 Laughlin, Gail, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Laurent, Joseph S., Louisville, Ken.  
 1907 Lauterbach, Edward, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Lauterstein, Leon, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Lautmann, Herbert M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Laux, J. Frank, Bristow, Okla.  
 1921 Lavelle, Frank A., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Lavenburg, Arthur, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Lavender, J. F., Rockwell City, Iowa.  
 1916 Lavery, Urban A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Lavin, James P., Phoenix, Ariz.  
 1920 Lavin, Patrick A., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1915 Law, J. E., Clarksburg, W. Va.  
 1912 Lawler, Clement A., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1922 Lawler, John A., Hastings, Neb.  
 1920 Lawler, Joseph B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1906 Lawler, Oscar, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Lawless, Thos. J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Lawlor, William P., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1909 Lawrason, S. McC., St. Francisville, La.  
 1914 Lawrence, Alexander A., Savannah, Ga.  
 1920 Lawrence, Aubrey, Fargo, N. D.  
 1922 Lawrence, Edwin W., Rutland, Vt.  
 1912 Lawrence, Fred F., Skowhegan, Maine.  
 1906 Lawrence, George A., Galesburg, Ill.  
 1921 Lawrence, George Channing, Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Lawrence, James, Wellington, Kan.  
 1921 Lawrence, James G., Manila, P. I.  
 1921 Lawrence, Rulif V., Freehold, N. J.  
 1921 Lawrence, Stanton T., Rutherford, N. J.  
 1921 Lawrence, Thomas E., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1919 Lawrence, Van Courtlandt, Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Lawrence, W. O., Calhoun City, Miss.  
 1922 Lawson, Gordon, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1917 Lawson, Hal., Abbeville, Ga.  
 1914 Lawson, Harley F., Hawkinsville, Ga.  
 1920 Lawson, J. L., Alamogordo, N. M.  
 1917 Lawson, L. M., Darlington, S. C.  
 1915 Lawther, Harry P., Dallas, Tex.  
 1885 Lawton, Alexander R., Savannah, Ga.

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1919 Lawton, Alexander R., Jr., Savannah, Ga.  
 1911 Lawton, Frederick, Boston, Mass.  
 1917 Lawyer, George, Albany, N. Y.  
 1922 Layman, F. B., Portland, Ore.  
 1921 Layne, Carney M., Huntington, W. Va.  
 1922 Layton, Caleb S., Wilmington, Del.  
 1921 Lazansky, Edward, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Lazaroe, Jacob John, New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Lazarus, Eldon Spencer, New Orleans, La.  
 1921 Lazarus, Joseph, Louisville, Ky.  
 1918 Lasenby, John R., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Lea, John P., Richmond, Va.  
 1910 Lea, Luke, Nashville, Tenn.  
 1919 Leach, C. Nelson, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Leach, Oscar, Raeford, N. C.  
 1913 Leach, Will, Scranton, Pa.  
 1921 Leader, Benjamin, Birmingham, Ala.  
 1918 Leahy, David J., East Las Vegas, N. M.  
 1920 Leahy, J., Raton, N. M.  
 1920 Leahy, John P., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1906 Leahy, John S., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1918 Leahy, John W., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1919 Leahy, T. J., Pawhuska, Okla.  
 1920 Leahy, Thomas W., Muskogee, Okla.  
 1921 Leahy, William E., Washington, D. C.  
 1913 Leake, Eugene W., New York, N. Y.  
 1906 Leake, Hunter C., New Orleans, La.  
 1913 Leake, J. Jordan, Richmond, Va.  
 1898 Leakin, J. Wilson, Baltimore, Md.  
 1921 Leamy, James P., Rutland, Vt.  
 1911 Learned, Myron L., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1913 Leary, Edward F., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1915 Leary, William H., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1921 Leasure, James P., Ottawa, Ohio.  
 1922 Leatherwood, Elmer O., Washington, D. C.  
 1899 Leavitt, John Brooks, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Leavitt, Nathan R., Elizabeth, N. J.  
 1922 Leavy, Charles H., Spokane, Wash.  
 1921 Leavy, H. Wilford, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Leber, Samuel F., Newark, N. J.  
 1913 LeBoeuf, Randall J., Albany, N. Y.  
 1921 Le Bosky, Leo S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1917 Lecher, Louis A., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1920 Lechner, Harvey L., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1918 Leckie, Frederick L., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1914 Ledbetter, H. A., Ardmore, Okla.  
 1921 Lederer, Charles, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Ledwith, John J., Lincoln, Neb.  
 1916 Ledyard, Henry, Detroit, Mich.  
 1920 Lee, A. C., Monroeville, Ala.  
 1916 Lee, Archibald A., Denver, Colo.  
 1920 Lee, Benedict H., Detroit, Mich.  
 1887 Lee, Blair, Silver Springs, Md.  
 1894 Lee, Blewett, New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Lee, Bradner W., Los Angeles, Cal.



## ELECTED

1918 Lee, Bradner Wella, Jr., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Lee, Charles G., Asheville, N. C.  
 1917 Lee, Charles K., Fort Worth, Texas.  
 1909 Lee, Chaucer G., Ames, Iowa.  
 1921 Lee, D. Collins, Oovington, Ky.  
 1911 Lee, David F., Norwich, N. Y.  
 1921 Lee, Duncan Campbell, London, Eng.  
 1916 Lee, Eddy O., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1922 Lee, Edward J., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1910 Lee, Edward T., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Lee, Edwin W., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1920 Lee, Frank, Muskogee, Okla.  
 1920 Lee, Frank E., Fort Morgan, Colo.  
 1921 Lee, Henry E., Crewe, Va.  
 1921 Lee, Howard B., Louisville, Ky.  
 1920 Lee, James Henderson, Detroit, Mich.  
 1913 Lee, Jay M., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1921 Lee, Jesse W., Webster City, Iowa.  
 1920 Lee, John D., Sumter, S. C.  
 1906 Lee, John F., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1916 Lee, John H. S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Lee, John L. G., Baltimore, Md.  
 1921 Lee, John M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Lee, Kenyon Farrar, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1916 Lee, Leroy, Kingstree, S. C.  
 1921 Lee, Orville W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1917 Lee, Ray E., Cheyenne, Wyo.  
 1913 Lee, T. Bailey, Burley, Idaho.  
 1919 Lee, Thomas Amory, Topeka, Kans.  
 1907 Lee, Thomas Zanslaur, Providence, R. I.  
 1913 Lee, William A., Boise, Idaho.  
 1920 Lee, William Baxter, Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1914 Lee, William L., Fayetteville, W. Va.  
 1922 Lee, William R., Tacoma, Wash.  
 1922 Leeds, Walter R., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1920 Leekley, Harlow A., Muskogee, Okla.  
 1921 Leen, Arthur E., Dayton, Ohio.  
 1919 Leeper, Robert D., Lewiston, Idaho.  
 1921 Lees, Andrew, La Crosse, Wis.  
 1911 Lees, Edward, St. Paul, Minn.  
 1915 Leete, Thomas T., Detroit, Mich.  
 1914 Le Fevre, Charles H., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Leffingwell, Frank P., Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Leffingwell, Russell C., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Leftwich, George J., Aberdeen, Miss.  
 1917 Leftwich, Louis, Nashville, Tenn.  
 1883 Legendre, James, New Orleans, La.  
 1919 Legg, Chester Arthur, Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Legg, J. H. C., Centreville, Md.  
 1913 Leggat, John C., Lowell, Mass.  
 1921 Legge, Lionel K., Charleston, S. C.  
 1917 Le Grande, J. W., Bennettsville, S. C.  
 1915 Lehman, I. Howard, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Lehman, Irving, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Lehmann, Carl, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1897 Lehmann, Frederick W., St. Louis, Mo.

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1917 Lehmann, Frederick W., Jr., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1917 Lehmann, John S., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1909 Lehmann, Sears, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Lehrer, S. J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Lehtman, Benjamin, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Leicester, J. F., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1915 Leigh, Norvelle R., Mobile, Ala.  
 1922 Leininger, C. W., Redding, Cal.  
 1913 Leiser, Andrew A., Chicopee Falls, Mass.  
 1916 Leiser, Andrew A., Jr., Lewisburg, Pa.  
 1922 Leitch, Constance, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1919 Leitch, Stephen W., Baltimore, Md.  
 1922 Leiterman, Samuel N., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Leman, Henry W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Lemann, Walter, Donaldsville, La.  
 1911 Lemann, Monte M., New Orleans, La.  
 1920 Lembke, F. T., Hettinger, N. D.  
 1921 Lemkuhl, Joseph, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1907 Lemle, Gustave, New Orleans, La.  
 1922 Lemmon, George J., Denver, Colo.  
 1921 Lemon, Frank K., Clinton, Ill.  
 1904 Lenehan, Daniel J., Dubuque, Iowa.  
 1910 L'Engle, E. J., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1922 Lennon, Thomas J., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Lensen, Nicholas F., New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Leon, Maurice, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Leonard, Charles R., Butte, Mont.  
 1922 Leonard, Frank R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Leonard, J. O., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
 1921 Leonard, L. L., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1915 Leovy, Victor, New Orleans, La.  
 1922 Leppo, J. R., Santa Rosa, Cal.  
 1921 LeRosen, Arthur A., Shreveport, La.  
 1922 Le Rue, Arch L., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1916 Leser, Oscar, Baltimore, Md.  
 1914 Lesh, Paul E., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Lesser, Benjamin, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Lesser, Jacob J., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Lesser, M. E., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1921 Lester, Eugene F., Wilburton, Okla.  
 1914 Lester, Wharton E., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Letchworth, Edward H., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1901 Letton, Charles B., Lincoln, Nebr.  
 1922 Leuty, Tom J., Oakesdale, Wash.  
 1921 Leve, J. Arthur, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Levene, Alexander, New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Leveque, Louis D., Terre Haute, Ind.  
 1921 Leverich, Watts K., New Orleans, La.  
 1911 Leveroni, Frank, Boston, Mass.  
 1912 Leverson, Oliver, Detroit, Mich.  
 1920 Levi, Abraham L., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1911 Levi, Joseph C., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Levi, Julius C., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Levin, A. I., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1921 Levin, Harry, New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Levin, Isadore, Detroit, Mich.  
 1916 Levin, Michael, Milwaukee, Wis.

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1922 Levine, Benjamin L., Seattle, Wash.  
 1920 Levine, J. L., Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 1922 Levinsky, Arthur L., Stockton, Cal.  
 1921 Levinson, David, Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Levinson, Harry C., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Levinson, Morris G., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Levinson, Morris G., Chicago, Ill.  
 1896 Levinson, Salmon O., Chicago, Ill.  
 1896 Lewis, Howard C., London, Eng.  
 1921 Lewis, Robert P., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Levisohn, Arthur A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Levison, Philip, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Levit, Lewis D., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Leviton, Charles, Chicago, Ill.  
 1906 Levy, Aubrey, Seattle, Wash.  
 1921 Levy, David L., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1918 Levy, David M., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1919 Levy, David R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Levy, Edward B., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Levy, Felix H., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Levy, Harry H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1902 Levy, Joseph L., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Levy, Lawrence L., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Levy, Leo, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Levy, Moe, Norfolk, Va.  
 1913 Levy, Samuel, New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Levy, Samuel J., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1922 Levy, Samuel M., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Levy, Sylvanus George, Winnetka, Ill.  
 1912 Levy, William B., Baltimore, Md.  
 1907 Lewenberg, Solomon, Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Lewinson, Benno, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Lewinson, Joseph L., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1920 Lewis, Abraham, Jr., Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1918 Lewis, Addison Carr, Steubenville, Ohio.  
 1922 Lewis, Bertha Wallace, Austin, Tex.  
 1921 Lewis, Ceylon H., Syracuse, N. Y.  
 1920 Lewis, Clarence M., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Lewis, Devillo, Port Angeles, Wash.  
 1919 Lewis, Ernest W., Phoenix, Ariz.  
 1900 Lewis, Francis D., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1918 Lewis, Frank S., Toledo, Ohio.  
 1920 Lewis, Giles F., Milton, Fla.  
 1919 Lewis, H. Stuart, Suffolk, Va.  
 1921 Lewis, Herbert I., West Point, Va.  
 1918 Lewis, Howard, Toledo, Ohio.  
 1916 Lewis, Howard Benton, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1906 Lewis, J. Hamilton, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Lewis, Jay L., Corvallis, Ore.  
 1903 Lewis, John Frederick, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Lewis, John H., Minot, N. D.  
 1922 Lewis, John M., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Lewis, Joseph W., Pittsfield, Mass.  
 1915 Lewis, Lawrence, Denver, Colo.  
 1921 Lewis, Leon L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Lewis, Liston L., New York, N. Y.  
 1915 Lewis, Loran L., Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1914 Lewis, Louis S., New York, N. Y.

## SELECTED

1920 Lewis, Mason A., Denver, Colo.  
 1914 Lewis, Merton E., Rochester, N. Y.  
 1920 Lewis, Miles W., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1911 Lewis, Nathan B., West Kingston, R. I.  
 1916 Lewis, Paul Murray, Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Lewis, R. F., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Lewis, Robert E. L., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Lewis, Roger, New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Lewis, S. R., Tulsa, Okla.  
 1921 Lewis, Seymour M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1917 Lewis, Shippen, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1920 Lewis, Troy W., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1896 Lewis, W. Draper, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1915 Lewis, W. R., Montezuma, Iowa.  
 1911 Lewis, Walter Stanford, New Orleans, La.  
 1922 Lewis, Warren H., Seattle, Wash.  
 1911 Lewis, William H., Boston, Mass.  
 1906 Lewis, William I., Paterson, N. J.  
 1921 Lewkowitz, Herman, Phoenix, Ariz.  
 1921 Lexow, Morton, Suffern, N. Y.  
 1914 Lhove, Harold Rogers, New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Libby, Warren E., San Diego, Cal.  
 1922 Lichtig, Arnold, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Liddy, Ralph W., Detroit, Mich.  
 1911 Lide, L. D., Marion, S. C.  
 1921 Lider, Harry A., New Bedford, Mass.  
 1907 Liebman, Walter H., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Liechti, Arnold W., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1918 Liehley, P. L. A., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1922 Liffing, John D., Waterloo, Iowa.  
 1909 Light, John H., South Norwalk, Conn.  
 1916 Light, Robert W., Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Lightfoot, Joseph, Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1920 Lightfoot, Joseph B., Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1896 Lightner, Clarence A., Detroit, Mich.  
 1913 Ligon, R. F., Montgomery, Ala.  
 1910 Lile, William Minor, Charlottesville, Va.  
 1921 Liles, Luther B., Anniston, Ala.  
 1910 Lillard, J. W., Decatur, Tenn.  
 1921 Lilleston, W. F., Wichita, Kan.  
 1913 Lillick, Ira S., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Lillie, Edward H., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 Lillis, Henry M., Las Vegas, Nev.  
 1914 Lilly, Major J., Moberly, Mo.  
 1922 Lilly, William, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Limburg, Herbert R., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Lincoln, Albert L., Boston, Mass.  
 1911 Lincoln, Alexander, Boston, Mass.  
 1911 Lincoln, Arba N., Fall River, Mass.  
 1922 Lincoln, Daniel W., Worcester, Mass.  
 1912 Lindabury, Richard V., Newark, N. J.  
 1922 Lindauer, Arthur, Fairfield, Cal.  
 1921 Lindeman, C. A., Yuma, Ariz.  
 1919 Lindemuth, Benjamin F., Providence, R. I.  
 1913 Lindheim, Norvin R., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Lindholm, Paul Purcell, Lexington, Miss.

## ELECTED

1920 Lindley, Adelbert H., Detroit, Mich.  
 1908 Lindley, Erasmus C., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1919 Lindley, Fred E., San Diego, Cal.  
 1912 Lindley, Walter C., Danville, Ill.  
 1920 Lindsay, Alexander, Jr., Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1920 Lindsay, Alexander P., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1922 Lindsay, Carl E., Fresno, Cal.  
 1914 Lindsay, James J., Baltimore, Md.  
 1907 Lindsay, John D., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Lindsay, William J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1902 Lindsey, Edward, Warren, Pa.  
 1901 Lindsley, Henry A., Denver, Colo.  
 1922 Lindsley, Joseph B., Spokane, Wash.  
 1920 Linebarger, Paul Myron, Shanghai, China.  
 1911 Lines, George, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1922 Linforth, Walter H., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1919 Ling, Perry M., Jerome, Ariz.  
 1922 Lingenfelter, O. H., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1918 Link, A. C., Springfield, Ohio.  
 1914 Linkins, Charles, Washington, D. C.  
 1912 Linn, Andrew M., Washington, Pa.  
 1913 Linn, Philip B., Lewisburg, Pa.  
 1914 Linn, Stahle, Salisbury, N. C.  
 1909 Linn, William B., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1916 Linnell, William S., Portland, Me.  
 1920 Linney, Frank A., Boone, N. C.  
 1919 Linney, Hartwell H., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1919 Linscott, Daniel C., Boston, Mass.  
 1911 Linscott, Frank K., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Lindsay, James B., Sheldon, Iowa.  
 1921 Linstrom, H. A., Hayti, S. D.  
 1918 Linton, James N., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1922 Linville, G. P., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
 1922 Lipman, George M., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Lipp, Samuel I., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 Lippitt, Guy H., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Lippman, Max, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Lipschultz, Leo, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1913 Lipscomb, A. D., Beaumont, Texas.  
 1919 Lipson, Isaac B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Liss, Max O., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Liss, Rebecca Willner, Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Litowich, B. L., Salina, Kan.  
 1916 Litsinger, Edward R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Little, Albert L., Boston, Mass.  
 1911 Little, Amos R., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Little, Carl M., Portland, Oreg.  
 1913 Little, Charles B., Scranton, Pa.  
 1912 Little, James C., Raleigh, N. C.  
 1915 Little, John E., Colorado Springs, Colo.  
 1921 Little, John Maya, Towson, Md.  
 1916 Little, Joseph W., Wilmington, N. C.  
 1920 Little, Norval W., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1921 Little, W. S., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1919 Littlefield, Charles W., Providence, R. I.  
 1913 Littlefield, James B., Providence, R. I.  
 1902 Littlefield, Nathan W., Providence, R. I.

## ELECTED

1919 Littlepage, Thomas P., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Littleton, Carlyle S., Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 1912 Littleton, Frank L., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1910 Littleton, Jesse M., Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 1913 Littleton, William G., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Litz, M. O., Welch, W. Va.  
 1921 Livengood, V. E., Covington, Ind.  
 1914 Liveright, Alfred M., Clearfield, Pa.  
 1921 Liverman, H. T., Mansfield, La.  
 1921 Livermore, Arthur L., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Livesay, J. O., Foreman, Ark.  
 1917 Livezey, Fred. M., Huntington, W. Va.  
 1917 Livingston, Carl B., Carlisle, N. M.  
 1914 Livingston, D. W., Nebraska City, Nebr.  
 1920 Livingston, H. J., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1922 Livingston, Schuyler W., Washington, Iowa.  
 1914 Lloyd, James T., Washington, D. C.  
 1906 Lloyd, Malcolm, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1913 Lloyd, Warren E., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1913 Lloyd, William H., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1919 Lobben, Jens L., St. James, Minn.  
 1914 Lobdell, Charles E., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Lobdell, J. Karl, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1907 Lobingier, Charles S., Shanghai, China.  
 1920 Loch, John W., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1913 Locke, Eugene P., Dallas, Texas.  
 1921 Locke, Walter M., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1913 Lockhart, James M., Ely, Nev.  
 1917 Lockhart, Walter S., Durham, N. C.  
 1914 Lockhart, William B., Galveston, Texas.  
 1912 Lockwood, Charles C., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Lockwood, Charles D., Stamford, Conn.  
 1921 Lockwood, Edward M., Norwalk, Conn.  
 1916 Lockwood, George R., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Lockwood, Harley K., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
 1919 Lockwood, James T., Apponaug, R. I.  
 1919 Lockwood, L. Deane, Legaspi, P. I.  
 1917 Lockwood, Roy, Ticonderoga, N. Y.  
 1900 Lockwood, Virgil H., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1917 Loder, Le Roy W., Bridgeton, N. J.  
 1917 Lodge, Henry Cabot, Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Loeb, Albert I., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Loeb, Clarence, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Loeb, Edwin J., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1913 Loeb, Joseph P., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1912 Loeb, Leo, Charleston, W. Va.  
 1919 Loeber, Florence, New Orleans, La.  
 1921 Loehwing, Marx, Chicago, Ill.  
 1898 Loesch, Frank J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Loeser, Nathan, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1914 Loevinger, Gustavus, St. Paul, Minn.  
 1922 Loew, William N., New York, N. Y.  
 1908 Loewenthal, Max, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Loewenthal, Paul, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Loewy, Walter, San Francisco, Cal.

## ELECTED

1919 Loftin, Scott M., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1921 Loftus, Clarence J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Loftus, William A., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Logan, John, Washington C. H., Ohio.  
 1921 Logan, Joseph D., Salem, Va.  
 1922 Logan, M. M., Bowling Green, Ky.  
 1922 Logan, Sidney M., Kalispell, Mont.  
 1918 Logan, Straud M., Grand Junction, Colo.  
 1914 Logue, J. Washington, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1914 Logue, John Gibson, Houston, Texas.  
 1921 Lohman, Clarence, Pawhuska, Okla.  
 1911 Lonabaugh, E. E., Sheridan, Wyoming.  
 1921 Lonabaugh, Harvey E., Sheridan, Wyo.  
 1921 London, Henry M., Raleigh, N. C.  
 1921 London, Horace, New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Lonergan, Augustine, Hartford, Conn.  
 1921 Lonergan, Frank J., Portland, Oreg.  
 1921 Lones, W. F., Wellsville, Ohio.  
 1916 Long, Albert J., Hagerstown, Md.  
 1908 Long, Armistead R., Lynchburg, Va.  
 1914 Long, Benjamin F., Statesville, N. C.  
 1914 Long, Breckinridge, Washington, D. C.  
 1912 Long, Chester I., Wichita, Kansas.  
 1920 Long, Ernest M., Richmond, Va.  
 1921 Long, H. P., Shreveport, La.  
 1920 Long, Irvin, Detroit, Mich.  
 1916 Long, Jesse R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Long, Julius T., Shreveport, La.  
 1912 Long, Martin Henry, Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1921 Long, Mitchell, Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1918 Long, Percy V., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Long, William H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Longan, Edward E., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Longan, John M., Phoenix, Ariz.  
 1918 Longstreth, Mayne R., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Longworth, I. R., Lima, Ohio.  
 1916 Looby, M. F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1915 Loofbourow, Frederick C., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1921 Loomis, Elihu G., Boston, Mass.  
 1912 Loomis, George Linden, Fremont, Nebr.  
 1919 Loomis, Homer L., New York, N. Y.  
 1906 Loomis, N. H., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1921 Looney, F. J., Shreveport, La.  
 1920 Looney, M. A., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1918 Looney, William H., Portland, Maine.  
 1921 Loos, Karl D., Washington, D. C.  
 1918 Loos, Nevin J., Bethlehem, Pa.  
 1914 Loose, Jacob C., Mauch Chunk, Pa.  
 1922 Lopez, Joaquin, San Juan, Porto Rico.  
 1922 Lopez, Juan Hernandez, San Juan, P. R.  
 1921 Lorbach, David, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1911 Lord, Arthur, Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Lord, C. A., Beaumont, Texas.  
 1908 Lord, Frank E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Lord, John S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1907 Lorenzen, Ernest G., New Haven, Conn.  
 1922 Loret, Joseph A., San Juan, P. R.

## ELECTED

1914 Lorie, J. L., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1916 Loring, A. P., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Loring, Charles, Washington, D. C.  
 1911 Loring, Victor J., Boston, Mass.  
 1918 Loring, William Caleb, Boston, Mass.  
 1911 Lothrop, Thornton K., Jr., Boston, Mass.  
 1919 Lotach, John L., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Louchheim, Samuel K., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1919 Loucks, Charles O., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Loucks, Daniel K., Watertown, S. D.  
 1918 Loucks, Perry F., Watertown, S. D.  
 1918 Loucks, Wm. Dewey, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Louer, Albert S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Loughborough, J. F., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1918 Loughlin, John K., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Loughran, Patrick H., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Loughrey, John L., Marysville, Ohio.  
 1916 Louis, Benjamin Franklin, Houston, Tex.  
 1921 Louison, Alfred B., Rockford, Ill.  
 1916 Lourie, David A., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Lourie, John M., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Lourie, Moses S., Boston, Mass.  
 1912 Love, C. Morup N., Wilbur, Wash.  
 1921 Love, David B., Fremont, Ohio.  
 1914 Love, Thomas B., Dallas, Texas.  
 1921 Love, Stephen, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Love, Walter B., Monroe, N. C.  
 1921 Love, William F., Rochester, N. Y.  
 1920 Lovejoy, Earl, Detroit, Mich.  
 1918 Lovell, Charles H., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1920 Lovequest, George H., Detroit, Mich.  
 1919 Loveridge, Edgar H., Prescott, Ariz.  
 1914 Lovett, A. B., Savannah, Ga.  
 1916 Lovett, H. T., Huntington, W. Va.  
 1922 Lovett, William W., Jr., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1907 Lovett, Robert S., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Loving, Lucas P., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Lovina, William T., Kenova, W. Va.  
 1922 Lovrien, Frank S., Humboldt, Iowa.  
 1918 Low, Walter Carroll, New York, N. Y.  
 1895 Lowden, Frank O., Oregon, Ill.  
 1916 Lowe, John Z., Jr., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Lowe, Roy S., Paola, Kans.  
 1911 Lowell, James A., Boston, Mass.  
 1904 Lowell, John, Boston, Mass.  
 1920 Lowenhaupt, Abraham, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1919 Lowenthal, Frederick, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Lowery, John M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Lowes, Francis M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Lowes, George M. B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Lowey, Alfred R., Casper, Wyo.  
 1921 Lown, Frank B., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 1921 Lowney, John B., New Bedford, Mass.  
 1922 Lowrance, W. B., Topeka, Kans.  
 1920 Lowrey, Fred V., Dallas, Tex.  
 1917 Lowry, Landon, Bedford, Va.

## ELECTED

1914 Lowther, William Earle, New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Loyall, W. H. T., Norfolk, Va.  
 1914 Lozier, Ralph F., Carrollton, Mo.  
 1916 Lubke, George W., Jr., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Luby, Oswald D., Chicago, Ill.  
 1915 Lucas, John H., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1922 Lucas, Ralph D., Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Lucas, Thomas Edward, Tampa, Fla.  
 1912 Lucas, William J., East Las Vegas, N. M.  
 1922 Luccock, Eugene C., Seattle, Wash.  
 1922 Luce, Edgar A., San Diego, Cal.  
 1921 Luce, Robert, Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Lucey, Edmund T., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1914 Lucey, Patrick J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Luck, Harry A., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1918 Lucker, Harry A., Tientsin, China.  
 1913 Luckey, David B., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Lucking, Alfred, Detroit, Mich.  
 1915 Lucking, William, Detroit, Mich.  
 1922 Ludington, R. S., Wenatchee, Wash.  
 1913 Ludlow, Benjamin H., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1920 Ludvigh, Elek John, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Ludwig, L. E., Lima, Ohio.  
 1920 Ludwig, Oswald Cross, Jr., Phoenix, Ariz.  
 1908 Lueck, Martin L., Juneau, Wis.  
 1908 Lueders, Henry W., Tacoma, Wash.  
 1922 Luethge, George M., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1921 Luhman, H. F., Yakima, Wash.  
 1920 Luick, Ida E., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1911 Luke, Roscoe, Thomasville, Ga.  
 1914 Lum, Burt F., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1917 Lumpkin, Alva Moore, Columbia, S. C.  
 1921 Lumpkin, E. K., Athens, Ga.  
 1919 Lumpkin, M. C., Columbia, S. C.  
 1920 Lund, Frank J., Webster City, Iowa.  
 1922 Lund, R. H., Tacoma, Wash.  
 1922 Lundin, Alfred H., Seattle, Wash.  
 1920 Lundy, E. J., Tulsa, Okla.  
 1922 Lundy, Edward H., Eldora, Iowa.  
 1921 Lunsford, C. M., Fincastle, Va.  
 1922 Lunsford, E. F., Reno, Nev.  
 1921 Lunsford, Todd, Chicago, Ill.  
 1896 Lunt, Horace G., Colorado Springs, Colo.  
 1921 Lurie, Harry J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Lurie, Herman I., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Lurton, Nelson E., Shanghai, China.  
 1921 Lusk, Charles W., Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 1922 Lust, H. C., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Luster, Max, Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Lutkin, Harris Carman, Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Lutz, Henry E., Denver, Colo.  
 1913 Lybrand, Walter A., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1913 Lyders, E., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1920 Lydick, J. D., Shawnee, Okla.  
 1921 Lyell, G. Garland, Jackson, Miss.

## ELECTED

1907 Lyford, Will H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Lyle, John H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Lyman, Edward D., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1905 Lyman, Richard E., Providence, R. I.  
 1914 Lymer, William B., Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1912 Lynch, Bernard E., New Haven, Conn.  
 1914 Lynch, Charles W., Clarksburg, W. Va.  
 1921 Lynch, Fred A., Guernsey, Wyo.  
 1921 Lynch, George B., Adair, Iowa.  
 1919 Lynch, James M., Florence, S. C.  
 1920 Lynch, James M., Waterbury, Conn.  
 1921 Lynch, John D., Sioux Falls, S. D.  
 1922 Lynch, Thomas B., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Lynch, Vernon W., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1919 Lynde, A. Selwyn, Boston, Mass.  
 1912 Lynde, Cornelius, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Lyne, Daniel J., Boston, Mass.  
 1911 Lynn, John D., Rochester, N. Y.  
 1912 Lynn, Roscoe R., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1922 Lynn, Ross W., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Lynna, Roy A., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1916 Lyon, A. Stanford, Kansas City, Mo.  
 1897 Lyon, Adrian, Perth Amboy, N. J.  
 1912 Lyon, Arthur C., Grinnell, Iowa.  
 1917 Lyon, C. C., Elizabethtown, N. C.  
 1922 Lyon, Frederick S., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1912 Lyon, Jay F., Elkhorn, Wis.  
 1904 Lyon, Montague, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Lyon, R. B. H., Washington, D. C.  
 1914 Lyon, Simon, Washington, D. C.  
 1917 Lyon, W. H., Jr., Smithfield, N. C.  
 1903 Lyon, Walter, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1921 Lyon, William H., Sioux Falls, S. D.  
 1916 Lyons, D. F., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1922 Lyons, J. E., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Lyons, John D., Monticello, N. Y.  
 1913 Lyons, William, Westbrook, Maine.  
 1916 Lyons, William P., Baltimore, Md.  
 1905 Lyster, Henry L., Detroit, Mich.  
 1922 Lytle, Robert D., Vale, Ore.  
 1921 Lyttle, John L., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 McAdams, E. G., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1914 McAdams, Francis M., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 McAdoo, Alfred H., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1914 McAdoo, William, New York, N. Y.  
 1918 McAdoo, William G., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 McAllister, W. K., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1913 McAllister, Frank W., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1901 McAllister, Henry, Jr., Denver, Colo.  
 1913 McAllister, William M., Warm Springs, Va.  
 1914 McAnany, Edwin S., Kansas City, Kans.  
 1911 McAnarney, John W., Boston, Mass.  
 1914 McArthur, Frank D., Birmingham, Ala.  
 1921 McAulay, George F., Yakima, Wash.  
 1922 McAuliffe, Florence M., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 McAvoy, John V., New York, N. Y.

## ELECTED

1914 McAvoy, Malcolm, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 McAvoy, Preston T., New Castle, Wyo.  
 1912 McBaine, J. P., Columbia, Mo.  
 1922 McBean, Alan J., Omaha, Neb.  
 1920 McBeath, J. M., Meridian, Miss.  
 1922 McBee, R. O., Greenwood, Miss.  
 1921 McBride, Claude B., Jeffersonville, Ind.  
 1916 McBride, Curtis E., Mansfield, Ohio.  
 1920 McBride, Milford L., Grove City, Pa.  
 1912 McBride, Robert W., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1913 McBroom, Ralph, A., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1921 McBuskey, Emery A., Canton, Ohio.  
 1914 McCabe, Ambrose F., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 McCabe, Charles Alexander, Pomeroy, Wash.  
 1920 McCabe, Charles M., Crawfordville, Ind.  
 1920 McCadden, J. E., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1922 McCaffrey, Eugene, Chicago, Ill.  
 1906 McCaffrey, Joseph J., Providence, R. I.  
 1922 McCaleb, John B., Batesville, Ark.  
 1919 McCall, John D., Beaumont, Texas.  
 1921 McCall, L. D., Dubois, Penn.  
 1921 McCall, M. Pearl, Washington, D. C.  
 1918 McCall, Thomas, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 McCallister, Edgar W., Pittsburg, Penn.  
 1918 McCallum, J. D., Davenport, Wash.  
 1918 McCallum, Wm. Shaw, Boston, Mass.  
 1921 McCally, Jay Clifford, Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 McCalmont, Edward S., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 McCalmont, John E., Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 1921 McCalmont, Samuel M., Morrison, Ill.  
 1912 McCamant, Wallace, Portland, Oregon.  
 1911 McCamic, Charles, Wheeling, W. Va.  
 1922 McCandless, Charles W., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 McCandless, John, Sheldon, Iowa.  
 1921 McCandless, Lewis W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 McCann, Benjamin F., Dayton, Ohio.  
 1919 McCann, Le Roy, Colfax, Wash.  
 1919 McCanna, Francis I., Providence, R. I.  
 1918 McCarn, Jeff, Nashville, Tenn.  
 1920 McCarran, Patrick A., Reno, Nevada.  
 1922 McCarroll, Joe, Hopkinsville, Ky.  
 1922 McCarter, George W. O., Newark, N. J.  
 1896 McCarter, Robert H., Newark, N. J.  
 1918 McCarter, Thomas N., Newark, N. J.  
 1921 McCarthy, Charles E., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1913 McCarthy, Charles E., Troy, N. Y.  
 1913 McCarthy, Charles P., Boise, Idaho.  
 1922 McCarthy, Daniel L., Bethlehem, Pa.  
 1922 McCarthy, Frederic D., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1913 McCarthy, Frederick M., Ansonia, Conn.  
 1913 McCarthy, Henry A., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1920 McCarthy, John P., Glen Cove, N. Y.  
 1916 McCarthy, John R., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 McCarthy, Joseph, Spokane, Wash.

## ELECTED

1914 McCarthy, Joseph A., Troy, N. Y.  
 1922 McCarthy, Loyal H., Portland, Ore.  
 1906 McCarthy, M. B., Toledo, Ohio.  
 1920 McCarthy, Neil S., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 McCartney, Owen O., Hamilton, Ill.  
 1913 McCarty, C. A., Honesdale, Pa.  
 1918 McCarty, Dwight G., Emmetsburg, Iowa.  
 1921 McCash, Buell, Bloomfield, Iowa.  
 1921 McCaskill, O. L., Ithaca, N. Y.  
 1922 McCaughan, George E., Long Beach, Cal.  
 1921 McCaughey, H. M., Philadelphia, Penn.  
 1922 McCaughey, J. W., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1917 McCauley, G. W., Moorefield, W. Va.  
 1919 McCauley, Robert H., Hagerstown, Md.  
 1922 McCay, O. H., Salem, S. D.  
 1911 McChesney, S. P., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 McClain, Elmer, Lima, Ohio.  
 1916 McClammy, Herbert, Wilmington, N. C.  
 1922 McClanahan, Edmund B., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1916 McClarin, Wm. H., Tulsa, Okla.  
 1922 McClarke, Reed, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 McClaugherty, Bernard, Bluefield, W. Va.  
 1918 McClave, Roy Lewis, Steubenville, Ohio.  
 1911 McClay, Samuel, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1914 McClear, James L., Ocoeur d'Alene, Idaho.  
 1914 McCleary, Clayton A., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1915 McClellan, Thomas C., Montgomery, Ala.  
 1920 McClelland, Bruce, Jr., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1922 McClelland, Robert W., Seattle, Wash.  
 1913 McClenahan, Wm. B., Jr., Chester, Pa.  
 1914 McClenahan, Daniel H., Lincoln, Nebr.  
 1906 McClenahan, William S., Brainerd, Minn.  
 1906 McClendon, James W., Austin, Texas.  
 1911 McClennen, Edward F., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 McClintock, Edward A., Springfield, Mass.  
 1909 McClintock, William S., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1922 McCloskey, John J., New Orleans, La.  
 1890 McClosky, Bernard, New Orleans, La.  
 1921 McClosky, Paul, East Chicago, Ind.  
 1922 McCloy, Joseph F., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 McCluggage, R. T., Eldorado, Kan.  
 1921 McClung, Magee, Fayetteville, W. Va.  
 1896 McClung, William H., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1906 McClure, Henry F., Seattle, Wash.  
 1918 McClure, James W., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1917 McClure, N. H., Medina, Ohio.  
 1908 McClure, Walter A., Seattle, Wash.  
 1908 McClure, William E., Seattle, Wash.  
 1922 McCoin, Rufus Sidney, Henderson, N. C.  
 1918 McColl, Clark A., Westboro, Mo.  
 1922 McCollester, Parker, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 McCollin, Edward G., Philadelphia, Pa.



## ELECTED

1917 McCollough, Albert W., Laramie, Wyo.  
 1918 McCollum, James H., Hope, Ark.  
 1918 McCollum, Oscar O., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1921 McCollum, Sam, Brady, Texas.  
 1922 McComish, Ralph O., San Jose, Cal.  
 1922 McConley, George E., Jr., Sterling, Colo.  
 1922 McConlogue, R. B., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1914 McConnaughey, W. S., Dayton, Ohio.  
 1913 McConnell, George A., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1907 McConnell, James E., Boston, Mass.  
 1912 McConnell, John E., La Crosse, Wis.  
 1921 McConnell, Robert M., Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1920 McConnell, T. G., Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1922 McConneloug, John W., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1918 McCook, Anson T., Hartford, Conn.  
 1907 McCook, Philip James, New York, N. Y.  
 1908 McCord, E. S., Seattle, Wash.  
 1899 McCordie, Alfred E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 McCorkle, Charles A., Wichita, Kan.  
 1918 McCorkle, James Thomas, Pueblo, Colo.  
 1918 McCorkle, John H., San Diego, Cal.  
 1918 McCorkle, Walter L., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 McCormick, Outler O., Oatham, Va.  
 1920 McCormick, Grover, Memphis, Tenn.  
 1921 McCormick, Howard H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1909 McCormick, Jos. Manson, Dallas, Texas.  
 1918 McCormick, Richard J., Haverhill, Mass.  
 1908 McCormick, Robert H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 McCormick, Robert R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 McCormick, Ross, Wichita, Kan.  
 1913 McCormick, Samuel B., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1916 McCormick, Seth T., Jr., Williamsport, Pa.  
 1922 McCormick, W. L., Tacoma, Wash.  
 1911 McCouch, H. Gordon, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1913 McCourt, John, Portland, Oregon.  
 1922 McCowan, Barclay, Bakersfield, Cal.  
 1922 McCowen, Hale, Jr., Ukiah, Cal.  
 1922 McCoy, A. M., Red Bluff, Cal.  
 1917 McCoy, Charles Arthur, Lake Charles, La.  
 1914 McCoy, E. H., Waterloo, Iowa.  
 1914 McCoy, James H., Huron, S. D.  
 1922 McCoy, John N., Oskaloosa, Iowa.  
 1889 McCrary, A. J., Binghamton, N. Y.  
 1911 McCrea, Wm. M., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1917 McCreery, Donald C., Greeley, Colo.  
 1901 McCreery, James W., Greeley, Colo.  
 1914 McCreight, Smith M., Reynoldsville, Pa.  
 1919 McCrory, C. B., Okmulgee, Okla.  
 1907 McCroskey, R. L., Colfax, Wash.  
 1913 McCrossin, William P., Birmingham, Ala.  
 1921 McCue, John C., Portland, Oreg.  
 1919 McCue, T. F., Great Falls, Mont.  
 1922 McQuing, Mike, Stuttgart, Ark.  
 1916 McCullen, Edward J., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1914 McCullen, Joseph P., Philadelphia, Pa.

## EJECTED

1922 McCulloch, Alexander, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 McCulloch, Catharine Waugh, Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 McCulloch, William C., Portland, Ore.  
 1911 McCulloh, Allan, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 McCollough, Henry M., Elkton, Md.  
 1921 McCullough, Tom L., Dallas, Texas.  
 1913 McCune, Henry L., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1922 McCutchen, C. M., Denver, Colo.  
 1921 McCutchen, Dan, Belle Fourche, S. D.  
 1918 McCutchen, Edward J., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1918 McCutcheon, Otto E., Idaho Falls, Idaho.  
 1922 McDaniel, Eugene P., Maryville, Cal.  
 1914 McDaniel, Henry, Demopolis, Ala.  
 1917 McDaniel, Lawrence, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1916 McDaniel, Sanders, Atlanta, Ga.  
 1914 McDavid, Frank M., Springfield, Mo.  
 1921 McDermott, C. H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 McDermott, C. J., New York, N. Y.  
 1896 McDermott, Edward J., Louisville, Ky.  
 1916 McDermott, Edward P., Kearney, Nebr.  
 1921 McDermott, Frank T., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 McDermott, George T., Topeka, Kansas.  
 1921 McDermott, Joseph, Freehold, N. J.  
 1920 McDermott, Malcolm M., Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1922 McDermott, T. G., Mason City, Iowa.  
 1912 McDevitt, John J., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 McDiarmid, O. J., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 McDill, George W., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1919 McDonald, A. A., Hugo, Okla.  
 1921 McDonald, Angus W., Charleston, W. Va.  
 1919 McDonald, Charles A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1917 McDonald, Charles C., Wichita Falls, Texas.  
 1914 McDonald, Charles H., Washington, D. C.  
 1908 McDonald, Edward L., Lexington, Ky.  
 1917 McDonald, G. M., Reynoldsville, Pa.  
 1922 McDonald, Grace, New Castle, Wyo.  
 1918 McDonald, J. E., Winnsboro, S. C.  
 1909 McDonald, Jesse, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 McDonald, John J., Oakland, Cal.  
 1915 McDonald, John S., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 1921 McDonald, Kinnie O., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 McDonald, N. P., Kearney, Neb.  
 1917 McDonald, Prather S., New York, N. Y.  
 1907 McDonald, Will T., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1921 McDonald, William Percy, Memphis, Tenn.  
 1922 McDonnell, Charles M., Ottumwa, Iowa.  
 1921 McDonnell, Frank A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1906 McDonnell, T. F. I., Providence, R. I.  
 1921 McDonnell, William A., Little Rock, Ark.



## ELECTED

- 1911 McDonough, Charles A., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 McDonough, Charles A., Manila, P. I.  
 1907 McDonough, Frank, Sr., Denver, Colo.  
 1898 McDonough, James B., Fort Smith, Ark.  
 1921 McDonough, John F., Waterbury, Conn.  
 1911 McDougal, D. A., Sapulpa, Okla.  
 1922 McDougal, Frank J., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 McDougall, Isaac, Pocatello, Ida.  
 1921 McDougall, Isaac E., Pocatello, Ida.  
 1911 McDougle, Walter E., Parkersburg, W. Va.  
 1922 McDowall, James K., Seattle, Wash.  
 1914 McDowell, Charles S., Jr., Eufaula, Ala.  
 1922 McDowell, Herbert, Fresno, Cal.  
 1912 McDowell, James R., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1922 McDowell, R. A., Louisville, Ky.  
 1922 McEachen, John C., New York, N. Y.  
 1907 McElheny, Victor E., Jr., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 McElroy, Bernard W., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 McElroy, Charles F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 McEnerney, Garret W., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 McEvers, John H., Wallace, Idaho.  
 1921 McEvoy, Frank P., Waterbury, Conn.  
 1917 McEwan, George J., West Hoboken, N. J.  
 1908 McEwen, Willard M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 McFadden, Clarence J., Ely, Nevada.  
 1919 McFadden, S. E., Chester, S. C.  
 1922 McFadzean, Daniel, Visalia, Cal.  
 1920 McFarland, Bates H., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1913 McFarland, Ben Holliday, Aberdeen, Miss.  
 1922 McFarland, C. L., Riverside, Cal.  
 1921 McFarland, James G., Watertown, S. D.  
 1919 McFarland, W. B., Ocoeur d'Alene, Idaho.  
 1919 McFeeters, William R., St. Albans, Vt.  
 1921 McFerren, Rube, Webster City, Iowa.  
 1921 McGalloway, John P., Fond du Lac, Wis.  
 1922 McGarey, Francis D., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 McGarry, Eugene L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 McGarry, M. J., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 McGarry, Paul D., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1906 McGarry, Thomas F., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1921 McGaughey, John E., Lawrenceville, Ill.  
 1920 McGeachy, R. A., Milton, Fla.  
 1921 McGee, Clinton, Pontiac, Mich.  
 1911 McGee, George A., Minot, N. D.  
 1906 McGee, J. F., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1922 McGee, William G., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 McGehee, Lucius P., Chapel Hill, N. C.  
 1920 McGehee, M. S., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1911 McGeoch, Arthur N., West Allis, Wis.  
 1921 McGill, George, Wichita, Kan.  
 1920 McGill, J. T., Bentonville, Ark.

## ELECTED

- 1921 McGill, Joseph Tyson, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1916 McGill, Leonidas H., Bentonville, Ark.  
 1913 McGilton, E. G., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1920 McGilvary, J. B., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1921 McGinn, Frank P., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 McGinnis, Bernard B., Pittsburg, Penn.  
 1913 McGirr, Frank C., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1921 McGlue, G. Percy, Washington, D. C.  
 1906 McGoorty, John P., Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 McGovern, Francis E., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1913 McGovern, James P., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 McGovern, John T., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 McGowan, George A., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1919 McGowen, J. G., Water Valley, Miss.  
 1922 McGrann, William H., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 McGrath, John B., Houtdale, Pa.  
 1918 McGrath, John F., Waterbury, Conn.  
 1919 McGrath, John F., Worcester, Mass.  
 1913 McGrath, John M., Princeton, W. Va.  
 1921 McGraw, J. A., Tryon, Neb.  
 1916 McGregor, Thomas B., Frankfort, Ky.  
 1922 McGuire, Edward J., New York, N. Y.  
 1909 McGuire, Frank L., New London, Conn.  
 1914 McGuire, Murray M., Richmond, Va.  
 1921 McGuire, T. J., Omaha, Neb.  
 1922 McGurrin, Edward, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1920 McHale, Frank M., Logansport, Ind.  
 1912 McHaney, Edgar L., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1914 McHarg, Ormsby, Jamestown, N. D.  
 1913 McHarg, T. A., Boulder, Colo.  
 1913 McHendrie, A. Watson, Trinidad, Colo.  
 1921 McHenry, Carl H., Monroe, La.  
 1920 McHenry, W. H., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1903 McHugh, Charles A., Richmond, Va.  
 1909 McHugh, Philip A., Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 McHugh, R. E., Philipsburg, Mont.  
 1897 McHugh, William D., Chicago, Ill.  
 1908 McIlvaine, Tompkins, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 McIlwaine, William B., Petersburg, Va.  
 1921 McInerney, John L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 McInerney, Joseph, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1919 McInerney, Joseph A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 McInnes, Francis C., Fairfield, Cal.  
 1922 McInnes, Hamilton, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 McInnis, E. E., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1922 McIntire, Charles H., Lowell, Mass.  
 1919 McIntire, Frederic May, Boston, Mass.  
 1921 McIntire, Isaac N., Sheldon, Iowa.  
 1922 McIntosh, C. H., Reno, Nev.  
 1922 McIntosh, D. A., Collins, Miss.  
 1909 McIntosh, James H., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 McIntosh, Kate H. Pier, Fond du Lac, Wis.  
 1921 McIntosh, Miles W., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 McIntyre, R. A., Warrenton, Va.  
 1917 McIntyre, Stephen, Lumberton, N. C.  
 1913 McIntyre, W. A., Grand Forks, N. D.

## ELECTED

- 1922 McKaig, Edgar S., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1920 McKain, W. C., Youngstown, Ohio.  
 1913 McKannay, Harry G., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1917 McKay, Clinton H., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1913 McKay, Douglas, Columbus, S. C.  
 1917 McKay, H. G., Sharon, Pa.  
 1920 McKay, John D., Detroit, Mich.  
 1912 McKay, Kenneth I., Tampa, Fla.  
 1920 McKean, William, Taos, N. M.  
 1913 McKee, David A., Wheeling, W. Va.  
 1922 McKee, Dempster, San Diego, Cal.  
 1921 McKee, John A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 McKee, Lanier, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 McKee, Rowland H., Dayton, Ohio.  
 1921 McKee, Wood, Paterson, N. J.  
 1913 McKeehan, Charles L., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1914 McKeehan, H. H., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1911 McKeehan, Joseph P., Carlisle, Pa.  
 1921 McKeel, J. F., Ada, Okla.  
 1919 McKeever, Buell, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 McKeever, Edwin D., Topeka, Kansas.  
 1921 McKeever, H. G., Enid, Okla.  
 1911 McKelvey, Charles W., Orange, N. J.  
 1914 McKelvey, John Jay, New York, N. Y.  
 1912 McKelvey, Lawrence B., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.  
 1921 McKenna, Charles F., Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 1922 McKenna, George M., Napoleon, N. D.  
 1913 McKenna, George R., Westerly, R. I.  
 1921 McKenna, Maurice, Fondulac, Wis.  
 1918 McKenna, Royal T., Washington, D. C.  
 1911 McKenna, Thomas P., New York, N. Y.  
 1899 McKenney, Frederic D., Washington, D. C.  
 1911 McKenzie, H. B., Prescott, Ark.  
 1922 McKenzie, Harry A., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1906 McKenzie, John, Great Falls, Mont.  
 1916 McKenzie, William D., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 McKeon, Joseph B., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 McKeown, John A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 McKeown, Tom D., Ada, Okla.  
 1921 McKercher, Clark, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 McKevitt, Hugh K., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 McKibbin, George B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 McKillip, H. A., Bloomsburg, Pa.  
 1921 McKinlay, Donald S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 McKinlay, John F., Detroit, Mich.  
 1916 McKinley, Archibald A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 McKinley, Harry S., Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 1921 McKinley, J. W., Jr., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1914 McKinney, Hayes, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 McKinney, J. Herbert, Billings, Mont.  
 1920 McKinney, W. Hayes, Detroit, Mich.  
 1920 McKinney, W. L., Portland, Tenn.  
 1897 McKinney, William M., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 McKinstry, J. C., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 McKisick, R. T., Sacramento, Cal.

## ELECTED

- 1914 McKnight, A. H., Dallas, Texas.  
 1921 McKnight, Louie E., Enid, Okla.  
 1901 McKnight, Richard, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 McKnight, William, Reno, Nevada.  
 1921 McKone, Thomas O., Hartford, Conn.  
 1914 McLanahan, J. Craig, Baltimore, Md.  
 1914 McLane, Allan, Garrison, Md.  
 1919 McLane, John R., Manchester, N. H.  
 1916 McLaran, Robert L., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 McLaren, George S., New Haven, Conn.  
 1922 McLaren, William G., Seattle, Wash.  
 1911 McLaughlin, A. A., Washington, D. C.  
 1913 McLaughlin, Charles E., Sacramento, Cal.  
 1913 McLaughlin, George A., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 McLaughlin, John A., Muskegon, Mich.  
 1921 McLaughlin, W. M., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1914 McLean, A. W., Lumberton, N. C.  
 1919 McLean, Dickson, Lumberton, N. C.  
 1914 McLean, George P., Simsbury, Conn.  
 1912 McLean, Hugh, Denver, Colo.  
 1913 McLean, J. H., Llano, Texas.  
 1914 McLellan, Hugh D., Boston, Mass.  
 1919 McLeod, Arthur A., Madison, Wis.  
 1922 McMahon, E. F., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1911 McMahon, Fulton, New York, N. Y.  
 1899 McMahon, J. Sprigg, Dayton, Ohio.  
 1921 McMahon, James P., Faribault, Minn.  
 1914 McMahon, John A., Dayton, Ohio.  
 1911 McMahon, John D., Rome, N. Y.  
 1918 McMahon, Johnson D., Rome, N. Y.  
 1921 McMahon, Joseph M., Pittsfield, Mass.  
 1922 McMahon, Omar T., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1916 McMahon, Stephen J., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1921 McManus, E. W., Keokuk, Iowa.  
 1913 McManus, M. T., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1911 McManus, Terence J., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 McMaster, John S., Jersey City, N. J.  
 1921 McMath, James C., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 McMichael, Charles B., Philadelphia, Penn.  
 1922 McMicken, Maurice R., Seattle, Wash.  
 1908 McMicken, Maurice, Seattle, Wash.  
 1913 McMillan, B. F., Mobile, Ala.  
 1920 McMillan, Dougald, Arkadelphia, Ark.  
 1921 McMillan, Ed. Leigh, Brewton, Ala.  
 1917 McMillan, Hoyt, Conway, S. C.  
 1920 McMillan, John H., Arkadelphia, Ark.  
 1912 McMillan, John W., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1908 McMillan, Raymond J., Tacoma, Wash.  
 1913 McMillen, Alonso B., Albuquerque, N. M.  
 1922 McMillen, Clark A., Decatur, Ill.  
 1918 McMorris, W. H., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1912 McMorrough, G. H., Lexington, Miss.  
 1916 McMullan, James, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1915 McMullen, Alonzo B., Tampa, Florida.  
 1921 McMullen, Hugh A., Jr., Cumberland, Md.

## ELECTED

- 1921 McMullin, Bentley M., Denver, Col.  
 1913 McMullin, S. G., Grand Junction, Colo.  
 1912 McMurdy, Robert, Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 McMurray, Orrin K., Berkeley, Cal.  
 1912 McMurray, Will, Laramie, Wyo.  
 1917 McMynn, Robert N., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1921 McNab, Gavin, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 McNab, John L., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1916 McNabb, Duane T., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 McNahoe, James F., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 McNally, Carlton F., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1922 McNally, Matthew B., Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 1912 McNamara, D. W., Montello, Wis.  
 1922 McNamara, J. M., Elko, Nev.  
 1922 McNamara, Stuart, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 McNamara, William S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 McNamee, F. R., Las Vegas, Nev.  
 1922 McNamee, Leo A., Las Vegas, Nev.  
 1920 McNamee, Tom C., Pierre, S. D.  
 1913 McNary, Charles L., Washington, D. C.  
 1908 McNary, John H., Salem, Oregon.  
 1916 McNatt, Carr, Aurora, Mo.  
 1921 McNaughton, Coll, Joliet, Ill.  
 1919 McNaughton, Ray, Miami, Okla.  
 1921 McNeal, John H., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1921 McNeer, S. S., Huntington, W. Va.  
 1921 McNees, Sterling G., Apollo, Penn.  
 1920 McNeff, James H., Gary, Ind.  
 1919 McNeill, J. P., Florence, S. C.  
 1921 McNemar, W. V., Logan, W. Va.  
 1915 McNemer, Philip, Little Rock, Ark.  
 1921 McNiff, Miles F., Waterbury, Conn.  
 1922 McNitt, Rollin L., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 McNoble, George F., Stockton, Cal.  
 1916 McNulty, Frank, Aberdeen, S. D.  
 1922 McNulty, Frederick W., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1908 McNulty, William D., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 McNutt, Maxwell, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1920 McNutt, Paul V., Bloomington, Ind.  
 1921 McOrmond, Arthur R., Ansonia, Conn.  
 1921 McPheeley, J. L., Minden, Neb.  
 1922 McPherrin, Charles E., Durant, Okla.  
 1922 McPherrin, Paul H., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 McPherson, Charles, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 1914 McPherson, Donald P., Gettysburg, Pa.  
 1921 McPherson, William L., Idabel, Okla.  
 1917 McPhillips, James, Glens Falls, N. Y.  
 1922 McPike, H. H., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1914 McQuillin, Eugene, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 McRae, Duncan L., Prescott, Ark.  
 1921 McRae, John A., Charlotte, N. C.  
 1911 McRae, Thomas O., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1919 McRee, J. L., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1920 McReynolds, Allen, Carthage, Mo.  
 1918 McReynolds, Frederick W., Washington, D. C.

## ELECTED

- 1905 McReynolds, James C. (Nashville, Tenn.), Washington, D. C.  
 1920 McRoberts, R. H., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1916 McRoberts, W. G., Peoria, Ill.  
 1919 McShane, James C., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 McShane, James E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 McSoley, William H., Providence, R. I.  
 1919 McSpadden, G. J., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1908 McSurely, William H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 McSween, W. D., Newport, Tenn.  
 1920 McTaggart, David L., Flint, Mich.  
 1910 McTeer, Will A., Maryville, Tenn.  
 1916 McTigue, John G., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 McTurnan, Clair, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1922 McWhinney, O. C., Long Beach, Cal.  
 1916 McWhinney, Leroy, Denver, Colo.  
 1917 McWhorter, J. C., Buckhannon, W. Va.  
 1922 McWilliams, H. L., Spokane, Wash.  
 1907 McWilliams, Howard, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 McWilliams, Robert L., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1911 Maass, Herbert H., New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Mabie, Clarence, Hackensack, N. J.  
 1921 Mabry, J. O., Albia, Iowa.  
 1921 Macartney, Grant S., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1914 Macauley, C. J., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1906 MacChesney, Nathan William, Chicago, Ill.  
 1917 MacCracken, William P., Jr., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 MacCrate, John, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1913 MacDade, Albert D., Chester, Pa.  
 1922 MacDonald, A. C., Seattle, Wash.  
 1919 MacDonald, Alexander, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 MacDonald, Henry, New York, N. Y.  
 1918 MacDonald, J. Wiseman, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 MacDonald, John K., Jr., Paducah, Ky.  
 1914 MacDonald, Robert, Cumberland, Md.  
 1916 MacDougald, Daniel, Atlanta, Ga.  
 1921 MacFarland, John O., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1914 MacFarland, Leo, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1918 MacGregor, John, Jr., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1922 Machado, John H., Redwood City, Cal.  
 1912 Machen, Arthur W., Jr., Baltimore, Md.  
 1913 MacHenry, Charles A., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 MacInnis, William J., Gloucester, Mass.  
 1914 MacIntyre, Wm. Irvin, Thomasville, Ga.  
 1914 Mack, Alfred, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1912 Mack, Edwin S., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1920 Mack, Ira J., Newport, Ark.  
 1921 Mack, John E., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 1895 Mack, Julian W., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Mack, Louis W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1906 Mack, William, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1916 Mackall, Henry C., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1896 Mackall, William W., Savannah, Ga.  
 1918 Mackay, George C., St. Louis, Mo.

## ELECTED

- 1920 MacKay, Henry Squarebriggs, Jr., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Mackentepe, Frederick E., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 MacKenzie, O. H., Gaylord, Minn.  
 1911 Mackenzie, Kenneth K., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Mackenzie, Ralph P., Lima, Ohio.  
 1917 MacKenzie, Stuart, Montgomery, Ala.  
 1907 Mackenzie, Thomas, Baltimore, Md.  
 1906 Mackoy, Harry Brent (Covington, Ky.), Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1884 Mackoy, William H. (Covington, Ky.), Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1909 MacLane, John F., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1922 Maclean, Ralph, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
 1912 MacLeish, John E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 MacLeod, Arthur Wm., Washburn, Wis.  
 1919 MacLeod, William, Newport, R. I.  
 1913 MacMahon, Cecil H., Newark, N. J.  
 1922 MacMahon, Thomas F., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 MacMaster, Edward A., Bridgewater, Mass.  
 1915 MacMillan, Herbert R., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1919 Mac Neil, Sayre, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Macomber, Charles S., Idagrove, Iowa.  
 1922 Macomber, Frank J., San Diego, Cal.  
 1920 MacPeebles, J., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1896 MacPherson, Ernest, Louisville, Ky.  
 1914 Macrum, W., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1912 MacVeagh, Charles, New York, N. Y.  
 1919 MacVeagh, Rogers, Portland, Ore.  
 1921 Madden, Charles A., Keene, N. H.  
 1921 Madden, Daniel L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Madden, Joseph, Keene, N. H.  
 1922 Madden, Joseph Warren, Morgantown, W. Va.  
 1921 Madden, R. C., Mendota, Ill.  
 1914 Madden, Terrence J., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1921 Madden, William F., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1907 Maddin, Percy D., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1921 Maddock, Thomas H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Maddox, P. W., Huntington, Tenn.  
 1921 Maddox, Tom S., Washington C. H., Ohio.  
 1922 Maddux, Parker S., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Madigan, Thomas H., Jr., Manchester, N. H.  
 1913 Madison, F. D., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Madison, W. C., Purcell, Okla.  
 1911 Magavern, William J., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1912 Magaw, Charles A., Omaha, Neb.  
 1922 Magee, Arley B., Dover, Del.  
 1921 Magee, E. DeLos, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1912 Magee, Henry W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1915 Maginnis, Samuel Abbott, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Maginnis, Thomas J., Ogden, Utah.

## ELECTED

- 1919 Maguire, John G., Woburn, Mass.  
 1919 Maguire, John M., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Maguire, Philip J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Mahan, Bryan F., New London, Conn.  
 1904 Mahan, George A., Hannibal, Mo.  
 1918 Mahan, Mary Agnes, Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Maher, D. F., Watsonville, Cal.  
 1912 Maher, Edgar A., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 1921 Maher, Edward, Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Maher, John F., Greenville, Ohio.  
 1921 Maher, William J., Blair, Neb.  
 1920 Mahon, William J., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Mahoney, Cornelius J., Lawrence, Mass.  
 1917 Mahoney, Henry, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1918 Mahoney, Jeremiah F., Lawrence, Mass.  
 1919 Mahoney, Joseph P., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Mahoney, T. J., Boone, Iowa.  
 1911 Mahony, Charles L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1908 Main, John F., Olympia, Wash.  
 1921 Main, Verner W., Battle Creek, Mich.  
 1921 Maiulle, Anthony, Detroit, Mich.  
 1912 Makepeace, Walter D., Waterbury, Conn.  
 1922 Malarkey, Dan J., Portland, Ore.  
 1919 Malato, Stephen A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Malcolm, George A., Manila, P. I.  
 1915 Malcolm, George R., Pittsburg, Kan.  
 1922 Malcolm, Norman E., Palo Alto, Cal.  
 1918 Malevinsky, Moses L., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Maley, E. F., Okmulgee, Okla.  
 1920 Malin, Frank Collins, Ashland, Ky.  
 1921 Mallet-Prevost, Severo, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Malley, John F., Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Mallon, Guy W., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Mallory, George L., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1916 Mallory, Hugh, Selma, Ala.  
 1921 Mallott, James R., Globe, Ariz.  
 1910 Malone, Thomas H., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1919 Maloney, David J., Boston, Mass.  
 1916 Maloney, John M., Boston, Mass.  
 1912 Maloney, William P., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Maloy, O. E., Spokane, Wash.  
 1912 Maloy, William Milnes, Baltimore, Md.  
 1914 Maltbie, William H., Baltimore, Md.  
 1916 Maltbie, William M., Hartford, Conn.  
 1911 Manahan, James, St. Paul, Minn.  
 1914 Mandel, David, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Mandel, Edward, Forrest Hills, N. Y.  
 1921 Manderson, Edward W., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Mandeville, H. C., Elmira, N. Y.  
 1917 Maness, Tola D., Concord, N. C.  
 1916 Mangum, Addison G., Gastonia, N. C.  
 1921 Manheimer, Arthur E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Manice, William DeForest, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Manier, Will R., Jr., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1911 Manierre, George W., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Mankle, George, Chicago, Ill.

## ELECTED

1904 Manly, Clement, Winston-Salem, N. C.  
 1901 Manly, George C., Denver, Colo.  
 1922 Manly, James A., New Rockford, N. D.  
 1916 Manly, Robert Emmet, Naga, P. I.  
 1912 Mann, Charles D., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1920 Mann, Charles L., Detroit, Mich.  
 1915 Mann, Edgar P., Springfield, Mo.  
 1913 Mann, James, Norfolk, Va.  
 1922 Mann, Leland, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Mann, M. M., St. Matthews, S. C.  
 1921 Mann, Oliver D., Danville, Ill.  
 1912 Mann, Richard H., Petersburg, Va.  
 1911 Mann, Richard M., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1922 Mann, S. H., Forrest City, Ark.  
 1922 Mann, Sam H., Jr., Forrest City, Ark.  
 1921 Mann, Seth, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1919 Mann, Wm. Hodges, Jr., Petersburg, Va.  
 1917 Mann, William Lee, Albemarle, N. C.  
 1914 Manning, A. A., Spartanburg, S. C.  
 1918 Manning, A. T. W., Manchester, Ky.  
 1922 Manning, H. E., Vallejo, Cal.  
 1922 Manning, J. E., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1911 Manning, James S., Raleigh, N. C.  
 1922 Mannon, Charles M., Ukiah, Cal.  
 1922 Mannon, J. M., Jr., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Manogue, Roy, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 Mansfield, Albert, Redwood City, Cal.  
 1911 Mansfield, Burton, New Haven, Conn.  
 1918 Mansfield, Charles F., Springfield, Ill.  
 1914 Mansfield, Frederick W., Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Mansfield, Henry, Peoria, Ill.  
 1922 Mansfield, Henry S., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Mansfield, Howard, New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Mansfield, Walter D., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Manson, C. F., White River, S. D.  
 1913 Manson, N. C., Jr., Lynchburg, Va.  
 1921 Manson, Philip I., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1919 Manton, Martin T., New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Marble, Frederick P., Lowell, Mass.  
 1921 Marble, Harry E., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1918 Marble, Thomas L., Gorham, N. H.  
 1916 Marbury, Ogle, Baltimore, Md.  
 1894 Marbury, William L., Baltimore, Md.  
 1922 Marceau, Daniel V., Stockton, Cal.  
 1922 March, John O., Sacramento, Cal.  
 1915 March, Moncure, New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Marchand, Rafael V. Perez, Ponce, P. R.  
 1913 Marchant, Roland R., Baltimore, Md.  
 1914 Marckworth, John H., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Marden, Charles S., Moorhead, Minn.  
 1911 Marden, Oscar A., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Marelli, Henry, Paterson, N. J.  
 1919 Marfield, Dwight S., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1917 Margeson, Wylie C., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Margolis, M. K., Dayton, Ohio.  
 1921 Margrave, Alvin O., Springfield, Ill.  
 1918 Marion, John Hardin, Chester, S. C.  
 1916 Marion, Samuel, New York, N. Y.

## ELECTED

1914 Markell, Charles, Baltimore, Md.  
 1922 Markewich, Samuel, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Markham, George W., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1920 Markham, Herbert L., Manitowoc, Wis.  
 1913 Markham, James E., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1921 Markheim, Harry, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Markley, Edward A., Jersey City, N. J.  
 1922 Markley, J. E. E., Mason City, Iowa.  
 1916 Marks, B. E., Phoenix, Ariz.  
 1922 Marks, Bertram L., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Marks, Maurice, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Marks, Milton, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1914 Marks, Richard P., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1921 Marks, Robert W., Ladoga, Ind.  
 1916 Marks, Thomas R., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1915 Marks, William Sherman, Tooele City, Utah.  
 1920 Marlowe, Richard, Elmira, N. Y.  
 1916 Maroney, A. C., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1918 Marr, W. B., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1922 Marrin, Paul S., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Marsh, Arthur M., Bridgeport, Conn.  
 1917 Marsh, Charles Capron, New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Marsh, James Ingraham, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1922 Marsh, John B., New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Marsh, John Creth, Wilmington, Del.  
 1919 Marsh, Robert I., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1921 Marsh, Robert McC., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Marsh, Roy M., Galesburg, Ill.  
 1912 Marsh, Samuel John, Waterbury, Conn.  
 1921 Marshall, Alexander H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Marshall, Andrew, Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Marshall, B. V., Terre Haute, Ind.  
 1914 Marshall, Burwell Keith, Louisville, Ky.  
 1919 Marshall, Carrington Tanner, Columbus, Ohio.  
 1922 Marshall, Charles A., Tottenville, N. Y.  
 1918 Marshall, Cloud R., Washington, D. C.  
 1914 Marshall, D. P. B., Sheridan, Wyo.  
 1922 Marshall, Edward, Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Marshall, Edwin J., Toledo, Ohio.  
 1922 Marshall, Everard B., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Marshall, H. Snowdon, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Marshall, Humphrey, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1911 Marshall, James M., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Marshall, John A., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1921 Marshall, John W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Marshall, John William, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1908 Marshall, Louis, New York, N. Y.  
 1908 Marshall, R. E. Lee, Baltimore, Md.  
 1921 Marshall, Thomas, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Marshall, Thomas L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Marshutz, J. H., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1912 Marso, Michael, Chicago, Ill.  
 1908 Marston, Thomas B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Martens, Glenn W., Pierre, S. D.  
 1912 Martin, Amos W., Chicago, Ill.

## ELECTED

1919 Martin, Caldwell, Denver, Colo.  
 1921 Martin, Charles, Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Martin, Charles J., New Haven, Conn.  
 1912 Martin, Clarence E., Martinsburg, W. Va.  
 1921 Martin, Colfax T., Danville, Ill.  
 1918 Martin, E. A., Gallup, N. M.  
 1922 Martin, Edgar L., Las Vegas, Nev.  
 1911 Martin, Frank L., Hutchinson, Kansas.  
 1920 Martin, F. Linton, Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 1921 Martin, Frederic H., Waddington, N. Y.  
 1914 Martin, George B., Catlettsburg, Ky.  
 1922 Martin, George Miner, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1914 Martin, George W., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1922 Martin, George W., Hobart, Okla.  
 1895 Martin, Horace H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Martin, Hugh E., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1913 Martin, J. C., Central City, Nebr.  
 1914 Martin, J. H. Thayer, Newark, N. J.  
 1889 Martin, J. Willis, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1912 Martin, James M., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1922 Martin, John A., Pueblo, Colo.  
 1914 Martin, John D., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1911 Martin, Julius C., Asheville, N. C.  
 1913 Martin, M. J., Scranton, Pa.  
 1921 Martin, Melbourne M., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1921 Martin, Mellen O., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Martin, Miles M., San Juan, Porto Rico.  
 1918 Martin, Nathaniel E., Concord, N. H.  
 1922 Martin, Nicholas J., San Diego, Cal.  
 1917 Martin, P. A., Wichita Falls, Texas.  
 1912 Martin, P. H., Green Bay, Wis.  
 1921 Martin, P. H., Jr., Fond du Lac, Wis.  
 1913 Martin, Paris, Boise, Idaho.  
 1914 Martin, Paul C., Springfield, Ohio.  
 1921 Martin, Ralph G., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1917 Martin, Ray, Columbus, Ohio.  
 1922 Martin, Richard W., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1915 Martin, Sanford B., New Haven, Conn.  
 1919 Martin, T. K., Hot Springs, Ark.  
 1922 Martin, Theodore, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1908 Martin, Thomas W., Birmingham, Ala.  
 1914 Martin, Ulysses S., Dayton, Ohio.  
 1920 Martin, Villard, Muskogee, Okla.  
 1911 Martin, W. H., Hot Springs, Ark.  
 1912 Martin, Wesley, Webster City, Iowa.  
 1921 Martin, William H., Saginaw, Mich.  
 1907 Martin, William J., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Martin, William K., Lancaster, Ohio.  
 1914 Martin, William L., Birmingham, Ala.  
 1914 Martin, William McC., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1907 Martin, William Parmenter, New York, N. Y.  
 1897 Martindale, Charles, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1916 Martineau, John E., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1922 Martineau, Lyman Royal, Jr., Salt Lake City, Utah.

## ELECTED

1922 Martinelli, Jordan L., San Rafael, Cal.  
 1912 Marvel, David T., Wilmington, Del.  
 1912 Marvel, Josiah, Wilmington, Del.  
 1913 Marvin, Alfred, Matamoras, Pa.  
 1914 Marvin, L. P. Waldo, Hartford, Conn.  
 1914 Marvin, Langdon P., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Marx, Benjamin L., Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1907 Marx, Frederick Z., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Marx, Robert S., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1914 Marye, Robert V., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Mashburn, Arthur Gray, Reno, Nev.  
 1922 Mason, Bruce W., Long Beach, Cal.  
 1916 Mason, Charles M., Newark, N. J.  
 1921 Mason, Edward R., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1912 Mason, Eugene G., Washington, D. C.  
 1918 Mason, George A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Mason, Grafton, St. Paul, Minn.  
 1921 Mason, Guy, Washington, D. C.  
 1913 Mason, Henry F., Topeka, Kans.  
 1911 Mason, Herbert D., Tulsa, Okla.  
 1914 Mason, J. Augustine, Hagerstown, Md.  
 1911 Mason, John W., Northampton, Mass.  
 1916 Mason, L. Randolph, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Mason, Lowell B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Mason, Norman T., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1914 Mason, O. F., Gastonia, N. C.  
 1913 Mason, Roswell B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Mason, T. Lyde, Jr., Towson, Md.  
 1912 Mason, Vroman, Madison, Wis.  
 1916 Mason, W. F., Aberdeen, S. D.  
 1912 Mason, Wm. Clarke, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Mason, William H., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1922 Massari, Domingo M., San Juan, P. R.  
 1921 Massena, Roy, Chicago, Ill.  
 1895 Massey, Louis C., Orlando, Fla.  
 1914 Massie, David M., Chillicothe, Ohio.  
 1903 Masie, Eugene C., Richmond, Va.  
 1913 Massie, Joseph A., Newport News, Va.  
 1920 Massingale, S. C., Cordell, Okla.  
 1922 Masslich, Chester B., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Masten, Arthur Haynsworth, New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Masters, Alfred G., Detroit, Mich.  
 1907 Mastick, Seabury C., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Matchett, David F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Mather, James E., Watertown, S. D.  
 1914 Mather, Nation O., Akron, Ohio.  
 1921 Mather, O. M., Hodgenville, Ky.  
 1912 Mathers, H. T., Sidney, Ohio.  
 1911 Matheson, Alexander E., Janesville, Wis.  
 1919 Mathews, Clifton, Globe, Ariz.  
 1920 Mathews, Glenn D., Ionia, Mich.  
 1921 Mathews, James Fouche, Anniston, Ala.  
 1912 Mathews, Thomas J., Roundup, Montana.  
 1913 Mathews, Wm. Burdette, Charleston, W. Va.  
 1909 Mathewson, Albert McClellan, New Haven, Conn.



## ELECTED

1917 Mathewson, Douglas, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Mathewson, Earl, Norwich, Conn.  
 1921 Mathiesen, William, Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Matlock, Edgar L., Van Buren, Ark.  
 1921 Matson, Charles E., Lincoln, Neb.  
 1921 Matson, Cliff A., Wichita, Kan.  
 1918 Matson, Roderick N., Cheyenne, Wyo.  
 1918 Matson, Wilhis A., Rochester, N. Y.  
 1914 Mattern, Conrad J., Dayton, Ohio.  
 1911 Matteson, Archibald C., Providence, R. I.  
 1911 Matteson, Charles, Providence, R. I.  
 1921 Matthews, Ben A., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Matthews, Benjamin L., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1921 Matthews, Benoni C., Sioux Falls, S. D.  
 1921 Matthews, E. H., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1914 Matthews, Edwin P., Dayton, Ohio.  
 1919 Matthews, Francis E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Matthews, Francis P., Omaha, Neb.  
 1921 Matthews, Howard D., Parkersburg, W. Va.  
 1921 Matthews, John W., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1918 Matthews, Joseph S., Concord, N. H.  
 1906 Matthews, Mortimer, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Matthews, Stanley, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 Matthews, William, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Matthews, William J., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Matthews, William M., Dayton, Ohio.  
 1910 Matthews, William M., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1922 Matthiessen, Mark M., Portland, Ore.  
 1921 Mattuck, George F., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Mauck, Roscoe J., Gallipolis, Ohio.  
 1919 Maupin, Robert W., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1921 Maurer, Henry R., Detroit, Mich.  
 1914 Maurer, W. F., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1920 Maurice, Melville P., Brattleboro, Vt.  
 1921 Mawbey, John W., Worcester, Mass.  
 1919 Maxey, George W., Scranton, Pa.  
 1922 Maxey, Ray B., Modesto, Cal.  
 1922 Maxim, Harry I., Madera, Cal.  
 1921 Maxwell, Charles F., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1910 Maxwell, Evelyn C., Pensacola, Fla.  
 1888 Maxwell, Lawrence, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1918 Maxwell, Nathaniel H., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1918 Maxwell, W. B., Elkins, W. Va.  
 1918 Maxwell, William K., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Maxwell, William W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 May, Charles R., Beaver Falls, Pa.  
 1921 May, George S., Napoleon, Ohio.  
 1912 May, George Williams, Jackson, Miss.  
 1896 May, Henry F., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 May, John V., Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 May, Marcus B., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 May, Philip S., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1922 May, Samuel C., Berkeley, Cal.  
 1919 Mayberry, Lowell A., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Maydwell, Charles W., Baltimore, Md.

## ELECTED

1914 Mayer, Clinton O., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Mayer, Edwin B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Mayer, Elias, Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Mayer, Henry J., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Mayer, Isaac H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Mayer, Joseph H., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1918 Mayer, Julius M., New York, N. Y.  
 1906 Mayer, Levy, Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Mayer, Louis, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Mayer, Milton, New York, N. Y.  
 1908 Mayfield, J. E., Cleveland, Tenn.  
 1918 Mayfield, James J., Montgomery, Ala.  
 1916 Mayfield, P. B., Cleveland, Tenn.  
 1916 Mayhew, D. S., Monett, Mo.  
 1920 Mayhugh, Joseph F., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1916 Maynard, Fred A., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 1919 Maynard, Robert W., Boston, Mass.  
 1920 Mayne, Walter R., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Mayo, Arthur E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Mayo, J. L., Somerville, Tenn.  
 1921 Mayo, S. T., Harrisburg, Ark.  
 1921 Mayo, W. M., Somerville, Tenn.  
 1918 Mays, Richard, Corsicana, Tex.  
 1922 Mazuran, Marion J., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Meacham, M. B., Portland, Oreg.  
 1916 Mead, Benjamin H., Stamford, Conn.  
 1922 Mead, Clarence G., Lisbon, N. D.  
 1918 Mead, Glenn C., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1918 Meagher, Thomas James, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Mears, F. R., Gatesville, Texas.  
 1918 Mears, Otho F., Eastville, Va.  
 1918 Measey, William Maul, Haverford, Pa.  
 1906 Mecartney, Harry S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Mecham, George N., Omaha, Neb.  
 1912 Mecham, John Barton, Joliet, Ill.  
 1921 Mechem, Edwin, Alamogordo, N. Mex.  
 1895 Mechem, Floyd R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Mechem, George W., Battle Creek, Mich.  
 1921 Mechem, John Leland, Battle Creek, Mich.  
 1912 Mechem, Merritt O., Santa Fe, N. M.  
 1919 Mecum, William F., Douglas, Wyo.  
 1922 Medalie, George Z., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Meder, Albert E., Detroit, Mich.  
 1914 Meek, Edward R., Dallas, Texas.  
 1921 Meek, James M., Kansas City, Kan.  
 1922 Meek, James M., Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1922 Meeker, Rollin W., Binghamton, N. Y.  
 1917 Meekins, Isaac M., Elizabeth City, N. C.  
 1917 Meeks, James A., Danville, Ill.  
 1921 Megan, Charles P., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Mehaffey, James W., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1911 Mehaffy, T. M., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1911 Mehan, William A., Ballston Spa., N. Y.  
 1921 Mehard, Churchill B., Pittsburg, Penn.  
 1912 Mehlhope, Clarence E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Meighen, John F. D., Albert Lea, Minn.



## ELECTED

- 1921 Meigs, L. O., Yakima, Wash.  
 1922 Meigs, Wellington H., Great Falls, Mont.  
 1918 Meigs, William M., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1918 Meisel, Max E., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1918 Meister, M. G., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1918 Melcher, Webster A., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Melchert, S. S., Bloomfield, Iowa.  
 1913 Meldon, Patrick M., Rutland, Vt.  
 1883 Meldrim, Peter W., Savannah, Ga.  
 1921 Mellichar, James J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1907 Mellen, Chase, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Mellen, John, Orange, Cal.  
 1922 Mellish, William O., Worcester, Mass.  
 1918 Mellors, Joseph, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Mellott, Arthur J., Kansas City, Kan.  
 1922 Melniker, Aaron A., Bayonne, N. J.  
 1914 Melton, Adrian, Chickasha, Okla.  
 1916 Melton, Alger, Chickasha, Okla.  
 1914 Melton, W. D., Columbia, S. C.  
 1918 Melville, Henry, New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Melville, Irving B., Denver, Colo.  
 1922 Melville, Max D., Denver, Colo.  
 1921 Melvin, Ridgely P., Annapolis, Md.  
 1922 Memhard, Allen R., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Mendels, Solomon, Baltimore, Md.  
 1921 Meneley, Harry W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Meng, Thomas S., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1918 Mengel, Ralph H., Reading, Pa.  
 1916 Menken, S. Stanwood, New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Mentzer, William C., Cheyenne, Wyo.  
 1921 Menzies, John W., Covington, Ky.  
 1921 Mercer, H. Fred, Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 1901 Mercer, Hugh Victor, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1922 Mercer, W. W., Roundup, Mont.  
 1913 Merchant, Edward, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Merchant, Ernest H., New York, N. Y.  
 1902 Merchant, Henry D., New York, N. Y.  
 1887 Mercur, Rodney A., Towanda, Pa.  
 1903 Meredith, Charles V., Richmond, Va.  
 1914 Meredith, James A., Fairmont, W. Va.  
 1922 Meredith, James D., Sacramento, Cal.  
 1920 Meredith, Willis H., Poplar Bluff, Mo.  
 1912 Mergentheim, Morton A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Meriwether, Hunter M., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1921 Merland, Henry W., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 Merle-Smith, Van S., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Merrell, Herman, St. Petersburg, Fla.  
 1920 Merriam, Edwin G., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1919 Merriam, John M., Boston, Mass.  
 1897 Merrick, Charles D., Parkersburg, W. Va.  
 1910 Merrick, Duff, Asheville, N. C.  
 1878 Merrick, Edwin T., New Orleans, La.  
 1897 Merrick, George Peck, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Merrick, Roy O., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Merrick, Walter, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1914 Merriken, Charles L., Baltimore, Md.

## ELECTED

- 1916 Merrill, George Frye, Gloucester, Mass.  
 1922 Merrill, John F. A., Portland, Me.  
 1900 Merrill, Joseph Hansell, Thomasville, Ga.  
 1921 Merrill, E. D., Pocatello, Ida.  
 1921 Merriman, Buckingham Parsons, Waterbury, Conn.  
 1912 Merrimon, James G., Asheville, N. C.  
 1914 Merritt, Albert J., Bridgeport, Conn.  
 1922 Merritt, F. T., Seattle, Wash.  
 1921 Merritt, James A., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1921 Mersereau, George J., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1920 Mertz, William M., Detroit, Mich.  
 1896 Mervine, Nicholas P., Altoona, Pa.  
 1914 Merwin, Henry W., New Haven, Conn.  
 1908 Meserve, Edwin A., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Meserve, Shirley E., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1914 Meserve, W. A., Creighton, Nebr.  
 1920 Meservey, Edwin C., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1918 Mesirov, Harry S., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Mesirov, Benjamin S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Messer, Frank F., Iowa City, Iowa.  
 1921 Messick, Allen G., Marion, Ind.  
 1904 Metcalf, Charles W., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1918 Metcalf, Orlando P., New York, N. Y.  
 1910 Metcalf, William P., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1922 Metcalfe, Ernest George, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Metsker, Glen R., St. Helena, Oreg.  
 1918 Metson, W. H., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Metteer, O. F., Sacramento, Cal.  
 1921 Metzel, Harry V., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1912 Metzler, Curtis G., Boston, Mass.  
 1912 Meyer, Abraham, Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Meyer, Carl, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Meyer, Charles H., New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Meyer, Edward R., Zanesville, Ohio.  
 1915 Meyer, George H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Meyer, George Y., Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 1921 Meyer, John D., Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 1913 Meyer, Lee S., Baltimore, Md.  
 1922 Meyer, Oscar G., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1914 Meyer, Samuel T., Lebanon, Pa.  
 1921 Meyer, Theodore V., Waterbury, Conn.  
 1921 Meyer, W. W., New Haven, Conn.  
 1911 Meyer, Walter E., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Meyer, William J., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1916 Meyers, Peter J., Racine, Wis.  
 1902 Meyers, Sidney S., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Meyerstein, Joseph O., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Meyler, Charles F., Detroit, Mich.  
 1922 Michael, Harry E., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Michael, James C., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1921 Michael, Jerome, New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Michaels, William C., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1922 Michal, Charles J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1915 Michel, Ernest A., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1921 Michelet, Charles Jules, Chicago, Ill.

## ELECTED

1913 Michell, Arthur A., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Michelman, Joseph, Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Michels, T. A., Washington, Iowa.  
 1919 Michelson, Albert G., Madison, Wis.  
 1922 Michelson, Albert, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Michener, Earl C., Adrian, Mich.  
 1900 Michener, L. T., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Micon, Samuel, Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Micou, Benjamin, Washington, D. C.  
 1913 Middaugh, Henry G., Duluth, Minn.  
 1922 Middlebrook, Frederic J., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Middlecoff, Walter W., Visalia, Cal.  
 1913 Middleswart, O. C., Marietta, Ohio.  
 1916 Middleton, Allen C., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1914 Middleton, Charles G., Louisville, Ky.  
 1914 Middleton, E. P., Urbana, Ohio.  
 1922 Midowicz, Casimir Eugene, Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Mieher, V. O., Tulsa, Okla.  
 1914 Michling, Edward, Baltimore, Md.  
 1922 Miffin, Gordon, Seattle, Wash.  
 1906 Mikell, William E., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Mikesell, E. D., Fredonia, Kan.  
 1913 Milbank, Albert G., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Milburn, Elmer R., Detroit, Mich.  
 1899 Milburn, John G., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Milchrist, William, Sioux City, Iowa.  
 1910 Miles, Charles V., Peoria, Ill.  
 1921 Miles, Hooper S., Salisbury, Md.  
 1900 Miles, Joshua W., Princess Anne, Md.  
 1911 Miles, Lovick P., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1912 Miles, Vincent M., Fort Smith, Ark.  
 1911 Miles, Willard W., Barton, Vt.  
 1920 Miley, John H., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1921 Milford, Charles R., Lafayette, Ind.  
 1921 Milford, Charles R., Skaneateles, N. Y.  
 1921 Milford, Charles R., Jr., Syracuse, N. Y.  
 1921 Millan, Edgar G., Portsmouth, Ohio.  
 1906 Millan, William W., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Millar, Robert Wyness, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Millar, W. R., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Millard, William James, Olympia, Wash.  
 1913 Miller, A. Jay, Bellefontaine, Ohio.  
 1914 Miller, A. L., Macon, Ga.  
 1921 Miller, Abraham L., Terre-Haute, Ind.  
 1921 Miller, Albert, Jefferson City, Mo.  
 1912 Miller, Albert Edward, Marquette, Mich.  
 1917 Miller, Amos, Hillsboro, Ill.  
 1916 Miller, Amos C., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Miller, Andrew, Bismarck, N. D.  
 1915 Miller, Arthur, Kansas City, Mo.  
 1917 Miller, Arthur Hagen, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1919 Miller, Austin, Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1921 Miller, B. M., Covington, La.  
 1921 Miller, Benjamin H., Libertyville, Ill.  
 1896 Miller, Benjamin K., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1921 Miller Burkett, Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 1910 Miller, Charles A., Bolivar, Tenn.

## ELECTED

1922 Miller, Charles E., Albia, Iowa.  
 1922 Miller, Charles H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1899 Miller, Charles W., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1921 Miller, Clarence, Irvine, Ky.  
 1922 Miller, Clarence Menzies, Brattleboro, Vt.  
 1921 Miller, David Hunter, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Miller, E. Augustus, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1897 Miller, E. Spencer, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1920 Miller, E. T., Amarillo, Tex.  
 1914 Miller, Edward T., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Miller, Elizabeth L., Bolivar, Tenn.  
 1914 Miller, F. A., Hartsville, S. C.  
 1922 Miller, Frank L., Banning, Cal.  
 1916 Miller, Frank T., Peoria, Ill.  
 1913 Miller, Franklin, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1911 Miller, Fred, Colfax, Wash.  
 1917 Miller, Frederic W., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1914 Miller, Frederick C., Mount Clemens, Mich.  
 1920 Miller, George, Jr., Muskogee, Okla.  
 1921 Miller, George J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1893 Miller, George P., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1916 Miller, George W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Miller, H. B. M., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Miller, H. J., Livingston, Mont.  
 1921 Miller, Harry B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Miller, Harry W., Portsmouth, Ohio.  
 1913 Miller, Henry G., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Miller, Henry R., Jr., Richmond, Va.  
 1922 Miller, Henry S., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Miller, Hugh G., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Miller, J. A., Cherokee, Iowa.  
 1921 Miller, J. A., Waukegan, Ill.  
 1914 Miller, J. Albert, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Miller, J. Arthur, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Miller, J. Paul, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Miller, James H., Bellepoint, W. Va.  
 1916 Miller, James R., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1916 Miller, Jesse A., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1914 Miller, John A., Kearney, Nebr.  
 1909 Miller, John D., New Orleans, La.  
 1914 Miller, John D., Susquehanna, Pa.  
 1914 Miller, John Faber, Norristown, Pa.  
 1913 Miller, John H., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1919 Miller, John Stocker, Jr., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Miller, Kenton A., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Miller, L. D., Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 1921 Miller, Lee F., Johnson City, Tenn.  
 1921 Miller, Lem S., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1914 Miller, Louis H., Millville, New Jersey.  
 1917 Miller, Luther L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Miller, Mark H., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1913 Miller, Nathan L., Albany, N. Y.  
 1914 Miller, Nelson D., Steubenville, Ohio.  
 1921 Miller, Oliver H., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1921 Miller, Oscar C., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Miller, Paul L., Bridgeport, Conn.

## ELECTED

1921 Miller, Philip L., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Miller, Philippus W., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Miller, Richard G., Washington, Penn.  
 1917 Miller, Robert N., Louisville, Ky.  
 1914 Miller, Samuel D., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1914 Miller, Seaman, New York, N. Y.  
 1909 Miller, Sidney T., Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Miller, Victor J., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1910 Miller, W. B., Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 1921 Miller, W. L., Xenia, Ohio.  
 1914 Miller, W. McD., Steubenville, O.  
 1919 Miller, Wallace, Macon, Ga.  
 1921 Miller, Wm. A., Amherst, Ohio.  
 1913 Miller, William Emory, Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1921 Miller, William J., Boston, Mass.  
 1903 Miller, William N., Parkersburg, W. Va.  
 1919 Miller, William S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1895 Miller, William W., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Milligan, James J., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Milliken, Allen W., New Bedford, Mass.  
 1916 Milliken, Arthur N., Boston, Mass.  
 1916 Milliken, Frank A., New Bedford, Mass.  
 1908 Millikin, E. E., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Millikin, Eugene D., Denver, Colo.  
 1909 Milling, R. E., New Orleans, La.  
 1922 Millington, Seth, Jr., Colusa, Cal.  
 1909 Millis, Wade, Detroit, Mich.  
 1919 Millner, LeRoy, Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Mills, Alfred Elmer, Morristown, N. J.  
 1912 Milla, Allen G., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Milla, Earl C., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1922 Milla, Edward P., Shreveport, La.  
 1921 Milla, George E., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1914 Mills, M. A., Osecola, Nebr.  
 1913 Mills, Walter H., Decatur, Ill.  
 1922 Millsaps, Louis, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Milmine, John, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Milner, Charles, Martin, S. D.  
 1909 Milner, Purnell M., New Orleans, La.  
 1920 Milotte, John A., Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Milroy, R. B., Yakima, Wash.  
 1916 Milton, Charles C., Worcester, Mass.  
 1914 Milton, John, Jersey City, N. J.  
 1915 Milverton, Frederick W., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Mima, W. O., Newport, Tenn.  
 1915 Minahan, Eben R., Green Bay, Wis.  
 1912 Minahan, Edmund D., Rhinelander, Wis.  
 1914 Mingle, Harry Bowers, New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Minnis, James L., Long Beach, Calif.  
 1920 Minnis, Milton S., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1903 Minor, Benjamin S., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Minor, Berkeley, Jr., Charleston, W. Va.  
 1913 Minor, Farrell D., Beaumont, Texas.  
 1910 Minor, H. Dent, Memphis, Tenn.  
 1917 Minor, John B., Richmond, Va.  
 1901 Minor, Raleigh C., University, Va.

## ELECTED

1921 Minrath, Ferdinand R., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Minter, C. S., Logan, W. Va.  
 1908 Minton, Francis L., New York, N. Y.  
 1915 Minton, R. E., Lufkin, Texas.  
 1921 Mirick, George H., Worcester, Mass.  
 1922 Mirkil, Hazleton, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1913 Mirkil, I., Hazleton, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Mirow, Wm. G., San Diego, Cal.  
 1921 Mishkin, Charles, Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Mistersky, Eugene L., Detroit, Mich.  
 1914 Mitchell, Alfred H., St. Clairsville, Ohio.  
 1913 Mitchell, Charles, New Bedford, Mass.  
 1919 Mitchell, E. B., Clinton, Ill.  
 1922 Mitchell, George R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Mitchell, Harold C., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Mitchell, Henry B., New York, N. Y.  
 1907 Mitchell, Henry L., Bangor, Maine.  
 1913 Mitchell, James McC., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1919 Mitchell, John J., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Mitchell, Joseph D., Pawhuska, Okla.  
 1911 Mitchell, Joseph V., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Mitchell, Julian, Charleston, S. C.  
 1921 Mitchell, Lex N., Punxsutawney, Penn.  
 1921 Mitchell, Morris B., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1914 Mitchell, Orestes, St. Joseph, Mo.  
 1906 Mitchell, Oscar, Duluth, Minn.  
 1911 Mitchell, Robert Chamberlain, New York, N. Y.  
 1915 Mitchell, Samuel A., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1914 Mitchell, W. E., Council Bluffs, Iowa.  
 1922 Mitchell, W. Egbert, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1906 Mitchell, William D., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1917 Mitchell, William H., Florence, Ala.  
 1919 Mittelstaedt, Gustav, Kenosha, Wis.  
 1913 Mitton, Arthur G., Boston, Mass.  
 1909 Moats, Francis P., Parkersburg, W. Va.  
 1920 Mock, Edward A., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1906 Mocquot, James D., Paducah, Ky.  
 1922 Moerdyke, N. P., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Moers, Robert, New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Moffat, David W., Murray City, Utah.  
 1922 Moffat, Walter, New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Moffett, T. J., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1894 Moffit, John T., Tipton, Iowa.  
 1922 Mogan, Richard F., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1920 Mohn, Elmer John, Detroit, Mich.  
 1920 Mohr, Frank A., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 Mohr, Herman, Albuquerque, N. M.  
 1922 Mohr, John H., Sioux City, Iowa.  
 1906 Mohun, Barry, Washington, D. C.  
 1918 Moise, Albert L., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Moist, Ronald F., Clarksburg, W. Va.  
 1919 Molina, Henry George, San Juan, P. R.  
 1922 Molkenbuhr, S. W., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Moll, Theophilus J., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1921 Molloy, Thomas D., Yuma, Ariz.

## ELECTED

1921 Molloy, Thomas J., Hartford, Conn.  
 1921 Moloney, George H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Moloney, Robert E., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1920 Molony, Alvin F., Tulsa, Okla.  
 1916 Molthrop, Charles P., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Molyneux, A. R., Cherokee, Iowa.  
 1921 Monaghan, James P., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1913 Monaghan, John, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1920 Monk, Dudley Conner, Okmulgee, Okla.  
 1921 Monk, Wesley E., Boston, Mass.  
 1912 Monnette, Orra E., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1889 Monroe, Charles, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1914 Monroe, Frank A., New Orleans, La.  
 1913 Monroe, Henry E., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1909 Monroe, J. Blanc, New Orleans, La.  
 1913 Monroe, Robert Grier, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Monserrat, Damian, San Juan, P. R.  
 1920 Monson, Claude Raymond, Steamboat Springs, Colo.  
 1913 Montague, Gilbert H., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Montague, Henry B., Southbridge, Mass.  
 1919 Montague, Hill, Richmond, Va.  
 1908 Montague, Richard W., Portland, Ore.  
 1921 Monteagle, Paige, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Monteith, Colin S., Columbia, S. C.  
 1918 Monten, William A., Spokane, Wash.  
 1897 Montgomery, Carroll S., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1922 Montgomery, Charles C., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Montgomery, Chester R., South Bend, Ind.  
 1921 Montgomery, Frank, Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1921 Montgomery, Hugh, Portland, Oreg.  
 1908 Montgomery, John R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Montgomery, Leonard J., Keokuk, Iowa.  
 1896 Montgomery, Oscar H., Seymour, Ind.  
 1921 Montgomery, Phelps, New Haven, Conn.  
 1921 Montgomery, R. L., Lewisville, Ark.  
 1913 Montgomery, Richard B., New Orleans, La.  
 1913 Montgomery, Robert H., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Montgomery, Robert H., Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Montgomery, Theodore L., Kahoka, Mo.  
 1914 Montgomery, W. W., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1913 Montgomery, Wm. Morgan, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1914 Montgomery, William P., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Montrose, George A., Gardenville, Nev.  
 1920 Montzheimer, O. H., Primghar, Iowa.  
 1921 Monzani, John T., Waterbury, Conn.  
 1908 Moody, Cary C., Indianola, Miss.  
 1921 Moody, James William, Oak Park, Ill.  
 1912 Moody, Paul B., Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Moon, Barnabas C., Kokomo, Ind.  
 1920 Moon, Charles A., Muskogee, Okla.

## ELECTED

1917 Moon, E. T., La Grange, Ga.  
 1911 Moonan, John, Waseca, Minn.  
 1911 Mooney, Edmund L., New York, N. Y.  
 1909 Mooney, Henry, New Orleans, La.  
 1922 Mooney, Homer, Carson City, Nev.  
 1918 Mooney, M. P., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1913 Moore, Alfred, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Moore, C. B., Franklin, Ky.  
 1914 Moore, Charles L., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1913 Moore, Charles Sumner, Atlantic City, N. J.  
 1922 Moore, Courtney L., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Moore, E. B., Winnsboro, La.  
 1919 Moore, E. H., Okmulgee, Okla.  
 1921 Moore, E. H., Youngstown, Ohio.  
 1921 Moore, Edwin N., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Moore, Everett F., Moundville, W. Va.  
 1913 Moore, Frank, Lexington, Va.  
 1914 Moore, Frank H., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1922 Moore, Frederick G., Birmingham, Ala.  
 1912 Moore, Frederick W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Moore, George H., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1920 Moore, Grey, Tulsa, Okla.  
 1921 Moore, Harry F., Washington, Penn.  
 1922 Moore, Harry Thornton, Washington, D. C.  
 1915 Moore, Henry, Jr., Texarkana, Ark.  
 1915 Moore, Henry I., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1914 Moore, Hunt C., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1909 Moore, I. D., New Orleans, La.  
 1921 Moore, J. B., Ardmore, Okla.  
 1917 Moore, J. Washington, Nashville, Tenn.  
 1889 Moore, John Bassett, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Moore, John Francis, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Moore, John I., Helena, Ark.  
 1902 Moore, John M., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1898 Moore, Joseph B., Lansing, Mich.  
 1913 Moore, Joseph L., Fort Plain, N. Y.  
 1913 Moore, Langdon, Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Moore, Larry I., Newbern, N. C.  
 1901 Moore, McCabe, Kansas City, Mo.  
 1922 Moore, Milton B., Reno, Nev.  
 1922 Moore, Minor, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Moore, Nathan G., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Moore, Patrick Joseph, Zamboanga, P. I.  
 1922 Moore, R. A., Riverside, Cal.  
 1913 Moore, R. Walton, Fairfax, Va.  
 1922 Moore, Raymond H., Stillwater, Okla.  
 1919 Moore, Robert J., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1922 Moore, Robert J., Niagara Falls, N. Y.  
 1911 Moore, Samuel E. N., Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1916 Moore, Samuel W., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Moore, Stanley, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1920 Moore, Thomas B., Detroit, Mich.  
 1922 Moore, Virgil Yandell, Madisonville, Ky.  
 1921 Moore, W. B., Lisbon, Ohio.  
 1921 Moore, W. Chester, Dillon, S. C.

## ELECTED

- 1921 Moore, W. L., Enid, Okla.  
 1906 Moore, William F., Guthrie Center, Iowa.  
 1921 Moorer, Henry D., Bay Minette, Ala.  
 1919 Moorer, J. M., Walterboro, S. C.  
 1896 Moores, Charles W., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1898 Moores, Merrill, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1910 Moorhead, Forest G., Beaver, Pa.  
 1913 Moorhead, Frank L., Boulder, Colo.  
 1911 Moorhead, Harley G., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1919 Moorhead, William S., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1919 Moorman, Charles H., Louisville, Ky.  
 1919 Moorman, Robert, Columbia, S. C.  
 1921 Moos, Louis H., New York, N. Y.  
 1886 Moot, Adelbert, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1911 Morales, Luis Munoz, San Juan, P. R.  
 1922 Moran, Alice H., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Moran, D. D., Mullens, W. Va.  
 1922 Moran, Edward F., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Moran, James J., Portland, Ind.  
 1917 Moran, James T., New Haven, Conn.  
 1921 Moran, Nathan, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1917 Moran, Samuel F., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Moran, Samuel J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Moran, Thomas F., Reno, Nev.  
 1913 Morawetz, Victor, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Mordaunt, Roy J., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1909 More, Clair E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 More, Walter T., Torrington, Wyo.  
 1922 Morehouse, H. V., Reno, Nev.  
 1913 Morehouse, Samuel C., New Haven, Conn.  
 1922 Moreland, Sherman, Washington, D. C.  
 1916 Morey, Joseph H., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1916 Morfit, Mason P., Baltimore, Md.  
 1921 Morgan, Albert T., Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 1913 Morgan, C. E., 3d, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Morgan, Cecil, Shreveport, La.  
 1918 Morgan, Daniel Edgar, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1919 Morgan, E. F., Charleston, W. Va.  
 1919 Morgan, Edmund Morris, New Haven, Conn.  
 1920 Morgan, George W., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1907 Morgan, George Wilson, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Morgan, Gilbert, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1911 Morgan, Henry A., Albert Lea, Minn.  
 1920 Morgan, Ira F., Detroit, Mich.  
 1918 Morgan, Joseph H., Prescott, Ariz.  
 1922 Morgan, Nicholas G., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1889 Morgan, Randal, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1918 Morgan, Robert M., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1911 Morgan, William A., Providence, R. I.  
 1916 Morgan, William G., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Morgan, William J., Madison, Wis.  
 1914 Morgan, William Osgood, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Morgrage, Wilbert, Los Angeles, Cal.

## ELECTED

- 1916 Morley, Frank J., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1914 Morley, J. E., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1916 Morling, Edgar A., Emmetsburg, Iowa.  
 1914 Morning, Charles A., Steamboat Springs, Colo.  
 1920 Morning, W. M., Lincoln, Neb.  
 1906 Morphy, E. Howard, St. Paul, Minn.  
 1919 Morrill, Chas. Sumner, Hyannis, Mass.  
 1914 Morrill, Chester (Knoxville, Tenn.), Washington, D. C.  
 1908 Morrill, Donald L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1907 Morrill, John A., Auburn, Maine.  
 1920 Morrill, Lowry L., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Morrill, Nahum, Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Morris, Alvin A., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1913 Morris, Arthur J., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Morris, Charles B., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1912 Morris, Charles J., Sioux Falls, S. D.  
 1912 Morris, Charles M., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1913 Morris, Dave H., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Morris, Douglas, Rushville, Ind.  
 1913 Morris, Effingham B., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1913 Morris, Ernest, Denver, Colo.  
 1921 Morris, Froome, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1918 Morris, George F., Lancaster, N. H.  
 1920 Morris, George Maurice, Washington, D. C.  
 1911 Morris, Heman W., Rochester, N. Y.  
 1912 Morris, Henry C., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Morris, Hugh M., Wilmington, Del.  
 1922 Morris, J. H., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1919 Morris, James W., Jr., Tampa, Fla.  
 1897 Morris, John, Fort Wayne, Ind.  
 1916 Morris, John T., Carrollton, Mo.  
 1918 Morris, Leon E., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1914 Morris, Ned B., Houston, Texas.  
 1916 Morris, Parker D., Boston, Mass.  
 1907 Morris, Robert C., New York, N. Y.  
 1908 Morris, Roland S. (Tokyo, Japan), Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Morris, Samuel H., Globe, Ariz.  
 1913 Morris, Samuel L., Jr., Fort Wayne, Ind.  
 1914 Morris, Sylvanus, Athens, Ga.  
 1913 Morris, Tusca, Fairmont, W. Va.  
 1914 Morris, W. Norman, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Morris, Walter E., Punxsutawney, Pa.  
 1921 Morris, William J., Jr., Long Island City, N. Y.  
 1922 Morrison, Barnard, Boston, Mass.  
 1916 Morrison, Charles B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Morrison, Edmund D., Washington, Iowa.  
 1913 Morrison, Edwin R., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1918 Morrison, Frank A., Ridgefield Park, N. J.  
 1922 Morrison, Fred W., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Morrison, Henry I., Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Morrison, Isidore D., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Morrison, J. H., New Roads, La.

## ELECTED

1922 Morrison, Louis J., New York, N. Y.  
 1899 Morrison, Robert E., Prescott, Ariz.  
 1922 Morrison, Robert G., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1918 Morrison, William J., Jr., Ridgefield  
 Park, N. J.  
 1922 Morrison, William L., San Diego, Cal.  
 1918 Morrison, William S., Beaver, Pa.  
 1922 Morrison, Willis L., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Morrisett, C. H., Richmond, Va.  
 1916 Morrissey, Andrew M., Lincoln, Nebr.  
 1920 Morrow, Charles E., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1916 Morrow, Charles J., Tampa, Fla.  
 1916 Morrow, Chester F., Baltimore, Md.  
 1907 Morrow, Dwight W., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Morrow, H. T., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1914 Morrow, Hugh, Birmingham, Ala.  
 1916 Morrow, S. John, Uniontown, Pa.  
 1921 Morrow, Thomas H., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1914 Morrow, William, Scottsbluff, Nebr.  
 1914 Morrow, William W., San Francisco,  
 Cal.  
 1907 Morschauer, Jos., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 1912 Morse, Charles F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Morse, Edward P., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Morse, Irl, St. Paul, Minn.  
 1922 Morse, Richard D., New York, N. Y.  
 1894 Morse, Waldo G., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Morse, William A., Boston, Mass.  
 1916 Morse, William J., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1912 Morsell, Arthur L., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1917 Morsey, Chase, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1919 Morsey, Clyde, Miami, Okla.  
 1911 Morsman, Edgar M., Jr., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1921 Morthland, D. V., Yakima, Wash.  
 1909 Morton, Elbert C., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1921 Morton, George, Appalachia, Va.  
 1911 Morton, George E., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1911 Morton, James M., Jr., Fall River, Mass.  
 1919 Morton, James M., Sr., Fall River, Mass.  
 1904 Morton, Marcus, Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Morton, Meyer, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Morton, P. Kemp., Charleston, W. Va.  
 1922 Mosby, Robert Q., Roanoke, Va.  
 1922 Moser, B. B., Seattle, Wash.  
 1922 Moser, Gus C., Portland, Ore.  
 1918 Moses, Albert L., Alamosa, Colo.  
 1921 Moses, Alfred S., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Moses, Henry L., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Moses, Jacob M., Baltimore, Md.  
 1922 Moses, James G., New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Moessohn, David N., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Mosher, Lewis E., Elmira, N. Y.  
 1906 Mosier, John H., Muskogee, Okla.  
 1921 Moss, B. H., Orangeburg, S. C.  
 1918 Moss, Edgar E., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1918 Moss, Leon F., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Moss, Sidney A., Wichita, Kan.  
 1921 Moss, Walter E., Chicago, Ill.

## ELECTED

1918 Moss, William R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Mosser, Edwin J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Mossholder, W. J., San Diego, Cal.  
 1921 Mote, G. A., Marshalltown, Iowa.  
 1921 Motherhead, James G., Scottsbluff, Neb.  
 1922 Motley, J. Lothrop, Boston, Mass.  
 1918 Motley, Warren, Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Mott, Ernest J., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1918 Mott, John G., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1912 Mott, Maybaw, Neenah, Wis.  
 1922 Motter, Benjamin S., Lima, Ohio.  
 1922 Mott-Smith, E. D., Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1921 Motz, G. B., Akron, Ohio.  
 1911 Mouat, Malcolm O., Janesville, Wis.  
 1921 Mouliner, Edward P., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 Moulthrop, J. R., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1916 Moulton, Arthur I., Portland, Ore.  
 1922 Moulton, Augustus F., Portland, Me.  
 1917 Moulton, E. Butler, Providence, R. I.  
 1916 Moulton, Frank I., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Moulton, Frank W., Portsmouth, Ohio.  
 1921 Moulton, M. M., Kennewick, Wash.  
 1914 Moulton, Sherman R., Burlington, Vt.  
 1922 Moultrie, Lloyd W., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Mouser, Grant E., Marion, Ohio.  
 1914 Mouton, Orther C., Lafayette, La.  
 1911 Mowatt, Frederick W., Boston, Mass.  
 1918 Mower, Edmund C., Burlington, Vt.  
 1918 Mowery, George A., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1918 Mowitz, Arno P., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1919 Mowry, Elisha C., Providence, R. I.  
 1918 Moyer, J. W., Pottsville, Pa.  
 1919 Moyers, Ida M., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Moynihan, Charles J., Montrose, Colo.  
 1920 Moynihan, Joseph A., Detroit, Mich.  
 1922 Moyse, Herman, Baton Rouge, La.  
 1922 Mozart, Justus F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Moszor, Clara Ruth, New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Mueller, Alfred C., Davenport, Iowa.  
 1920 Mueller, Arthur A., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1906 Mueller, Oscar C., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1918 Muench, Julius T., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1911 Muhlfelder, David, Albany, N. Y.  
 1921 Muir, James J., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1917 Muir, W. A., Rock Springs, Wyo.  
 1921 Mulcahy, Edmond L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Muldoon, Frederick J., Boston, Mass.  
 1908 Mulkey, Frederick W., Portland, Oregon.  
 1918 Mullen, Arthur F., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1914 Mullen, James Morfit, Baltimore, Md.  
 1921 Mullen, Timothy F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1908 Mullen, William E., Cheyenne, Wyo.  
 1921 Muller, M., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1918 Muller, W. H., Dillon, S. C.  
 1921 Mulligan, George F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Mulligan, Henry C., Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Mulligan, Wm. J., Thompsonville, Conn.  
 1921 Mullikin, Addison E., Baltimore, Md.



## ELECTED

1916 Mullin, Francis R., Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Mullin, J. E., Kane, Pa.  
 1921 Mullins, E. W., Columbia, S. C.  
 1917 Mullins, Henry, Marion, S. C.  
 1921 Mulqueen, Michael J., New York, N. Y.  
 1906 Mulvane, David W., Topeka, Kans.  
 1917 Mulvaney, William, Cherokee, Iowa.  
 1908 Munday, Charles F., Seattle, Wash.  
 1921 Mundt, John O., Sioux Falls, S. D.  
 1922 Mungall, Daniel, New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Munger, Edwin A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Munger, Robert H., Sioux City, Iowa.  
 1921 Munhall, William D., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Munholland, John M., Monroe, La.  
 1922 Munkelt, Glen H., San Diego, Cal.  
 1908 Munn, George Ladd, Freeport, Ill.  
 1919 Munns, Harry P., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Munoz, Miguel A., San Juan, P. R.  
 1922 Munsell, Robert F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1885 Munson, C. La Rue, Williamsport, Pa.  
 1922 Munson, T. E., Sterling, Colo.  
 1922 Murasky, Frank J., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1915 Murchie, Alexander, Concord, N. H.  
 1911 Murchie, Guy, Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Murdaugh, Randolph, Hampton, S. C.  
 1916 Murdoch, Miller, Portland, Ore.  
 1907 Murdock, John S., Providence, R. I.  
 1921 Murdock, Max, Streator, Ill.  
 1920 Murfin, James O., Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Murphey, A. N., Pawhuska, Okla.  
 1921 Murphey, Robert B., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Murphy, Barry S., Dayton, Ohio.  
 1913 Murphy, Charles F., New York, N. Y.  
 1906 Murphy, Charles J., Grand Forks, N. D.  
 1904 Murphy, Daniel D., Elkader, Iowa.  
 1921 Murphy, Elwood, Columbus, Ohio.  
 1913 Murphy, Francis, Minot, N. D.  
 1921 Murphy, Frank P., Madison, W. Va.  
 1919 Murphy, George B., Detroit, Mich.  
 1922 Murphy, George W., Santa Rosa, Cal.  
 1921 Murphy, J. Edward, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Murphy, J. W., Huntingdon, Tenn.  
 1920 Murphy, James A., Jamestown, N. D.  
 1908 Murphy, James B., Seattle, Wash.  
 1922 Murphy, James Raymond, Ida Grove, Iowa.  
 1922 Murphy, John C., Portland, Ore.  
 1918 Murphy, John J., Newark, N. J.  
 1913 Murphy, John J., Williston, N. D.  
 1920 Murphy, John K., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Murphy, John L. V., Baltimore, Md.  
 1921 Murphy, John R., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Murphy, John T., Covington, Ky.  
 1922 Murphy, Matthew W., Fargo, N. D.  
 1922 Murphy, Patrick W., Eldorado, Ark.  
 1920 Murphy, Thomas F., Detroit, Mich.  
 1913 Murphy, William E., New York, N. Y.

## ELECTED

1920 Murphy, William Larkin, Missoula, Mont.  
 1920 Murrah, W. F., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1907 Murray, A. Gordon, New York, N. Y.  
 1908 Murray, Charles A., Seattle, Wash.  
 1922 Murray, Charles Frederick, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Murray, Frank B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Murray, George Welwood, New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Murray, Patrick F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Murray, Sidney C., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Murray, Walter F., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1916 Murray, Wendell P., Boston, Mass.  
 1907 Murrell, William M., Lynchburg, Va.  
 1913 Murrin, James B., Carbondale, Pa.  
 1922 Murtagh, J. O., Waterloo, Iowa.  
 1922 Murtha, Thomas F., Dickinson, N. D.  
 1907 Murtha, Thomas F., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Muscek, Louis J., Tacoma, Wash.  
 1922 Muse, E. B., Dallas, Tex.  
 1922 Musick, E., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1916 Muskat, Carl, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1922 Musser, Burton, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1914 Musser, Harvey, Akron, Ohio.  
 1919 Mussey, Ellen Spencer, Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Musson, George H., Steele, N. D.  
 1922 Myers, Abram F., Washington, D. C.  
 1916 Myers, Edwin F., Broken Bow, Nebr.  
 1916 Myers, George H., Princess Anne, Md.  
 1922 Myers, Harvey, Covington, Ky.  
 1919 Myers, Hugh A., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1919 Myers, John Dashiell, Camden, N. J.  
 1922 Myers, Louis W., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1914 Myers, Oliver P., Newton, Iowa.  
 1913 Myers, R. Baldwin, Norfolk, Va.  
 1916 Myers, Saul S., New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Myers, T. Percy, Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Myerson, Joseph G., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Mygatt, W. R., Santa Barbara, Cal.  
 1921 Myles, Thomas A., Fayetteville, W. Va.  
 1911 Myrick, N. Sumner, Washington, D. C.  
 1912 Naber, Emil H., Mayville, Wis.  
 1918 Nadal, Charles C., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Naegely, Henry E., Saginaw, Mich.  
 1890 Nagel, Charles, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 Nagl, Joseph A., Seattle, Wash.  
 1921 Nahin, Robert S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Nahler, Eugene G., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Nairn, Thomas G., Phoenix, Ariz.  
 1918 Nally, John A., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1922 Nance, John W., Rogers, Ark.  
 1920 Nangle, John J., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Napier, Charles R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Nardin, William T., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1912 Nash, Archie L., Manitowoc, Wis.  
 1912 Nash, Edwin G., Manitowoc, Wis.  
 1913 Nash, Frank, Raleigh, N. C.



## ELECTED

1919 Nash, Frederick H., Boston, Mass.  
 1920 Nash, Howard P., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1922 Nash, John Burnet, New York, N. Y.  
 1906 Nash, Lyman J., Manitowoc, Wis.  
 1916 Nash, Nathaniel C., Jr., Boston, Mass.  
 1907 Nathan, Edgar J., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Nathan, Edgar J., Jr., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Nathan, Harold, New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Nathan, Milton A., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Nathanson, Samuel J., New Haven, Conn.  
 1917 Natwick, O. A., Wheatland, Wyo.  
 1922 Naugle, S. E., Sterling, Colo.  
 1913 Nauman, John A., Lancaster, Pa.  
 1907 Naumburg, Bernard, New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Nay, Frank N., Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Naylor, Daniel, Jr., Schenectady, N. Y.  
 1921 Neagle, Francis E., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Neal, John F., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Neal, John R., Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1920 Neal, Max E., Manistee, Mich.  
 1919 Nealon, Thomas W., Phoenix, Ariz.  
 1922 Neary, John F., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Nebeker, Franklin K., Washington, D. C.  
 1916 Neblett, Colin, Santa Fe, N. M.  
 1922 Neblett, Wm. H., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1913 Needham, Charles W., Washington, D. C.  
 1917 Needham, Henry Chapman, Wales, Mass.  
 1922 Needham, Irving, Sacramento, Cal.  
 1922 Needham, J. C., Modesto, Cal.  
 1917 Neely, J. Howard, Millintown, Pa.  
 1918 Neely, Robert D., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1919 Neethe, John, Galveston, Texas.  
 1914 Neff, George E., York, Pa.  
 1922 Neff, Porter J., Medford, Ore.  
 1912 Neiger, J. J., Virginia, Ill.  
 1922 Neil, A. B., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1910 Neil, M. M., Trenton, Tenn.  
 1921 Neilan, John F., Hamilton, Ohio.  
 1913 Neill, Ernest, Batesville, Ark.  
 1909 Neilson, William D., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1914 Nellis, Merwyn H., Albany, N. Y.  
 1920 Nelson, Alfred O., Dunn Center, N. D.  
 1922 Nelson, Arthur E., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1921 Nelson, Arthur William, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Nelson, Ben B., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 Nelson, Dario H., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1916 Nelson, Earl F., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Nelson, Edward, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1916 Nelson, Fred W., St. Johns, Ariz.  
 1916 Nelson, George A., Decatur, Ala.  
 1920 Nelson, George B., Stevens Point, Wis.  
 1921 Nelson, Harold B., Rugby, N. D.  
 1919 Nelson, James E., Phoenix, Ariz.  
 1922 Nelson, Leon M., Richmond, Va.  
 1921 Nelson, Lewis S., Worthington, Minn.  
 1920 Nelson, R. A., Blytheville, Ark.

## ELECTED

1919 Nelson, Ralph S., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.  
 1921 Nelson, Robert N., Madison, Wis.  
 1913 Nelson, Roscoe C., Portland, Oregon.  
 1921 Nelson, Thomas R., Dupree, S. D.  
 1921 Nelson, William, Boston, Mass.  
 1911 Nelson, William S., Columbia, S. C.  
 1921 Nergard, Edwin J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Nesbitt, Frank W., Wheeling, W. Va.  
 1921 Nesbitt, James L., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Nesmith, C. O., Birmingham, Ala.  
 1922 Nesmith, Fisher H., Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Neterer, Jeremiah, Seattle, Wash.  
 1921 Netherton, Ross DeWitt, Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Neuberger, David M., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Neuendorffer, Rudolf C., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Neuffer, Paul A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1917 Neun, Walter J. G., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1911 Neville, Arthur C., Green Bay, Wis.  
 1913 Nevin, D. W., Easton, Pa.  
 1913 Nevin, Robert R., Dayton, Ohio.  
 1920 Nevius, Franklin, New York, N. Y.  
 1898 New, Alexander, New York, N. Y.  
 1918 New, Jacob S., Baltimore, Md.  
 1918 Newbegin, Robert, Toledo, Ohio.  
 1916 Newbourg, Frederick C., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Newby, Cyrus, Hillsboro, Ohio.  
 1920 Newby, Harry A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Newby, Nathan, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1912 Newcomb, George Eddy, Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Newcomb, H. T., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Newcomb, Josiah T., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Newcomb, Lincoln H., Eastport, Me.  
 1921 Newcomb, Paul R., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1914 Newcomb, R. B., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1911 Newell, James M., Boston, Mass.  
 1918 Newell, Sterling, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1907 Newell, William H., Lewiston, Maine.  
 1917 Newell, Wirt W., Binghamton, N. Y.  
 1921 Newey, Frederick J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Newgass, George W., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Newhouse, Hugo D., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1909 Newlin, Gurney E., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1914 Newlin, William E., McKeesport, Pa.  
 1921 Newman, Charles H., Ithaca, N. Y.  
 1910 Newman, Claire B., Jackson, Tenn.  
 1921 Newman, Eugene, New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Newman, F. M., Brady, Texas.  
 1918 Newman, Emanuel, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Newman, Harold L., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1903 Newman, Jacob, Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Newman, John W., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1921 Newman, Julius Austen, Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Newman, Raymond, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Newmark, Milton, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Newmyer, Alvin L., Washington, D. C.  
 1913 Newton, Charles E. M., Evanston, Ill.

## ELECTED

1919 Newton, Clarence L., Boston, Mass.  
 1920 Newton, Durbin, Detroit, Mich.  
 1914 Newton, Walter H., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1921 Neylan, John Francis, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1915 Nibley, Joel, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1918 Niccolla, Francis A., Boston, Mass.  
 1916 Nice, Harry W., Baltimore, Md.  
 1921 Nichols, Allen B., Batavia, Ohio.  
 1920 Nichols, Charles W., Lansing, Mich.  
 1921 Nichols, Clarence W., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1921 Nichols, Clark, Eufaula, Okla.  
 1921 Nichols, Elmer E., Berkeley, Cal.  
 1922 Nichols, George E., Ionia, Mich.  
 1886 Nichols, George L., New York, N. Y.  
 1897 Nichols, H. S. Prentiss, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1914 Nichols, Hugh L., Batavia, Ohio.  
 1922 Nichols, J. W. A., Tacoma, Wash.  
 1920 Nichols, James H., Baker, Ore.  
 1921 Nichols, John R., Boston, Mass.  
 1919 Nichols, Philip, Boston, Mass.  
 1917 Nichols, R. H., Casper, Wyo.  
 1913 Nichols, Warren, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Nicholson, Frank S., Niagara Falls, N. Y.  
 1921 Nicholson, John R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Nicholson, V. O., Yakima, Wash.  
 1921 Nickerson, E. S., Papillion, Neb.  
 1921 Nicol, C. E., Alexandria, Va.  
 1918 Nicol, Henry G., Detroit, Mich.  
 1918 Nicola, Benjamin D., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1921 Nicolai, Joseph H., Springfield, Ill.  
 1907 Nicoll, De Lancey, New York, N. Y.  
 1896 Nicolson, John, New York, N. Y.  
 1899 Nields, John P., Wilmington, Del.  
 1922 Nielsen, Fred. K., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Nieman, Howard H., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Niemann, James P., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Niemeyer, Grover C., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Nieto, I. P., Napa, Cal.  
 1907 Niezer, Charles M., Fort Wayne, Ind.  
 1904 Niles, Alfred S., Baltimore, Md.  
 1901 Niles, Henry C., York, Pa.  
 1917 Niles, William W., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Nilon, Frank M., Grass Valley, Cal.  
 1919 Nilsson, George W., Prescott, Ariz.  
 1918 Niman, Charles A., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1922 Nimocks, Q. K., Fayetteville, N. C.  
 1921 Nims, Harry D., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Nisbitt, R. H., Akron, Ohio.  
 1914 Nitzel, Henry M., Baltimore, Md.  
 1917 Niven, John M., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1922 Nix, Jno. D., New Orleans, La.  
 1916 Noah, H. A., Alva, Okla.  
 1919 Noble, E. T., Okmulgee, Okla.  
 1913 Noble, Edward T., Scranton, Pa.  
 1913 Noble, Fred B., Jacksonville, Fla.

## ELECTED

1921 Noble, H. Lawrence, Manila, P. I.  
 1903 Noble, Herbert, New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Noble, John, Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Noble, Osee W., Colville, Wash.  
 1922 Noble, Robert H., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Noble, William M., Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Noel, Edmund F., Lexington, Minn.  
 1899 Noel, James W., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1920 Noell, Charles Preston, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1908 Noffsinger, W. N., Kalispell, Mont.  
 1913 Nofztger, Thomas A., Wichita, Kans.  
 1916 Nohl, Walter H., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1918 Nolan, Harry T., Painesville, Ohio.  
 1919 Nolan, James E., Fort Worth, Texas.  
 1920 Nolan, John A., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1913 Nolan, John R., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Nolan, Thomas S., Janesville, Wis.  
 1921 Noll, Robert M., Marietta, Ohio.  
 1922 Noonan, Michael J., Niagara Falls, N. Y.  
 1922 Noone, Charles A., Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 1913 Norblad, A. W., Astoria, Oregon.  
 1913 Norcross, Frank H., Reno, Nev.  
 1916 Norcross, Frederic F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Norden, Gabriel J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Nordlin, George, St. Paul, Minn.  
 1922 Nordlinger, H. H., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Norman, Edwin G., Worcester, Mass.  
 1919 Norman, George, Hamburg, Ark.  
 1912 Norman, J. V., Louisville, Ky.  
 1922 Normandin, Fortunat E., Laconia, N. H.  
 1913 Norris, G. Heide, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1912 Norris, Herbert M., Ironwood, Mich.  
 1919 Norris, Herndon J., Prescott, Ariz.  
 1912 Norris, James L., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Norris, Jean H., New York, N. Y.  
 1906 Norris, Mark, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 1919 Norris, T. G., Prescott, Ariz.  
 1916 Norris, Thomas J., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 North, H. H., Berkeley, Cal.  
 1913 North, H. M., Jr., Columbia, Pa.  
 1911 North, Jerome Reynolds, Green Bay, Wis.  
 1921 North, John C., Corpus Christi, Texas.  
 1907 Northcutt, Jesse G., Denver, Colo.  
 1920 Northcutt, William A., Louisville, Ky.  
 1914 Northrop, Claudian B., Washington D. C.  
 1922 Northrup, John E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Northrup, Seaman F., Watkins, N. Y.  
 1922 Norton, C. W., Forrest City, Ark.  
 1913 Norton, E. M., Healdsburg, Cal.  
 1921 Norton, E. Miles, Crown Point, Ind.  
 1914 Norton, George P., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1914 Norton, J. K. M., Alexandria, Va.  
 1914 Norton, Ralph, New York, N. Y.  
 1908 Norton, T. J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Norton, W. Ben, Mullins, S. C.  
 1917 Norvell, William E., Jr., Nashville, Tenn.

## ELECTED

1911 Norwood, O. Augustus, Boston, Mass.  
 1911 Norwood, Carlisle, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Nostdal, L. R., Rugby, N. D.  
 1911 Nottingham, Edwin, Syracuse, N. Y.  
 1912 Nourse, Clinton L., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1916 Nourse, James B., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1921 Nourse, Paul, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Novak, Charles E., Rutland, Vt.  
 1922 Novick, Philip, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Nowlin, Claude, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1911 Noxon, John F., Pittsfield, Mass.  
 1907 Noyes, George F., Portland, Maine.  
 1914 Nuckolls, Elbert L., Fayetteville, W. Va.  
 1920 Nugent, Anthony P., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1920 Nugent, J. E., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1914 Nunn, D. A., Crockett, Texas.  
 1921 Nutton, Wesley L., Detroit, Mich.  
 1904 Nutter, George R., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Nutter, Trevo, Fairmont, W. Va.  
 1921 Nutting, Franklin P., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1908 Nuzum, Richard W., Spokane, Wash.  
 1920 Nyce, Peter Q., Denver, Colo.  
 1908 Nye, Carroll A., Moorhead, Minn.  
 1922 Nye, George L., Denver, Colo.  
 1919 Nye, Walker H., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1922 Nyka, Leon O., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Oakes, A. Bliss, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1922 Oakley, F. D., Tacoma, Wash.  
 1922 Oatman, O. H., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1914 Obear, Hugh H., Washington, D. C.  
 1919 Ober, Frank B., Baltimore, Md.  
 1921 Oberdorfer, A. Leo, Birmingham, Ala.  
 1918 Oberlin, John F., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1913 Oberschelp, Henry H., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Oberstein, Abraham, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Oberwager, Charles A., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 O'Brien, John Lord, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1916 O'Brien, Arthur A., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 O'Brien, Denis T., Jr., Meriden, Conn.  
 1913 O'Brien, Dennis F., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 O'Brien, E. R., Oelwein, Iowa.  
 1913 O'Brien, Edward B., Lynn, Mass.  
 1922 O'Brien, J. M., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 O'Brien, James E., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1911 O'Brien, James E., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1913 O'Brien, John E., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 O'Brien, John F., Terre Haute, Ind.  
 1913 O'Brien, John H., Worcester, Mass.  
 1916 O'Brien, John J., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 O'Brien, John P., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 O'Brien, M. Hubert, Detroit, Mich.  
 1913 O'Brien, Martin, Crookston, Minn.  
 1907 O'Brien, Morgan J., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 O'Brien, P. H., Houghton, Mich.  
 1921 O'Brien, R. J., Independence, Iowa.  
 1921 O'Brien, Raymond H., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1921 O'Brien, Seldon W., Manila, P. I.

## ELECTED

1918 O'Brien, Thomas O., Boston, Mass.  
 1913 O'Brien, Thomas D., Holyoke, Mass.  
 1922 O'Brien, Thomas D., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1913 O'Brien, Thomas E., New York, N. Y.  
 1885 O'Brien, Thomas J., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 1921 O'Brien, William H., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 O'Brien, William J., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1911 O'Brien, William J., Jr., Baltimore Md.  
 1921 O'Brien, William P., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1913 O'Brien, William S., Buckhannon, W. Va.  
 1920 O'Bryan, J. D., Kingstree, S. C.  
 1921 O'Bryan, S. Oliver, Manning, S. C.  
 1904 O'Byrne, M. A., Savannah, Ga.  
 1921 O'Byrne, Roscoe O., Brookville, Ind.  
 1921 Ochiltree, Robert M., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1916 O'Connell, Bernard J., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 O'Connell, D. J., Towner, N. D.  
 1915 O'Connell, Daniel T., Boston, Mass.  
 1918 O'Connell, Geoffrey C., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1919 O'Connell, James E., Boston, Mass.  
 1911 O'Connell, Joseph F., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 O'Connor, Charles A., Spokane, Wash.  
 1909 O'Connor, Charles J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 O'Connor, Charles Leo, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1920 O'Connor, D. Basil, New York, N. Y.  
 1919 O'Connor, Edward De Vallie, Providence, R. I.  
 1913 O'Connor, Frank A., Dubuque, Iowa.  
 1912 O'Connor, George E., Eagle River, Wis.  
 1916 O'Connor, J. F. T., Grand Forks, N. D.  
 1922 O'Connor, J. Robert, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 O'Connor, James F., Livingston, Mont.  
 1912 O'Connor, John, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 O'Connor, John J., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 O'Connor, John M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 O'Connor, Joseph J., L'Anse, Mich.  
 1912 O'Connor, Myles Powers, Nashville, Tenn.  
 1922 O'Connor, Thomas, Emmetsburg, Iowa.  
 1914 Octigan, Thomas P., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 O'Day, Paul M., Dallas, Texas.  
 1921 Oddie, Clarence M., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1919 Odell, William H., Sapulpa, Okla.  
 1910 Odom, Patrick H., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1920 O'Donnell, Canton, Denver, Colo.  
 1922 O'Donnell, Frank P., Boston, Mass.  
 1907 O'Donnell, Joseph A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 O'Donnell, Joseph E., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1914 O'Donnell, Martin J., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1921 O'Donnell, Paul M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1895 O'Donnell, Thomas J., Denver, Colo.  
 1912 O'Donnell, Thomas W., Vernal, Utah.  
 1922 O'Donnell, William T., Fairfield, Cal.

## ELECTED

- 1922 O'Donoghue, Daniel W., Washington, D. C.  
 1911 O'Dunne, Eugene, Baltimore, Md.  
 1913 O'Dwyer, Edward F., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Oeland, Isaac R., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Oestreich, Otto A., Janesville, Wis.  
 1916 Officer, W. R., Livingston, Tenn.  
 1918 Offut, George W., Jr., Washington, D. C.  
 1907 Offutt, T. Scott, Towson, Md.  
 1913 Ofner, Jacob B., Portland, Oregon.  
 1919 Ogburn, Charlton, New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Ogden, Hugh W., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Ogilby, C. F. R., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Ogilvie, George S., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1911 O'Gorman, James A., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 O'Grady, James M. E., Rochester, N. Y.  
 1913 Ogren, John W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Ohannesian, Aram, Fresno, Cal.  
 1922 Ohannesian, J. George, Fresno, Cal.  
 1920 O'Hara, John J., Menominee, Mich.  
 1913 O'Hara, Joseph W., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 O'Hara, Russell F., Vallejo, Cal.  
 1908 O'Harra, Apollos W., Carthage, Ill.  
 1914 Ohl, Guy T., Youngstown, Ohio.  
 1922 Ohman, John N., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1921 Ohmart, Junius V., Portland, Oreg.  
 1920 Oiler, Fred D., Tulsa, Okla.  
 1921 O'Keefe, Arthur B., New Haven, Conn.  
 1922 O'Keefe, James E., San Diego, Cal.  
 1922 O'Keefe, James T., Redwood City, Cal.  
 1912 O'Keefe, P. J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Old, William W., Jr., Norfolk, Va.  
 1914 Oldham, L. E., Oxford, Miss.  
 1922 Oldham, R. C., Richmond, Ky.  
 1908 Oldham, R. P., Seattle, Wash.  
 1912 Olds, Robert Edwin, St. Paul, Minn.  
 1918 Olds, Walter F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 O'Leary, W. F., Great Falls, Montana.  
 1920 O'Leary, Wilfrid, Cheyenne, Wyo.  
 1911 Olin, John M., Madison, Wis.  
 1919 Olliphant, Herman, New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Olive, Percy J., Apex, N. C.  
 1920 Oliver, Allen Laws, Cape Girardeau, Mo.  
 1916 Oliver, Arthur L., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 Oliver, Boyd, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1914 Oliver, E. S., Florence, S. C.  
 1913 Oliver, Frank M., Savannah, Ga.  
 1920 Oliver, G. B., Corning, Ark.  
 1921 Oliver, George W., Bartow, Fla.  
 1919 Oliver, H. G., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1922 Oliver, James M., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1919 Oliver, L. Stauffer, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1918 Oliver, Paul Q., Westfield, N. J.  
 1916 Oliver, R. B., Cape Girardeau, Mo.  
 1914 Oliver, Robert Burett, Jr., Cape Girardeau, Mo.  
 1920 Oliver, Robert T., New York, N. Y.

## ELECTED

- 1914 Olivier, Pierre D., New Orleans, La.  
 1911 Olliphant, Horace K., Bartow, Fla.  
 1921 Olliphant, Horace K., Jr., Bartow, Fla.  
 1906 Olmstead, James M., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Olmstead, Oscar D., Winner, S. D.  
 1913 Olney, Warren, Jr., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 O'Loughlin, Patrick, Boston, Mass.  
 1919 Olson, Conrad P., Portland, Ore.  
 1913 Olson, Harry, Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Olson, Julius J., Warren, Minn.  
 1921 Olson, O. D., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Omacht, George W., South Bend, Ind.  
 1920 O'Mara, Thomas F., Terre Haute, Ind.  
 1922 O'Meara, Edward P., New Haven, Conn.  
 1919 O'Melveny, Henry W., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1920 O'Melveny, Stuart, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1919 Omohundro, M. H., Richmond, Va.  
 1908 O'Neal, Emmett, Birmingham, Ala.  
 1919 O'Neal, L. Burke, Montgomery, W. Va.  
 1922 O'Neal, M. E., Bainbridge, Ga.  
 1918 O'Neil, A. F., Akron, Ohio.  
 1922 O'Neil, Robert K., San Jose, Cal.  
 1922 O'Neill, Eugene M., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1901 O'Neill, Harry E., Stapleton, Nebr.  
 1919 O'Neill, Hugh, Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 O'Neill, James T., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1918 O'Neill, Wilbert John, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1916 Onen, Bernard J., Battle Creek, Mich.  
 1911 Ong, Eugene W., Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Ong, Walter C., Pasadena, Cal.  
 1922 O'Niell, Charles A., New Orleans, La.  
 1890 Opdyke, William S., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Oppenheim, Benjamin W., Boise, Idaho.  
 1921 Oppenheim, Sidney, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Oppenheimer, Benton S., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1913 Oppenheimer, Wm. H., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1921 O'Quin, Leon, Shreveport, La.  
 1921 Ordway, S. G., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1922 Ordway, Samuel H., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 O'Rear, Edward C., Frankfort, Ky.  
 1913 O'Reilly, John J., Brockton, Mass.  
 1921 O'Rieley, M. W., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
 1912 Or lady, George B., Huntingdon, Pa.  
 1922 Ormsby, Alfred S., Martinez, Cal.  
 1918 Ormsby, F. R., Akron, Ohio.  
 1922 Ornbaun, Casper A., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1916 O'Rourke, John A., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Orr, Charles P., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1922 Orr, George A., Niagara Falls, N. Y.  
 1922 Orr, H. F., Ventura, Cal.  
 1921 Orr, Harry H., Muncie, Ind.  
 1909 Orr, Isaac H., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1906 Orr, James W., Atchison, Kans.  
 1922 Orr, John E., Tacoma, Wash.  
 1913 Orr, John S., Reno, Nev.  
 1912 Orr, Louis T., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Orr, Pence B., Joliet, Ill.

## ELECTED

- 1914 Orr, W. J., Springfield, Mo.  
 1922 Orr, William E., Las Vegas, Nev.  
 1921 Orrell, Arthur E., Holyoke, Mass.  
 1904 Orrick, Allen C., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1916 Orrick, William H., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1916 Orthwein, William R., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1917 Ortmeier, Daniel H., Evansville, Ind.  
 1916 Orton, L. V., Pawnee, Okla.  
 1921 Orwig, Ralph, Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1921 Ory, Benjamin, New Orleans, La.  
 1914 Osborn, William Church, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Osborne, Harry V., Newark, N. J.  
 1913 Osborne, Myron H., New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Osborne, Thomas Samuel, Fort Smith, Ark.  
 1922 Osborne, W. P., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1914 Osburn, Frank C., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1911 Osenton, C. W., Fayetteville, W. Va.  
 1921 Osgood, Roy C., Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Osgood, William N., Boston, Mass.  
 1911 O'Shaunessy, George F., Providence, R. I.  
 1913 O'Shea, Ambrose L., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 O'Shea, James A., Washington, D. C.  
 1912 Osmond, William, Great Bend, Kans.  
 1920 Osterhaus, Louis H., Grand Haven, Mich.  
 1921 O'Sullivan, Eugene T., Torrington, Conn.  
 1919 O'Sullivan, P. W., Prescott, Ariz.  
 1921 O'Sullivan, Patrick B., Derby, Conn.  
 1922 Otis, E. R., Lincoln, Neb.  
 1922 Otis, Edwin M., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Otis, Fred A., Providence, R. I.  
 1921 Otis, Merrill E., Jefferson City, Mo.  
 1922 O'Toole, John J., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 O'Toole, Mary, Washington, D. C.  
 1919 Ott, John Nash, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Ott, Magee W., Franklinton, La.  
 1922 Otto, J. M., Iowa City, Iowa.  
 1922 Otto, Ralph, Iowa City, Iowa.  
 1893 Ottoby, L. Frank, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1908 Otts, Cornelius, Spartanburg, S. C.  
 1921 Outcault, Dudley C., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Outcault, Miller, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1915 Ouzts, D. A. G., Greenwood, S. C.  
 1911 Overall, John H., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Overall, Sidney R., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Overbeck, W. J., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1913 Overlander, Rufus M., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Overson, James L., Kokomo, Ind.  
 1922 Overton, Eugene, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Overton, John H., Alexandria, La.  
 1909 Overton, Winston, New Orleans, La.  
 1912 Owen, Clifford H., New York, N. Y.  
 1915 Owen, F. O., Columbus, Miss.  
 1920 Owen, James, Denver, Colo.

## ELECTED

- 1921 Owen, Leslie J., Leroy, Ill.  
 1913 Owen, Stanton, Laconia, N. H.  
 1921 Owen, Thomas B., Urbana, Ohio.  
 1922 Owen, Walter O., Madison, Wis.  
 1921 Owen, W. L., Covington, Tenn.  
 1920 Owen, William A., Covington, Tenn.  
 1922 Owens, Everett, Denver, Colo.  
 1914 Owens, Fred R., Denton, Md.  
 1883 Owens, George W., Savannah, Ga.  
 1920 Owens, Grover T., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1922 Owens, Madison T., Whittier, Cal.  
 1922 Owens, William G., Williston, N. D.  
 1909 Oxtoby, James V., Detroit, Mich.  
 1909 Oxtoby, Walter E., Detroit, Mich.  
 1911 Oyler, F. J., Iola, Kans.  
 1922 Ozias, C. M., Fresno, Cal.  
 1911 Pace, Frank, Little Rock, Ark.  
 1912 Pace, Troy, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Pack, Harold J., Washington, D. C.  
 1908 Packard, George, Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Packard, Joseph, Baltimore, Md.  
 1913 Packard, Sperry S., Pueblo, Colo.  
 1916 Paddock, W. B., Fort Worth, Texas.  
 1903 Paden, Joseph E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Padgett, Beale Edward, Everett, Wash.  
 1913 Page, Alfred R., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Page, Benjamin E., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1911 Page, Cecil, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Page, E. J., Syracuse, N. Y.  
 1916 Page, Edwin C., Evergreen, Ala.  
 1921 Page, Edwin L., Concord, N. H.  
 1912 Page, Ernest C., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1900 Page, George T., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Page, Gerald H., Peoria, Ill.  
 1921 Page, Henry C., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1903 Page, Howard W., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1920 Page, Jay W., Elkhorn, Wis.  
 1922 Page, Legh R., Richmond, Va.  
 1896 Page, Rosewell, Richmond, Va.  
 1888 Page, Thomas Nelson (Washington, D. C.), Rome, Italy.  
 1911 Page, William H., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Pagel, Benjamin S., Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Paige, O. A., Wheatland, Wyo.  
 1901 Paige, James, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1920 Pailthorp, Charles J., Petoskey, Mich.  
 1911 Paine, Bayard H., Grand Island, Nebr.  
 1912 Paine, Karl, Boise, Idaho.  
 1913 Paine, Willis S., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Painter, Earl H., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Painter, Graham C., Charleston, W. Va.  
 1921 Painter, Lloyd, Streator, Ill.  
 1911 Palda, L. J., Jr., Minot, N. D.  
 1921 Pallotti, Francis A., Hartford, Conn.  
 1919 Palmer, A. Mitchell, Washington, D. C.  
 1913 Palmer, Bradley W., Boston, Mass.  
 1915 Palmer, Clarence S., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1922 Palmer, D. E., Topeka, Kansas.

## ELECTED

- 1921 Palmer, Ernest, Chicago, Ill.  
 1917 Palmer, H. E., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1922 Palmer, Henry W., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Palmer, Herbert D., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1922 Palmer, J. M., Napa, Cal.  
 1918 Palmer, James G., Shreveport, La.  
 1918 Palmer, John O., Jr., Wheeling, W. Va.  
 1909 Palmer, Jonathan, Jr., Detroit, Mich.  
 1912 Palmer, Walter Curtis, Racine, Wis.  
 1921 Paltzer, Charles W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Pam, Hugo, Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Pam, Max, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Panaro, Carmine A., New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Pannier, J. E., Chippewa Falls, Wis.  
 1922 Pantelis, Athanasius A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Pardee, James A., Susanville, Cal.  
 1922 Pardee, Julien E., Susanville, Cal.  
 1922 Pardoe, Reuben O., Stockton, Cal.  
 1907 Parish, Edward C., New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Parish, John K. (Biloxi, Miss.), Ashland, Wis.  
 1912 Park, Byron B., Stevens Point, Wis.  
 1918 Park, Edwin H., Denver, Colo.  
 1912 Park, Herbert T., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1921 Park, Nathan Rogers, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1910 Park, Orville A., Macon, Ga.  
 1919 Parke, F. Neal, Westminster, Md.  
 1921 Parker, A. Warner, Washington, D. C.  
 1914 Parker, Addison M., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1898 Parker, Alton B., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Parker, B. W., Washington, D. C.  
 1911 Parker, Barton L., Green Bay, Wis.  
 1922 Parker, Byron C., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Parker, C. M., Cedar Falls, Iowa.  
 1921 Parker, Chalmers M., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1904 Parker, Chauncey G., Newark, N. J.  
 1921 Parker, D. M., Waycross, Ga.  
 1917 Parker, E. S., Jr., Graham, N. C.  
 1908 Parker, Emmett N., Olympia, Wash.  
 1909 Parker, Francis W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Parker, Francis W., Jr., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Parker, Harry E., Georgetown, Ohio.  
 1921 Parker, Harry S., Effingham, Ill.  
 1910 Parker, Haywood, Asheville, N. C.  
 1904 Parker, Herbert, Boston, Mass.  
 1917 Parker, John J., Monroe, N. C.  
 1920 Parker, Jones H., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1911 Parker, Junius, New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Parker, Leslie M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1908 Parker, Lewis W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Parker, P. R., Bridgeport, Cal.  
 1911 Parker, Philip S., Boston, Mass.  
 1919 Parker, R. S., Atlanta, Ga.  
 1912 Parker, Ralzemond A., Detroit, Mich.  
 1890 Parker, Richard Wayne, Washington, D. C.  
 1912 Parker, Robert Chapin, Westfield, Mass.  
 1921 Parker, Robert E., Appalachia, Va.

## ELECTED

- 1912 Parker, Samuel, South Bend, Ind.  
 1922 Parker, W. Ainsworth, Baltimore, Md.  
 1921 Parker, W. J., Corunna, Mich.  
 1912 Parker, Woodruff J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Parkhill, Charles B., Tampa, Fla.  
 1916 Parkin, Harry A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Parkinson, Oscar C., Stockton, Cal.  
 1895 Parkinson, Robert H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1910 Parkinson, Thomas I., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Parkinson, Valla E., Sacramento, Cal.  
 1920 Parkinson, W. K., Phillips, Wis.  
 1919 Parks, Daniel E., Prescott, Ariz.  
 1918 Parks, Elton, New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Parks, J. L., Columbia, Mo.  
 1911 Parmelee, Henry F., New Haven, Conn.  
 1907 Parmly, Randolph, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Parrish, James L., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1921 Parrish, Lucian W., Henrietta, Texas.  
 1918 Parrish, Stephen D., Richmond, Ky.  
 1921 Parshall, Cleveland G., Jackson, Mich.  
 1921 Parsons, Burton B., Syracuse, N. Y.  
 1915 Parsons, C. C., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1912 Parsons, Charles F., Hilo, Hawaii.  
 1909 Parsons, Edward A., New Orleans, La.  
 1918 Parsons, Frank N., Franklin, N. H.  
 1915 Parsons, Harry H., Missoula, Montana.  
 1922 Parsons, Harry R., Fort Sumner, N. M.  
 1917 Parsons, James A., Albany, N. Y.  
 1918 Partlow, Ira J., Keystone, W. Va.  
 1921 Partridge, John S., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Partridge, Russell G., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Pascal, Aylett L., Sr., DeWitt, Iowa.  
 1916 Pasco, Samuel, Pensacola, Fla.  
 1912 Paskus, Benjamin G., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Paskus, Martin B., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Passmore, John H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Patchin, John W., Traverse City, Mich.  
 1919 Paterson, John C., Baltimore, Md.  
 1921 Paterson, Maurice F., Detroit, Mich.  
 1915 Paton, Thomas B., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Pattee, Samuel L., Tucson, Ariz.  
 1919 Patten, Francis B., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Patten, George Y., Bozeman, Mont.  
 1921 Patterson, A. T., Calhoun City, Miss.  
 1907 Patterson, A. W., Richmond, Va.  
 1920 Patterson, A. Z., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1908 Patterson, Charles E., Seattle, Wash.  
 1914 Patterson, E. O., Dallas, S. D.  
 1921 Patterson, E. P., Florence, Arizona.  
 1908 Patterson, Elmer C., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1918 Patterson, Frank M., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Patterson, Frederick H., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Patterson, George, Uniontown, Pa.  
 1914 Patterson, George G., Holidaysburg, Pa.  
 1896 Patterson, George S., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Patterson, James E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.



## ELECTED

1918 Patterson, John B., Okemah, Okla.  
 1895 Patterson, John H., Pontiac, Mich.  
 1913 Patterson, John M., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1913 Patterson, Marion D., Holidaysburg, Pa.  
 1909 Patterson, Newton Reid, Pineville, Ky.  
 1916 Patterson, Orin, Springfield, Mo.  
 1919 Patterson, Perry S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Patterson, Robert C., Dayton, Ohio.  
 1895 Patterson, Roswell H., Scranton, Pa.  
 1884 Patterson, T. Elliott, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1896 Patterson, Thomas, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1913 Patterson, Wm. E., El Dorado, Ark.  
 1896 Patten, S. S. P., Richmond, Va.  
 1912 Pattison, Allen S., Washington, D. C.  
 1913 Pattison, Charles W., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1913 Pattison, John R., Cambridge, Md.  
 1921 Pattison, William L., Plattsburg, N. Y.  
 1919 Patton, A. P., Jonesboro, Ark.  
 1913 Patton, Charles L., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Patton, J. Lee, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1913 Patton, James C., Dallas, Texas.  
 1914 Patton, William Wayne, Livingston, Ala.  
 1897 Paul, A. O., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1919 Paul, Henry N., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1913 Paul, J. Rodman, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Paul, John, Harrisonburg, Va.  
 1907 Paulding, Charles C., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Paull, John, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1922 Pawlicki, T. E., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Pawsen, John E., Long Beach, Cal.  
 1921 Paxson, W. S., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Paxton, Thomas B., Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1914 Payer, H. F., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1920 Payne, Byron S., Pierre, S. D.  
 1906 Payne, Jason E., Vermillion, S. D.  
 1906 Payne, John Barton, Washington, D. C.  
 1920 Payne, Thomas W., Detroit, Mich.  
 1911 Payne, William D., Charleston, W. Va.  
 1907 Payson, Franklin C., Portland, Maine.  
 1916 Payson, Robert, Portland, Me.  
 1914 Payton, Claude, Albany, Ga.  
 1907 Peabody, Clarence W., Orono, Maine.  
 1911 Peabody, Francis, Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Peachy, Bathurst D., Williamsburg, Va.  
 1917 Peacock, Dred, High Point, N. C.  
 1922 Peacock, George Cleveland, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Peacock, James Craig, Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Peairs, Howard A., Bakersfield, Cal.  
 1906 Peaks, George H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Pearce, Benjamin B., Manasquan, N. J.  
 1920 Pearce, Oulbert L., Bald Knob, Ark.  
 1921 Pearce, John Irving, Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Percy, Claude O., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Percy, Elmer E., St. Louis, Mo.

## ELECTED

1914 Peareson, D. R., Richmond, Texas.  
 1914 Pearre, Aubrey, Jr., Baltimore, Md.  
 1914 Pearre, George A., Cumberland, Md.  
 1920 Pearson, A. E., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1916 Pearson, Eugene, Louisiana, Mo.  
 1913 Pearson, Gardner W., Lowell, Mass.  
 1922 Pearson, John V., Spokane, Wash.  
 1920 Pearson, Perry S., Amarillo, Tex.  
 1920 Pearson, Ras L., Louisiana, Mo.  
 1922 Peart, Hartley F., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1911 Pease, Frank Alvin, Fall River, Mass.  
 1922 Pease, Robert M., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1919 Pease, Warren, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Peaslee, Amos J., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Peaslee, Robert J., Manchester, N. H.  
 1921 Peasley, Frederick M., Cheshire, Conn.  
 1922 Pebbles, Henry R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Peck, Bayard L., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Peck, C. M., Oakland, Cal.  
 1921 Peck, Cassius R., Portland, Oreg.  
 1903 Peck, Epaphroditus, Bristol, Conn.  
 1915 Peck, George L., New Haven, Conn.  
 1886 Peck, George R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Peck, Hamilton S., Burlington, Vt.  
 1913 Peck, Herbert M., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1922 Peck, James F., Oakland, Cal.  
 1920 Peck, Josiah H., Hartford, Conn.  
 1921 Peck, Miles E., Sioux Falls, S. D.  
 1912 Peck, Ralph L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Peden, Thomas J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Pedrick, Samuel M., Ripon, Wis.  
 1906 Peek, Burton F., Moline, Ill.  
 1921 Peeler, Charles B., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1913 Peeler, J. L., Austin, Texas.  
 1914 Peelle, Stanton C., Washington, D. C.  
 1914 Peeples, Henry C., Atlanta, Ga.  
 1922 Peery, Charles S., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1907 Pegram, Henry, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Peirce, George H., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Peixotto, Edgar D., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1906 Pelletier, Joseph C., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Pelton, Carl H., Pontiac, Mich.  
 1909 Pelton, Charles A., Clinton, Conn.  
 1916 Pelton, Isaac, Akron, Colorado.  
 1921 Pelton, Paul Philip, Southern Pines, N. C.  
 1921 Pelzman, Frederick M., Washington, D. C.  
 1914 Pemberton, L. M., Beatrice, Nebr.  
 1914 Pendarvis, Robert E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Pendery, Henry R., Leadville, Colo.  
 1921 Pendleton, Elliott H., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1911 Pendleton, Francis K., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Penfield, E. Jean Nelson, New York, N. Y.  
 1909 Penfield, Walter S., Washington, D. C.  
 1913 Penington, Robert, Wilmington, Del.  
 1913 Penn, George E., Jr., Kingsport, Tenn.



## ELECTED

- 1917 Pennewill, James, Dover, Del.  
 1906 Penney, R. L., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1921 Penningroth, Charles, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
 1921 Pennington, E. W., Pennington Gap, Va.  
 1921 Pennington, George W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Pennington, William, Morris Plains, N. J.  
 1913 Pennypacker, Bevan A., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1918 Penrose, John J., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Pentz, John J., Dubois, Pa.  
 1913 Pentz, W. C., Dubois, Pa.  
 1912 Penwell, Fred B., Danville, Ill.  
 1916 Penwell, Leroy V., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Pepper, A. M., Lexington, Miss.  
 1894 Pepper, George W., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1916 Pepperell, William Earl, Wichita, Kans.  
 1922 Percival, Leo C., Winterset, Iowa.  
 1922 Percy, Hugh, Reno, Nev.  
 1907 Percy, LeRoy, Greenville, Miss.  
 1921 Perel, Harry Z., Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Pereles, Nathan, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1917 Perus, Israel H., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1921 Perez, John R., New Orleans, La.  
 1914 Pergler, Charles, Tokyo, Japan.  
 1922 Perkins, A. Roy, Mayville, N. Y.  
 1919 Perkins, Carroll N., Waterville, Me.  
 1919 Perkins, Charles F., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Perkins, Edmund W., Norwich, Conn.  
 1919 Perkins, Eugene A., Manila, P. I.  
 1914 Perkins, F. W., Phoenix, Arizona.  
 1916 Perkins, George J., Portland, Ore.  
 1921 Perkins, Merritt H., Denver, Col.  
 1904 Perkins, Robert J., New Orleans, La.  
 1922 Perkins, Robert W., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Perkins, Thomas Allen, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1917 Perkins, Thomas J., Allentown, Pa.  
 1911 Perkins, Thomas N., Boston, Mass.  
 1919 Perlman, Philip B., Baltimore, Md.  
 1921 Perrault, L. L., Opelousas, La.  
 1921 Perrin, L. N. Nick, Jr., Belleville, Ill.  
 1922 Perrin, Lee J., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Perrin, Solon L., Superior, Wis.  
 1912 Perry, Ernest Bert, Lincoln, Nebr.  
 1920 Perry, Eugene D., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1921 Perry, F. F., Kiowa, Kan.  
 1914 Perry, Frank Sprigg, Washington, D. C.  
 1911 Perry, Fred L., New Haven, Conn.  
 1920 Perry, George B., Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Perry, J. M., Staunton, Va.  
 1917 Perry, John A., Denver, Colo.  
 1917 Perry, John M., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Perry, Judson M., Detroit, Mich.  
 1900 Perry, R. Ross, Jr., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Perry, W. Y., Sarasota, Fla.

## ELECTED

- 1913 Pershing, James H., Denver, Colo.  
 1921 Persky, Samuel A., New Haven, Conn.  
 1917 Person, W. M., Louisburg, N. C.  
 1913 Persons, James W., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1918 Peakind, Solomon, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1914 Peter, Arthur (Washington, D. C.), Rockville, Md.  
 1909 Peter, James B., Saginaw, Mich.  
 1921 Peter, William F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Petermann, Albert E., Calumet, Mich.  
 1909 Peters, Arthur J., New Orleans, La.  
 1918 Peters, Curtis A., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Peters, Edward F., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1920 Peters, Emil C., Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1916 Peters, Glenn D., Hammond, Ind.  
 1916 Peters, Guy M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Peters, James W. S. (Washington, D. C.), Kansas City, Mo.  
 1918 Peters, John W., New York, N. Y.  
 1915 Peters, Julius C., Great Falls, Mont.  
 1908 Peters, W. A., Seattle, Wash.  
 1919 Petersen, Arnold R., Madison, Wis.  
 1921 Petersen, Samuel, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Peterson, Albert, Chicago, Ill.  
 1917 Peterson, Alvin B., Prairie du Chien, Wis.  
 1921 Peterson, O. Petrus, Lincoln, Neb.  
 1922 Peterson, Charles, Tacoma, Wash.  
 1922 Peterson, Fred C., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1906 Peterson, Fred H., Seattle, Wash.  
 1921 Peterson, Harry L., Norwich, Conn.  
 1921 Peterson, J. H., Lakeland, Fla.  
 1921 Peterson, J. H., Pocatello, Ida.  
 1914 Peterson, J. W., St. Joseph, Mo.  
 1916 Peterson, John W., Montevideo, Minn.  
 1920 Peterson, Thomas F., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Peterson, William A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Petit, Adolor J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Petitti, Jerome A., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Petree, Louis E., San Jose, Cal.  
 1917 Petree, N. O., Danbury, N. C.  
 1922 Petri, Gustave A., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1912 Pette, Alfred C., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Pettes, Benjamin H., Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 1919 Pettingell, Charles I., Amesbury, Mass.  
 1911 Pettingill, N. B. K., Tampa, Florida.  
 1916 Pettingill, N. M., Memphis, Mo.  
 1922 Pettis, J. A., Fort Bragg, Cal.  
 1912 Pettit, C. E., Stuttgart, Ark.  
 1913 Pettit, W. C., Greenville, Pa.  
 1913 Pettus, Edmund W., Selma, Ala.  
 1921 Pettus, Isabella M., New York, N. Y.  
 1894 Petty, Robert D., New York, N. Y.  
 1907 Pevey, Gilbert A. A., Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Peyser, Julius I., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Peyton, Robert E., Jr., Richmond, Va.  
 1922 Pfanstiel, James G., San Diego, Cal.  
 1917 Pfäner, J. R., Stevens Point, Wis.

## ELECTED

1913 Pfbaum, Abraham J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Phares, Carl, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 Pharr, Edgar W., Charlotte, N. C.  
 1921 Phelan, Finton J., Waterbury, Conn.  
 1914 Phelan, John J., Bridgeport, Conn.  
 1898 Phelps, Charles, Rockville, Conn.  
 1914 Phelps, Esmond, New Orleans, La.  
 1918 Phelps, I. H., Akron, Ohio.  
 1922 Phelps, J. Arthur, Pueblo, Colo.  
 1923 Phelps, Lilburn, Louisville, Ky.  
 1919 Philbin, Ewing R., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Philbrick, Floyd, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
 1919 Philbrick, Francis S., Urbana, Ill.  
 1914 Philbrook, Warren C., Augusta, Maine.  
 1916 Philip, George, Rapid City, S. D.  
 1907 Philipp, Moritz B., New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Phillips, Thomas L., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1917 Phillips, Alroy S., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1911 Phillips, Arthur S., Fall River, Mass.  
 1913 Phillips, David, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1920 Phillips, E. Raleigh, Richmond, Va.  
 1922 Phillips, Esther B., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Phillips, Edgar John, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Phillips, H. S., Tampa, Fla.  
 1921 Phillips, Harry H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Phillips, John P., Chillicothe, Ohio.  
 1921 Phillips, John Preston, New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Phillips, John R., Louisville, Ga.  
 1902 Phillips, Nelson, Dallas, Texas.  
 1917 Phillips, Orle L., Raton, N. M.  
 1916 Phillips, Sam M., Poplar Bluff, Mo.  
 1917 Phillips, W. L., Louisville, Ga.  
 1918 Phillips, Walter, Detroit, Mich.  
 1912 Phipps, George V., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Phlegar, Hunter J., Christiansburg, Va.  
 1921 Phleger, Herman H., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Piasecki, E. K., Dallas, Ore.  
 1911 Platt, William H. H., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1922 Picard, Albert, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Pickard, Roy M., Keene, N. H.  
 1893 Pickens, Samuel O., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1896 Pickens, William A., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1922 Pickering, Harold G., Superior, Wis.  
 1911 Pickering, Henry Goddard, Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Pickett, C. E., Waterloo, Iowa.  
 1918 Pickett, Harry E., Douglas, Ariz.  
 1916 Pickett, Walter M., New Haven, Conn.  
 1913 Pickman, Dudley L., Jr., Boston, Mass.  
 1904 Pickman, John J., Lowell, Mass.  
 1921 Pier, Kate, Fond du Lac, Wis.  
 1911 Pierce, Charles L., Rochester, N. Y.  
 1916 Pierce, Charles R., Washington, D. C.  
 1919 Pierce, Charles S., Boston, Mass.  
 1916 Pierce, Edward P., Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Pierce, Leonard A., Portland, Maine.  
 1916 Pierce, Noble E., Hartford, Conn.  
 1920 Pierce, Philip, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1906 Pierce, Thomas M., St. Louis, Mo.

## ELECTED

1906 Pierce, Wilson H., Waterbury, Conn.  
 1892 Pierce, Winslow S., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Pierpont, Grover, Wichita, Kan.  
 1919 Pierson, Alfred P., Saginaw, Mich.  
 1917 Pierson, Charles W., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Pierson, Howard O., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Pigford, O. E., Jackson, Tenn.  
 1922 Pigott, John T., Sacramento, Cal.  
 1915 Pigott, William T., Helena, Montana.  
 1919 Pike, Addison R., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Pike, George E., Waterloo, Iowa.  
 1919 Pike, George W., Lisbon, N. H.  
 1919 Pike, Katherine R., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Pike, LeBoy F., Reno, Nev.  
 1921 Pike, Robert B., Sioux City, Iowa.  
 1907 Pike, Vinton, St. Joseph, Mo.  
 1908 Piles, Samuel H., Seattle, Wash.  
 1921 Pillow, George W., Marion, Ill.  
 1916 Pillsbury, H. D., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Pillsbury, Warren H., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1919 Pinanski, A. E., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Pingry, O. O., Pittsburgh, Kansas.  
 1904 Pinkerton, Alfred S., Worcester, Mass.  
 1921 Pinkham, Walter Samuel, Boston, Mass.  
 1920 Pinks, James Leslie, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Piper, James, Baltimore, Md.  
 1922 Pipes, Martin L., Portland, Ore.  
 1921 Pipkin, H. O., Amarillo, Texas.  
 1911 Pirce, James Aldrich, Providence, R. I.  
 1914 Pirkey, Earl M., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1913 Pirseher, William F., Baltimore, Md.  
 1922 Pischel, W., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1920 Pitcairn, Raymond, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1907 Pitney, John O. H., Newark, N. J.  
 1913 Pitney, Mahlon, Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Pittman, Key, Washington, D. C.  
 1910 Pitts, John A., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1921 Pizey, Alfred, Sioux City, Iowa.  
 1906 Place, Ira A., New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Plain, Frank G., Aurora, Ill.  
 1920 Plaisted, H. M., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Plamondon, Charles Ambrose, Jr., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Plante, O. Bertram, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Platt, Franklin C., Waterloo, Iowa.  
 1916 Platt, Harrison G., Portland, Oregon.  
 1916 Platt, Henry R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Platt, Robert Treat, Portland, Oregon.  
 1913 Platt, Samuel, Reno, Nev.  
 1913 Platzek, M. Warley, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Plauche, Thomas C., Lake Charles, La.  
 1907 Playford, R. W., Uniontown, Pa.  
 1918 Pless, J. W., Marion, N. C.  
 1920 Plowman, M. M., Dallas, Tex.  
 1921 Plumb, P. B., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1913 Plumley, Frank, Northfield, Vermont.  
 1919 Plummer, Charles E., Petersburg, Va.

## ELECTED

1922 Plummer, J. A., Stockton, Cal.  
 1920 Plummer, W. H., Spokane, Wash.  
 1913 Plunkett, Moss A., Roanoke, Va.  
 1918 Podolin, Emil L., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1918 Poe, Edgar Allan, Baltimore, Md.  
 1922 Poe, Sam T., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1919 Poe, Tom, Little Rock, Ark.  
 1914 Poffenbarger, George, Charleston, W. Va.  
 1914 Pogue, Province M., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Pogue, Thomas L., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1920 Pohlman, J. Harry, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1916 Poindexter, E. W., Roanoke, Va.  
 1916 Poindexter, Joseph B., Honolulu, Hawaii  
 1920 Pokorny, Edward, Detroit, Mich.  
 1922 Polier, David S., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Politzer, Jerome, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1914 Polk, A. D., Brainerd, Minn.  
 1914 Polk, Albert F., Wilmington, Del.  
 1911 Polk, Charles M., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1913 Polk, L. J., Jr., Pharr, Texas.  
 1917 Polk, Tasker, Warrenton, N. C.  
 1911 Pollock, Sidney S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Pollak, Walter H., New York, N. Y.  
 1909 Pollard, Claude, Houston, Texas.  
 1921 Pollard, E. H., Fort Madison, Iowa.  
 1911 Pollard, Henry R., Richmond, Va.  
 1922 Pollard, O. H., Jackson, Ky.  
 1919 Pollard, Oliver A., Petersburg, Va.  
 1920 Pollock, Charles A., Fargo, N. D.  
 1921 Pollock, John C., Fargo, N. D.  
 1921 Pollock, Thomas A., Kansas City, Kan.  
 1907 Pomerene, Atlee, Canton, Ohio.  
 1921 Pomerene, Warner M., Coshocton, Ohio.  
 1921 Pomerene, William R., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1906 Pomeroy, Charles W., Kalispell, Mont.  
 1919 Pomeroy, Edgar E., Atlanta, Ga.  
 1922 Pomeroy, H. G., Eureka, Mont.  
 1914 Pomeroy, Robert W., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1922 Pomes, Emile, New Orleans, La.  
 1921 Pompan, Maurice A., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Pond, Philip, New Haven, Conn.  
 1919 Ponder, Harry L., Walnut Ridge, Ark.  
 1917 Ponsford, Arthur, Denver, Colo.  
 1917 Poole, R. T., Troy, N. C.  
 1922 Poore, Harry T., Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1921 Poore, John G., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Poore, W. A., Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1921 Pope, Arthur D., El Dorado, Ark.  
 1912 Pope, Gustavus G., Texarkana, Ark.  
 1919 Pope, Herbert, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Pope, Jeff A., Cairo, Ga.  
 1914 Pope, John D., Albany, Georgia.  
 1916 Pope, Paul M., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1921 Pope, Walter L., Missoula, Mont.  
 1906 Poppenhusen, C. H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1917 Pora, Emil C., Marshfield, Wis.  
 1921 Porter, O. V., Jr., Baton Rouge, La.

## ELECTED

1913 Porter, Olande R., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Porter, Edward W., Marysville, Ohio.  
 1917 Porter, Felix E., Ancon, Canal Zone.  
 1908 Porter, Frank M., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1919 Porter, Gilbert E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Porter, J. H., Atlanta, Ga.  
 1921 Porter, John D., Webster City, Iowa.  
 1922 Porter, John E., Wenatchee, Wash.  
 1907 Porter, Louis H., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Porter, Robert C., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1908 Porter, Silas, Topeka, Kan.  
 1919 Porter, Thos. Fitzgerald, Lake Charles, La.  
 1916 Porter, W. Hobart, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1916 Porter, W. L., Glasgow, Ky.  
 1921 Porter, W. T., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1908 Porter, William D., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1910 Porter, William Gove, Sioux Falls, S. D.  
 1920 Posey, Robert Randolph, Sheridan, Ark.  
 1912 Posner, Louis S., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Post, Charles A., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1907 Post, Frank T., Spokane, Wash.  
 1913 Post, Nathan N., St. Albans, Vt.  
 1922 Postel, Waldo F., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1914 Postlewaite, David N., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1920 Poston, John H., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1911 Potter, Barrett, Brunswick, Maine.  
 1922 Potter, Charles F., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1891 Potter, Charles N., Cheyenne, Wyo.  
 1921 Potter, Edward, New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Potter, Emery D., Toledo, Ohio.  
 1921 Potter, Florence Dangerfield, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Potter, Fred W., Henry, Ill.  
 1887 Potter, Frederick, New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Potter, Mark W., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Potter, Michael, New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Potter, Ralph F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Potter, W. D., Ardmore, Okla.  
 1920 Potter, William W., East Lansing, Mich.  
 1914 Pottle, J. R., Albany, Ga.  
 1914 Potts, O. S., Austin, Texas.  
 1921 Potts, Dempster O., Wichita, Kan.  
 1911 Potts, Joseph, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Potts, Rufus M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Potts, William M., Mobridge, S. D.  
 1917 Pou, Edward W., Smithfield, N. C.  
 1913 Pou, James H., Raleigh, N. C.  
 1914 Poujade, J., Carson City, Nevada.  
 1901 Pound, Roscoe, Cambridge, Mass.  
 1916 Poventud, Jose A., Ponce, Porto Rico.  
 1922 Powell, Albert E., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1921 Powell, Albert N., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Powell, Arthur Gray, Atlanta, Ga.  
 1917 Powell, Charles, Fairmont, W. Va.  
 1918 Powell, Charles J., Peabody, Mass.  
 1917 Powell, D. M., Greenville, Ala.

## ELECTED

- 1908 Powell, Elmer N., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1921 Powell, Frank E., De Ridder, La.  
 1921 Powell, Frank M., Clarksburg, W. Va.  
 1921 Powell, Frederick J., New York, N. Y.  
 1908 Powell, George M., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1920 Powell, Henry M., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Powell, Howell A., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Powell, Humbert B., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Powell, John H., Seattle, Wash.  
 1920 Powell, Lewis W., Kenosha, Wis.  
 1911 Powell, Ransom J., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1921 Powell, Richard A., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1914 Powell, Stewart K., Onancock, Va.  
 1919 Powell, Thomas Reed, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Powell, W. K., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1911 Powell, Walter A., Dover, Del.  
 1921 Powell, Walter G., Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 1919 Powell, Wilson M., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Power, Clara L., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Power, Maurice E., Visalia, Cal.  
 1913 Power, Victor L., Hibbing, Minn.  
 1913 Powers, George M., Morrisville, Vt.  
 1921 Powers, L. W., Denison, Iowa.  
 1921 Powers, Leland, Boston, Mass.  
 1911 Powers, Samuel L., Boston, Mass.  
 1916 Powers, Walter, Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Pratt, Addison S., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Pratt, Charles A. B., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Pratt, Elinor D., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1914 Pratt, George O., New York, N. Y.  
 1910 Pratt, James R., Baltimore, Md.  
 1922 Pratt, Orville C., Jr., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Pratt, Thornton M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Pray, Allan T., Ashland, Wis.  
 1912 Prediger, George A., Pittsfield, Mass.  
 1922 Preisker, C. L., Santa Maria, Cal.  
 1911 Prendergast, Edmund A., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1921 Prendergast, John, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Prentice, Ezra P., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Prentice, Robert Kelly, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Prentice, Royal A., Tucumcari, N. M.  
 1914 Prentice, S. O., Hartford, Conn.  
 1921 Prentis, George H., Detroit, Mich.  
 1896 Prentis, Robert R., Suffolk, Va.  
 1921 Preschern, George T., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Prescott, Oliver, New Bedford, Mass.  
 1914 Preston, A. L., Avoca, Iowa.  
 1921 Preston, Alfred D., Beckley, W. Va.  
 1914 Preston, Byron W., Oskaloosa, Iowa.  
 1913 Preston, Douglas A., Rock Springs, Wyo.  
 1909 Preston, Edmund R., Charlotte, N. C.  
 1920 Preston, Eugene D., Colorado Springs, Colo.  
 1922 Preston, H. L., Ukiah, Cal.  
 1908 Preston, Harold, Seattle, Wash.  
 1911 Preston, J. W., Pueblo, Colo.

## ELECTED

- 1921 Preston, John J. D., Charleston, W. Va.  
 1921 Preston, John W., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Preston, Walter W., Bel Air, Md.  
 1921 Prettyman, William S., Pekin, Ill.  
 1915 Prevost, George A., Washington, D. C.  
 1917 Price, A. H., Salisbury, N. C.  
 1921 Price, Benjamin H., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Price, C. L., Albany, Ala.  
 1916 Price, Edwin A., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1921 Price, Enoch J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Price, Francis, Santa Barbara, Cal.  
 1916 Price, Francis C., Ashland, Kans.  
 1901 Price, George E., Charleston, W. Va.  
 1921 Price, George M., Langdon, N. D.  
 1920 Price, Harvey C., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Price, Henry W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1917 Price, J. Harry, Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1921 Price, John G., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1922 Price, Mitchell D., Miami, Fla.  
 1921 Price, Morris I., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Price, Richard, Jackson, Mich.  
 1913 Price, Robert M., Reno, Nevada.  
 1913 Price, Samuel B., Scranton, Pa.  
 1919 Price, T. Brooke, Charleston, W. Va.  
 1921 Price, T. D., New Lexington, Ohio.  
 1922 Price, Valmah T., Elkader, Iowa.  
 1906 Price, William H., Miami, Fla.  
 1922 Prichard, George A., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Prichard, J. A., Onawa, Iowa.  
 1920 Prichard, Watt Monroe, Ashland, Ky.  
 1913 Prickett, William S., Wilmington, Del.  
 1921 Priest, Elroy M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Priest, Henry S., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Priestley, John J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Prime, Raymond C., Lake Placid, N. Y.  
 1920 Primeau, Joseph H., Jr., Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Primrose, J. Lawrence, Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Prince, C. L., Cheraw, S. C.  
 1920 Prince, Carroll Thomas, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 Prince, H. F., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1909 Prince, Leon C., Carlisle, Pa.  
 1911 Prince, Sydney Rhodes, Washington, D. C.  
 1913 Prinderville, Thomas W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Prindiville, John K., Chicago, Ill.  
 1902 Prindle, Edwin J., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Pringle, E. J., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1912 Pringle, Edward G., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Pringle, Frederick W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Pringle, Ralph, Red Oak, Iowa.  
 1914 Prioleau, Thomas G., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Prior, Joseph H., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1921 Priore, Jerry C., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Pritchard, McKinley, Asheville, N. C.  
 1916 Pritchard, Norman H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Pritchard, William S., Birmingham, Ala.  
 1921 Pritt, Wayne K., Parsons, W. Va.

## ELECTED

1919 Pritzker, Nicholas J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Probasco, Ramsey, Oakland, Cal.  
 1917 Procter, James M., Washington, D. C.  
 1916 Procter, Joseph O., Jr., Boston, Mass.  
 1916 Proctor, David M., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1912 Proctor, Frederick C., Houston, Tex.  
 1891 Proctor, Thomas W., Boston, Mass.  
 1917 Proctor, Venable B., Victoria, Texas.  
 1907 Proskauer, Joseph M., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Prosser, Mason F., Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1922 Prosser, Paul P., Denver, Colo.  
 1912 Proudft, Robert M., Friend, Nebr.  
 1919 Proudfoot, Frederick W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1917 Provine, Walter M., Taylorville, Ill.  
 1920 Provoaty, Albin, New Roads, La.  
 1922 Provoaty, Michel, New Orleans, La.  
 1922 Provoaty, Olivier O., New Orleans, La.  
 1921 Prowell, Jones T., New Orleans, La.  
 1914 Prugh, Harry H., Dayton, Ohio.  
 1889 Prussing, Eugene E., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1918 Pryor, John Carlisle, Burlington, Iowa.  
 1913 Pryor, Thomas B., Fort Smith, Ark.  
 1920 Pryor, W. V., Sapulpa, Okla.  
 1921 Przyborski, Max, North Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Psaki, Nicholas G., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Puder, George H., Timber Lake, S. D.  
 1913 Pugh, George B., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1912 Pugh, Robert C., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1920 Pugh, Thomas H., Dickinson, N. D.  
 1922 Pughe, George A., Oraig, Colo.  
 1904 Pujo, Arsene P., Lake Charles, La.  
 1922 Pullen, William L., Boston, Mass.  
 1916 Puller, Edwin S., Washington, D. C.  
 1913 Pullman, John S., Bridgeport, Conn.  
 1908 Pulsifer, Park B., Concordia, Kans.  
 1921 Purcell, William A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Purcell, William E., Wahpeton, N. D.  
 1921 Purdum, James P., Portsmouth, Ohio.  
 1921 Purdy, Vail E., Sioux City, Iowa.  
 1917 Purdy, Wallace E., Brookings, S. Dak.  
 1922 Purifoy, Francis Marion, Montgomery, Ala.  
 1901 Purnell, Clayton, Frostburg, Md.  
 1907 Purrington, Wm. Archer, New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Puryear, David, Memphis, Tenn.  
 1921 Puryear, Emmet, Danville, Ky.  
 1913 Pusey, Fred. Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Puterbaugh, Johnson W., San Diego, Cal.  
 1916 Putnam, F. Delano, Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Putnam, Frank E., Blue Earth, Minn.  
 1899 Putnam, Harrington, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1911 Putnam, James L., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Putnam, Robert B., Millersburg, Ohio.  
 1899 Putnam, William L., Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Putney, Edmonda, New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Pyle, Emery Clinton, Los Angeles, Cal.

## ELECTED

1899 Quackenbush, James L., Nyack, N. Y.  
 1922 Quackenbush, Russell M., Santa Rosa, Cal.  
 1913 Quaid, John E., El Paso, Texas.  
 1897 Quail, Frank A., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1920 Quail, Robert J., Ludington, Mich.  
 1919 Quarles, Charles B., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1908 Quarles, James, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1913 Quarles, Louis, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1912 Quarles, William C., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1921 Quarton, S. D., Algona, Iowa.  
 1919 Quasser, Julius H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Quattlebaum, Julius W., Anderson, S. C.  
 1916 Quayle, Alexandros J., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Quayle, Bert L., Ely, Nev.  
 1921 Quiat, Ira L., Denver, Col.  
 1919 Quicke, James M., Petersburg, Va.  
 1922 Quigg, Murray Townsend, New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Quigley, Eugene, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1921 Quigley, Harry N., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1913 Quigley, Henry O., Bellefonte, Pa.  
 1917 Quinby, Henry C., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Quinby, William, Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Quinlan, Edward J., Norwalk, Conn.  
 1914 Quinn, Frank J., Peoria, Ill.  
 1911 Quinn, Frank S., Texarkana, Ark.  
 1921 Quinn, J. H., Shelby, N. C.  
 1907 Quinn, John, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Quinn, Lewis J., Racine, Wis.  
 1921 Quinn, Michael J., New Haven, Conn.  
 1913 Quinn, Patrick H., Providence, R. I.  
 1919 Quinn, Virtume P. A., Norwich, Conn.  
 1922 Quinones, Jose Ramon, San Juan, P. R.  
 1916 Quinter, Ralph D., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Quintero, J. Marshall, New Orleans, La.  
 1921 Quirk, Robert E., Washington, D. C.  
 1906 Qvale, G. E., Willmar, Minn.  
 1922 Rabe, Rudolph F., New York, N. Y.  
 1909 Rackemann, Charles S., Boston, Mass.  
 1911 Rackemann, Felix, Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Rackleff, James Lyman, Portland, Me.  
 1921 Radcliffe, C. A., Lancaster, Ohio.  
 1920 Radcliffe, George L., Baltimore, Md.  
 1911 Radcliffe, Samuel J., Larimore, N. D.  
 1920 Radford, Frits L., Detroit, Mich.  
 1922 Radir-Norton, Vere, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Raecke, Walter R., Central City, Neb.  
 1922 Raegner, Louis C., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Raffety, Harry L., Portland, Oreg.  
 1914 Raftree, Matthias L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Ragland, R. E., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1916 Ragland, W. A., Mena, Ark.  
 1913 Ragland, William T., Jefferson City, Mo.  
 1916 Railey, Lilburn R., Miami, Fla.  
 1922 Raines, George Curtis, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Raines, Joseph M., Fairfield, Cal.  
 1920 Rainey, Bob M., Oklahoma City, Okla.

## ELECTED

1920 Raithel, Edward A., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1914 Raker, John E., Washington, D. C.  
 1902 Ralls, Joseph G., Atoka, Okla.  
 1917 Ralph, Richard F., Clayton, Mo.  
 1898 Ralston, Jackson H., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Ralston, John M., Port Angeles, Wash.  
 1918 Ramage, C. J., Saluda, S. C.  
 1916 Rambo, Ormond, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1919 Ramsay, Gordon A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Ransburg, Ira Calvin, Lewiston, Md.  
 1914 Ramsey, George, New York, N. Y.  
 1910 Ramsey, George S., Muskogee, Okla.  
 1908 Ramsey, H. J., Seattle, Wash.  
 1917 Ramsey, Joseph B., Rocky Mount, N. C.  
 1920 Ramsey, Marcellus D. R., Indianapolis, Ind. (Vienna, Austria).  
 1921 Ramsey, Russell K., Sandusky, Ohio.  
 1918 Ramsey, William C., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1921 Ramsey, William R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Ramseier, O. W., Bloomfield, Iowa.  
 1916 Rand, John L., Salem, Ore.  
 1907 Rand, William, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Randall, Claude D., Spokane, Wash.  
 1916 Randall, Daniel R., Baltimore, Md.  
 1918 Randall, Edmund B., Paterson, N. J.  
 1921 Randall, Frank E., Omaha, Neb.  
 1921 Randall, Frank Hall, Iowa City, Iowa.  
 1906 Randall, Henry E., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1922 Randall, L. B., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1918 Randall, Robert E., Freeport, Maine.  
 1922 Randall, William L., Omaha, Neb.  
 1922 Randell, Andrew L., Sherman, Tex.  
 1922 Randell, O. B., Sherman, Tex.  
 1922 Randolph, Asa F., Plainfield, N. J.  
 1916 Randolph, Charles T., Carmi, Ill.  
 1914 Randolph, Edgar D., La Fayette, Ind.  
 1909 Randolph, Edward H., Shreveport, La.  
 1920 Randolph, George, Memphis, Tenn.  
 1912 Randolph, Hollins N., Atlanta, Ga.  
 1914 Randolph, Kendall B., St. Joseph, Mo.  
 1916 Randolph, Wassell, Memphis, Tenn.  
 1910 Rankin, Charles W., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1920 Rankin, J. W., Martin, Tenn.  
 1921 Rankin, John W., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Rankin, Maurice J., San Jose, Cal.  
 1921 Rankin, Wellington D., Helena, Mont.  
 1920 Rankin, William A., Highland Park Mich.  
 1919 Ranney, Dudley P., Boston, Mass.  
 1891 Ranney, Fletcher, Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Ransler, Charles E., Waterloo, Iowa.  
 1914 Ransom, William Lynn, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Ranstead, Arthur D., Chicago, Ill.  
 1909 Raper, Emery E., Lexington, N. C.  
 1921 Raphael, Jesse S., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Rapp, Stephen K., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Rappoport, John E., Cincinnati, Ohio.

## ELECTED

1922 Rasch, Simon, New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Rasco, R. D., De Witt, Ark.  
 1914 Rassieur, Leo S., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1909 Rassieur, Theodore, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Ratcliffe, O. B., Covington, Ind.  
 1921 Ratcliffe, O. A., Benkelman, Neb.  
 1922 Rathbone, Albert, New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Rathbone, Henry R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Rathbun, Herbert W., Westerly, R. I.  
 1914 Rathgeber, Emile E., Long Island City, N. Y.  
 1921 Rauch, George L., Portland, Oreg.  
 1921 Rauch, John G., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1921 Rault, Joseph M., New Orleans, La.  
 1921 Raup, George S., Springfield, Ohio.  
 1878 Rawle, Francis, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1914 Rawley, James Kent, Richmond, Va.  
 1919 Rawlins, Edward W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Rawlins, William T., Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1918 Rawls, William L., Baltimore, Md.  
 1921 Rawson, L. Q., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1901 Ray, Charles T., Louisville, Ky.  
 1918 Ray, George W., Norwich, N. Y.  
 1917 Ray, J. Bis, Burnsville, N. C.  
 1916 Ray, J. Enos, Jr., Chillum, Md.  
 1917 Ray, John H., Jr., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1921 Ray, L. V., Seward, Alaska.  
 1922 Ray, W. J., Medora, N. D.  
 1916 Ray, William W., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1922 Raymond, Albert, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1920 Raymond, Anan, Omaha, Nebr.  
 1921 Raymond, O. W., Watseka, Ill.  
 1917 Raymond, E. C., New Castle, Wyo.  
 1916 Raymond, Eugene, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Raymond, Fred M., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 1911 Raymond, Robert F., Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Reynolds, Herbert F., Santa Fe, N. M.  
 1918 Raysor, Thomas M., Orangeburg, S. C.  
 1912 Read, Cloyd H., Dallas, Texas.  
 1921 Read, Frederick P., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Read, Ralph L., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1911 Read, William T., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Read, William T., Camden, N. J.  
 1921 Reading, Arthur K., Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Reading, John G., Williamsport, Pa.  
 1920 Ready, Frank J., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1918 Ready, James H., Omaha, Nebraska.  
 1921 Ready, Wendell, Wellington, Kan.  
 1920 Reames, Alfred Evan, Medford, Ore.  
 1918 Reames, Clarence L., Seattle, Wash.  
 1920 Reardon, W. E., Midland, Mich.  
 1914 Reardon, William J., Pekin, Ill.  
 1918 Rearick, Bertram D., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1914 Rearick, George F., Danville, Ill.  
 1920 Reasor, E. D., Shawnee, Okla.  
 1914 Reass, Benjamin, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Reaves, O. K., Tampa, Fla.  
 1918 Reber, J. Howard, Philadelphia, Pa.



## ELECTED

1902 Rector, Edward, Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Rector, Fred C., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1914 Rector, N. A., Austin, Texas.  
 1920 Redden, J. M., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1906 Reddin, John H., Denver, Colo.  
 1889 Redding, Joseph D., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1894 Redding, William A., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Reddoch, Charles F., Boise, Idaho.  
 1902 Redfield, Henry S., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Redick, Oak C., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1913 Redick, William A., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1921 Redington, Arthur H., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1918 Redman, Lander A., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1920 Redmond, Charles H., Denver, Colo.  
 1913 Redmond, John W., Newport, Vt.  
 1914 Redmond, William W., Marysville, Kans.  
 1914 Redwine, R. B., Monroe, N. C.  
 1907 Reed, Albert A., Denver, Colo.  
 1919 Reed, Bert A., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.  
 1906 Reed, Carl W., Cresco, Iowa.  
 1921 Reed, Clarence C., Brockton, Mass.  
 1921 Reed, D. Curtis, Pomeroy, Ohio.  
 1911 Reed, David Aiken, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1921 Reed, Ervin E., Monticello, Iowa.  
 1921 Reed, Frank D., Madison, Wis.  
 1897 Reed, Frank F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Reed, George M., Waynesville, Mo.  
 1921 Reed, Harry D., Waycross, Ga.  
 1901 Reed, Henry T., Cresco, Iowa.  
 1920 Reed, J. T., Hugo, Colo.  
 1915 Reed, James A., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1911 Reed, James H., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1912 Reed, John P., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Reed, John W., Clearfield, Pa.  
 1923 Reed, Louis F., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Reed, Richard F., Natchez, Miss.  
 1913 Reed, Robert R., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Reed, Thomas B., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1923 Reed, Thomas M., Juneau, Alaska.  
 1922 Reed, Warren A., Brockton, Mass.  
 1904 Reed, William M., Paducah, Ky.  
 1916 Reed, Willis E., Madison, Nebr.  
 1921 Reeder, O. B., Jr., Amarillo, Texas.  
 1917 Reeder, Charles W., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1921 Reeder, Prentiss E., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1922 Reeder, W. H., Jr., Ogden, Utah.  
 1909 Rees, Allen F., Houghton, Mich.  
 1917 Reese, Millard, Brunswick, Ga.  
 1920 Reese, R. Pope, Pensacola, Fla.  
 1923 Reeve, Jay Fred, Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Reeves, Albert L., Jefferson City, Mo.  
 1894 Reeves, Alfred G., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Reeves, Francis T., Waterbury, Conn.  
 1920 Reeves, George E., Tulsa, Okla.  
 1922 Regan, James S., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Regan, William D., Lowell, Mass.

## ELECTED

1901 Regennitter, Erwin L., Idaho Springs, Colo.  
 1917 Register, Don, Winterhaven, Fla.  
 1919 Register, F. H., Bismarck, N. D.  
 1922 Rehorst, Frank J., New Hampton, Iowa.  
 1922 Reich, Max, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Reich, William, Trenton, N. J.  
 1912 Reichmann, Alex. F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Reid, A. H., Wausau, Wis.  
 1907 Reid, Ambrose B., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1917 Reid, Benjamin F., Dothan, Ala.  
 1921 Reid, Charles A., Washington C. H., Ohio.  
 1919 Reid, Erle H., Torrington, Wyo.  
 1909 Reid, George T., Tacoma, Wash.  
 1921 Reid, Henry S., Fincastle, Va.  
 1920 Reid, John G., Hugo, Colo.  
 1922 Reid, Robert W., Seattle, Wash.  
 1909 Reid, William C., Albuquerque, N. M.  
 1921 Reiffert, Edith A., Woodstock, N. Y.  
 1921 Reiher, Harry W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Reilly, Edward J., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1921 Reilly, James, Springfield, Ill.  
 1912 Reilly, Paul, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1914 Relstab, John, Trenton, N. J.  
 1913 Relyea, William C., Yonkers, N. Y.  
 1913 Remak, Gustavus, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1907 Remick, James W., Concord, N. H.  
 1922 Remington, Arthur, Tacoma, Wash.  
 1919 Remington, Charles C., Providence, R. I.  
 1921 Remke, Richard, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Remley, H. M., Anamosa, Iowa.  
 1919 Remley, R. G., Webster City, Iowa.  
 1922 Remmen, M. E., Hettlinger, N. D.  
 1917 Remmers, Oliver T., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1915 Remsen, Daniel S., New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Remsen, Phoenix, Cazenovia, N. Y.  
 1921 Remster, Charles, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1920 Remy, John A., Guthrie, Okla.  
 1922 Rendon, Cecil Paul, Stockton, Cal.  
 1912 Renehan, A. B., Santa Fe, N. M.  
 1916 Renihan, Joseph, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 1919 Reno, Claude T., Allentown, Pa.  
 1918 Renshaw, W. C. W., Huntington, W. Va.  
 1922 Rentner, Otto C., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Repetto, Frank H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Reppy, Roy V., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Res Leure, J. F., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Rettew, J. Barton, Philadelphia, Penn.  
 1923 Reyman, Harold C., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1914 Reynolds, A. G., Painesville, Ohio.  
 1921 Reynolds, Allen S., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 1918 Reynolds, Carl H., Lansing, Mich.  
 1916 Reynolds, Edward C., Portland, Me.  
 1911 Reynolds, George V., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1923 Reynolds, Howard W., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1920 Reynolds, J. L., Nashville, Tenn.



## ELECTED

- 1918 Reynolds, James Bronson, North Haven, Conn.  
 1918 Reynolds, John, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1910 Reynolds, John Chandler, Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1914 Reynolds, John M., Bedford, Pa.  
 1914 Reynolds, Leonard J., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Reynolds, Norman E., Muskogee, Okla.  
 1921 Reynolds, S. V., Oskaloosa, Iowa.  
 1922 Reynolds, Thomas E., Vacaville, Cal.  
 1908 Reynolds, Thomas H., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1921 Rezac, Anton A., Dunning, Neb.  
 1922 Rheuby, Gould G., Wilmington, Del.  
 1922 Rhoads, Ernest L., Denver, Colo.  
 1921 Rhoads, Fred, Paris, Ill.  
 1921 Rhoads, George B., Shelbyville, Ill.  
 1919 Rhodes, Carey W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Rhodes, D. L., Nampa, Idaho.  
 1914 Rhodes, Harry A., Seattle, Wash.  
 1914 Rhodes, James E., 2d., Hartford, Conn.  
 1914 Rhodes, M. E., Washington, D. C.  
 1918 Rhone, Mortimer C., Williamsport, Pa.  
 1917 Rhue, L. Verde, Johnstown, Pa.  
 1916 Rice, Albert W., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Rice, Cleaveland J., New Haven, Conn.  
 1921 Rice, Corrinne L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Rice, Cyrus W., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 1919 Rice, David Perry, Rockland, Mass.  
 1922 Rice, Earl G., Seattle, Wash.  
 1921 Rice, Edward W., Globe, Ariz.  
 1917 Rice, Frazer Lea, New Orleans, La.  
 1912 Rice, Herbert A., Providence, R. I.  
 1911 Rice, John C., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Rice, Julian, New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Rice, Morris D., Osborn, Ohio.  
 1920 Rice, Philip L., Lihue Kauai, Hawaii.  
 1919 Rice, Robert Clifford, Galesburg, Ill.  
 1921 Rice, William O., Boston, Mass.  
 1908 Rice, William E., Warren, Pa.  
 1908 Rice, William G., Deadwood, S. D.  
 1915 Rich, Benjamin L., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1898 Rich, Burdett A., Rochester, N. Y.  
 1916 Rich, Edgar J., Boston, Mass.  
 1906 Rich, Edson, Omaha, Nebr.  
 1921 Rich, Edward A., Detroit, Mich.  
 1911 Rich, Edward N., Baltimore, Md.  
 1907 Rich, George F., Berlin, N. H.  
 1918 Rich, George P., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Rich, John L., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 Rich, Maurice B., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Richards, Albin L., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Richards, B. N., Dalhart, Texas.  
 1922 Richards, Charles L., Reno, Nev.  
 1921 Richards, Charles W., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1922 Richards, D. B., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Richards, David W., San Bernardino, Cal.

## ELECTED

- 1912 Richards, Elmer E., Farmington, Maine.  
 1922 Richards, Frank Sells, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1915 Richards, Franklin S., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1921 Richards, George, New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Richards, H. Campbell, Wheeling, W. Va.  
 1899 Richards, Harry S., Madison, Wis.  
 1922 Richards, John E., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1906 Richards, John T., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Richards, N. C., North Yakima, Wash.  
 1912 Richards, Robert H., Wilmington, Del.  
 1918 Richards, Samuel H., Camden, N. J.  
 1915 Richards, Stephen L., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1918 Richardson, Conrad P., Boston, Mass.  
 1916 Richardson, D. A., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1916 Richardson, David C., Richmond, Va.  
 1911 Richardson, E. Stanley, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1917 Richardson, Emmet L., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1922 Richardson, F. L., San Diego, Cal.  
 1918 Richardson, Harold J., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1912 Richardson, Harris, St. Paul, Minn.  
 1921 Richardson, Herbert H., Stoneham, Mass.  
 1918 Richardson, James D., Murfreesboro, Tenn.  
 1921 Richardson, James P., Hanover, N. H.  
 1922 Richardson, John, Boston, Mass.  
 1916 Richardson, John, Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Richardson, John H., Baltimore, Md.  
 1918 Richardson, John S., Boston, Mass.  
 1916 Richardson, Marshall P., Janesville, Wis.  
 1922 Richardson, Robert W., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1894 Richardson, W. K., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Richardson, William E., Washington, D. C.  
 1918 Richardson, William P., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1909 Richberg, Donald E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Richey, Oscar Turner, Tucson, Ariz.  
 1920 Richman, Frank N., Columbus, Ind.  
 1922 Richman, Grover C., Camden, N. J.  
 1921 Richman, Irving B., Muscatine, Iowa.  
 1921 Richmann, C. E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
 1919 Richmond, Harris M., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Richmond, John A., Covington, Ky.  
 1921 Richolson, Benj. F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Richter, Erwin E., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1918 Rickard, James Bickle, Santa Barbara, Calif.  
 1919 Rickard, James H., Woonsocket, R. I.  
 1921 Rickel, Henry, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
 1921 Rickelman, Harry J., Effingham, Ill.  
 1921 Rickert, Joseph W., Waterloo, Ill.  
 1914 Ricketts, John B., Greenville, S. C.  
 1920 Ricketts, Robert B., Jackson, Miss.

## ELECTED

1922 Ricka, Jesse Jay, New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Riddee, George W., Dallas, Tex.  
 1921 Riddell, Hugh, Irvine, Ky.  
 1920 Riddick, Edward G., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1921 Riddick, W. G., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1915 Riddle, Harry Carson, Denver, Colo.  
 1918 Riddle, Lee, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1910 Rider, George C., Pekin, Ill.  
 1916 Ridgely, Claude V., Gary, Ind.  
 1912 Ridgely, Henry, Dover, Del.  
 1922 Ridgway, Albert B., Portland, Ore.  
 1918 Ridgway, Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Ridgway, Thomas C., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1913 Riegelman, Charles A., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Riegelman, Harold, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Riegelmann, Edward, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1921 Rieger, Louis, Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Rielly, William J., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1914 Riely, Henry C., Richmond, Va.  
 1922 Riepe, Carl O., Burlington, Iowa.  
 1922 Rieutord, Louis O., Southbridge, Mass.  
 1920 Rifenburgh, George L., Albany, N. Y.  
 1920 Rifkind, Albert J., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Rigby, William C., Chicago, Ill.  
 1917 Rigdon, Charles L., Cheyenne, Wyo.  
 1922 Riggins, Clarence W., Napa, Cal.  
 1922 Riggins, Harley E., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1916 Riggs, Laurie H., Baltimore, Md.  
 1920 Rightmire, George W., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1922 Rigler, S. P., Hebron, N. D.  
 1899 Riker, Adrian, Newark, N. J.  
 1911 Riker, Samuel, Jr., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Riley, Albert G., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1922 Riley, B. H., Burlington, Ky.  
 1921 Riley, B. T., Paola, Kan.  
 1916 Riley, Frank L., Worcester, Mass.  
 1914 Riley, George B., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1920 Riley, H. J., Bennettsville, S. C.  
 1916 Riley, Harrison B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Riley, Henry C., Jr., New Madrid, Mo.  
 1922 Riley, Stanislaus A., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1917 Riley, T. S., Wheeling, W. Va.  
 1921 Riley, Terrence, Weston, Mo.  
 1916 Riley, Thomas P., Malden, Mass.  
 1920 Riley, William F., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1906 Rinaker, Samuel, Beatrice, Nebr.  
 1919 Rinaker, Samuel M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1906 Rine, John A., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1895 Rinehart, C. D., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1921 Ring, Van H., Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Ringer, Victor H., Williamsport, Ind.  
 1922 Rinto, Arthur, Ashtabula, Ohio.  
 1921 Riopelle, Oscar A., Detroit, Mich.  
 1906 Riordan, Daniel E., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1913 Riordan, Philip J., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1913 Rippey, Harlan W., Rochester, N. Y.  
 1917 Risjord, Gullick N., Ashland, Wis.  
 1919 Risley, William S., Albany, Oregon.

## ELECTED

1916 Ristine, Carl L., Lexington, Mo.  
 1913 Ritchie, Albert, New Rochelle, N. Y.  
 1908 Ritchie, Albert C., Annapolia, Md.  
 1917 Ritchie, Arthur, Belfast, Maine.  
 1920 Ritchie, L. S. B., Valley City, N. D.  
 1912 Ritchie, William, Chicago, Ill.  
 1915 Riter, W. D., Washington, D. C.  
 1911 Rittenhouse, George B., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1918 Ritter, A. Howard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Ritter, Allan Gerald, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1919 Ritter, Claude D., Birmingham, Ala.  
 1912 Ritter, Frederick W., Jr., Washington, D. C.  
 1917 Ritter, George W., Toledo, Ohio.  
 1922 Ritter, Halsted L., Denver, Colo.  
 1916 Ritter, J. Alfred, Jr., Colorado Springs, Colorado.  
 1918 Ritterbusch, Hugo H., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Ritz, Harold A., Charleston, W. Va.  
 1921 Rivera, A. V., Chama, N. Mex.  
 1919 Rivers, E. D., Milltown, Ga.  
 1921 Rivers, M. Rutledge, Charleston, S. C.  
 1921 Rivers, William E., Bronson, Fla.  
 1921 Rives, Frank, Hopkinsville, Ky.  
 1921 Rivet, Charles J., New Orleans, La.  
 1912 Rix, Carl B., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1913 Rixford, E. H., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Rixford, Halsey L., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Roach, Charles E., Washington, D. C.  
 1918 Roach, E. C., Rock Rapids, Iowa.  
 1920 Roach, L. J., Muskogee, Okla.  
 1913 Roads, George M., Pottsville, Pa.  
 1906 Robb, Charles H., Washington, D. C.  
 1901 Robbins, Charles A., Lincoln, Nebr.  
 1922 Robbins, Harland C., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
 1895 Robbins, Henry S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Robbins, Jerome W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1908 Robbins, Josephus E., Mayfield, Ky.  
 1921 Robbins, Lee R., Norwich, Conn.  
 1922 Robbins, Lloyd M., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Robbins, Milo R., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1916 Robbins, Nathaniel Vick, Vicksburg, Miss.  
 1922 Roberson, Will S., Richmond, Cal.  
 1921 Roberds, W. G., West Point, Miss.  
 1921 Roberson, Frank, Jackson, Miss.  
 1914 Roberson, L. E., Live Oak, Fla.  
 1915 Roberson, Wescott, High Point, N. C.  
 1911 Robert, Douglas W., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1912 Roberts, C. Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1916 Roberts, Charles F., New Haven, Conn.  
 1913 Roberts, Clarence J., Santa Fe, N. M.  
 1921 Roberts, Ernest W., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Roberts, G. M., Medford, Ore.  
 1894 Roberts, George L., Brookline, Mass.  
 1914 Roberts, George L., Pittsburgh, Pa.

## ELECTED

1906 Roberts, Harlan P., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1921 Roberts, Harry E., Marion, Ind.  
 1920 Roberts, Henry Hueitt, Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Roberts, Horace W., Mankato, Minn.  
 1921 Roberts, J. K., Beattyville, Ky.  
 1921 Roberts, Jesse Elmer, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Roberts, John, Norton, Va.  
 1921 Roberts, John, Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.  
 1908 Roberts, John W., Seattle, Wash.  
 1916 Roberts, Leonard G., Boston, Mass.  
 1918 Roberts, Milton A., Ottumwa, Iowa.  
 1919 Roberts, Odin, Boston, Mass.  
 1909 Roberts, Owen J., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1918 Roberts, Richard J., Wewoka, Okla.  
 1918 Roberts, Robert, Burlington, Vt.  
 1906 Roberts, William P., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1914 Robertson, A. Heaton, New Haven, Conn.  
 1914 Robertson, Alexander G. M., Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1920 Robertson, E. D., Marianna, Ark.  
 1919 Robertson, Egbert, Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Robertson, Fred., Kansas City, Kansas.  
 1922 Robertson, George M., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1918 Robertson, Henry G., Franklin, N. C.  
 1922 Robertson, Howard, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1920 Robertson, Howard S., Denver, Colo.  
 1921 Robertson, Hugh R., San Antonio, Texas.  
 1918 Robertson, J. B. A., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1906 Robertson, James, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1918 Robertson, James M., Meridian, Texas.  
 1921 Robertson, Peter T., Yuma, Ariz.  
 1918 Robertson, R. K., Sapulpa, Okla.  
 1915 Robertson, Ralph E., Juneau, Alaska.  
 1921 Robertson, S. S., Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 1922 Robertson, Samuel R., Denver, Colo.  
 1921 Robertson, T. W., Shreveport, La.  
 1918 Robertson, Thomas B., Hopewell, Va.  
 1921 Robertson, Thomas E., Washington, D. C.  
 1918 Robertson, William F., Dallas, Texas.  
 1921 Robeson, Robert J., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Robillard, Basil, Niagara Falls, N. Y.  
 1919 Robineau, Simon Pierre, Miami, Fla.  
 1922 Robins, H. M., Asheboro, N. C.  
 1921 Robins, John B., Orisfield, Md.  
 1918 Robins, John Q., Tupelo, Miss.  
 1921 Robinson, Arthur R., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1918 Robinson, Beverley R., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Robinson, C. B., Orlando, Fla.  
 1921 Robinson, Carl E., Jacksonville, Ill.  
 1921 Robinson, Charles McK., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1922 Robinson, Clement F., Portland, Me.  
 1916 Robinson, Deen L., Houghton, Mich.

## ELECTED

1921 Robinson, Delbert T., Charleston, W. Va.  
 1922 Robinson, Dudley, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Robinson, Edward O., Oakland, Cal.  
 1922 Robinson, Elmer E., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1917 Robinson, H. McD., Fayetteville, N. C.  
 1911 Robinson, Harold L., Uniontown, Pa.  
 1922 Robinson, Harry J., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Robinson, Howard L., Clarksburg, W. Va.  
 1912 Robinson, Ira E., Washington, D. C.  
 1914 Robinson, J. C., Hartington, Nebr.  
 1922 Robinson, J. E., Denver, Colo.  
 1919 Robinson, J. F., Tunica, Miss.  
 1921 Robinson James J., Princeton, Ind.  
 1912 Robinson, Jed W., Grafton, W. Va.  
 1914 Robinson, John C., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Robinson, John J., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Robinson, Joseph T., Lonoke, Ark.  
 1916 Robinson, Lucius F., Hartford, Conn.  
 1919 Robinson, Max, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1918 Robinson, Morgan P., Richmond, Va.  
 1918 Robinson, Nelson L., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Robinson, Percy, Denver, Colo.  
 1921 Robinson, R. D., Galesburg, Ill.  
 1921 Robinson, Silas A., Middletown, Conn.  
 1911 Robinson, Thomas H., Bel Air, Md.  
 1918 Robinson, Thomas N., Holland, Mich.  
 1921 Robinson, Thomas R., New Haven, Conn.  
 1922 Robinson, Thomas W., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1911 Robinson, V. Gilpin, Media, Pa.  
 1917 Robinson, W. S. O'B., Goldsboro, N. C.  
 1922 Robinson, Watson B., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Robinson, William H., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1914 Robinson, William J., Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1919 Robinson, William M., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1921 Robira, John J., Jennings, La.  
 1895 Robson, Frank E., Detroit, Mich.  
 1912 Robson, Stuart M., Springfield, Mass.  
 1921 Roche, Theo. J., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Rock, Logan N., Washington, D. C.  
 1907 Rockafellow, J. B., Atlantic, Iowa.  
 1921 Rockel, Henry L., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1912 Rockhold, Frank A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Rockwell, F. J., Akron, Ohio.  
 1906 Rockwood, C. J., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1922 Rockwood, J. E., Kalispell, Mont.  
 1911 Rockwood, Nash, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.  
 1921 Roddewig, Louis E., Davenport, Iowa.  
 1920 Roddy, Stephen R., Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 1916 Rode, Henry J., New York, N. Y.  
 1906 Rodenbeck, A. J., Rochester, N. Y.  
 1921 Roderick, Solomon P., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Rodger, H. D., Shanghai, China.  
 1922 Rodgers, J. E., Martinez, Cal.  
 1912 Rodgers, Rollin W., Texarkana, Texas.  
 1920 Rodgers, W. C., Nashville, Ark.

## ELECTED

1908 Rodgers, William B., Butte, Mont.  
 1913 Rodman, Walter C., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1911 Rodman, William Blount, Norfolk, Va.  
 1922 Rodney, Richard S., New Castle, Del.  
 1910 Rodriguez-Serra, Manuel, San Juan, Porto Rico.  
 1922 Roe, Charles, Carson, Iowa.  
 1921 Roe, Clifford G., Chicago, Ill.  
 1907 Roe, Gilbert E., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Roe, W. G., Frederick, Okla.  
 1921 Roe, Willis E., East Chicago, Ind.  
 1917 Roebke, Emil, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Roedel, Carl, Shawneetown, Ill.  
 1921 Roeder, Jehial M., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Roehl, A. B., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1916 Roehrig, Emil, Warrenton, Mo.  
 1921 Roemer, Caroline H. Pier, Fond du Lac, Wis.  
 1920 Roessel, Robert A., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Roessler, A. B., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Roettinger, Stanley Olay, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 Rogers, Allen E., San Diego, Cal.  
 1921 Rogers, Charles P., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Rogers, Edmund, Denver, Colo.  
 1920 Rogers, Edward H., Detroit, Mich.  
 1906 Rogers, Edward S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Rogers, Frank O., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Rogers, Gustavus A., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Rogers, H. Kenneth, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1920 Rogers, H. T., Dyersburg, Tenn.  
 1914 Rogers, Harry H., San Antonio, Texas.  
 1898 Rogers, Henry T., Denver, Colo.  
 1884 Rogers, Henry Wade, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Rogers, Hopewell L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1907 Rogers, Hubert E., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Rogers, James C., Hyattsville, Md.  
 1921 Rogers, James Cunningham, Washington, D. C.  
 1916 Rogers, James Grafton, Denver, Colo.  
 1921 Rogers, John O., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Rogers, John W., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1921 Rogers, Lyman Wright, Canton, Ohio.  
 1922 Rogers, Merle J., Ventura, Cal.  
 1911 Rogers, Noah Cornwell, New York, N. Y.  
 1890 Rogers, Platt, Denver, Colo.  
 1920 Rogers, Remington, Tulsa, Okla.  
 1913 Rogers, Robert F., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Rogers, Silas W., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1916 Rogers, Stephen C., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1905 Rogers, Walter F., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Rogers, Wm. H., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1922 Rogers, Wynne G., New Orleans, La.  
 1921 Rogerson, Charles M., Boston, Mass.  
 1918 Rohe, Clifford A., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1914 Rolapp, Henry H., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1909 Rollins, Thomas Scott, Asheville, N. C.  
 1911 Rombauer, Edgar R., St. Louis, Mo.

## ELECTED

1921 Rommel, Jasper F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1908 Ronald, J. T., Seattle, Wash.  
 1921 Ronken, Oscar C., Rochester, Minn.  
 1914 Ronnebaum, Anthony, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1919 Rooker, William Velpeau, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1912 Rooney, Thomas Edward, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Roop, R. L., Christiansburg, Va.  
 1913 Root, Edwin B., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1896 Root, Elihu, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Root, Elihu, Jr., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Root, Jesse L., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1922 Roscoe, C. T., Everett, Wash.  
 1904 Rose, A. J., Miami, Florida.  
 1921 Rose, Alfred L., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Rose, C. O., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1917 Rose, Charles G., Fayetteville, N. C.  
 1917 Rose, Charles M., Pueblo, Colo.  
 1921 Rose, Don, Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 1921 Rose, Earl B., Beattyville, Ky.  
 1916 Rose, Earl B., Shanghai, China.  
 1898 Rose, George B., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1914 Rose, John A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Rose, John O., Baltimore, Md.  
 1921 Rose, John M., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1920 Rose, L. Raymond, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Rose, Milton B., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1922 Rose, William F., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1917 Rose, William R., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Roseberry, L. H., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1911 Rosen, Charles, New Orleans, La.  
 1921 Rosen, John F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Rosen, Ralph, Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Rosenbaum, M. I., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Rosenbaum, Samuel, Philadelphia, Penn.  
 1913 Rosenberg, Ely, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Rosenberg, Harry O., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Rosenberg, Hyman J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1907 Rosenberg, James N., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Rosenberg, Maurice D., Washington, D. C.  
 1914 Rosenberg, Maximilian T., Jersey City, N. J.  
 1921 Rosenberg, Solomon, New Bedford, Mass.  
 1914 Rosenberger, Emil, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1913 Rosenberger, Jules O., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1912 Rosenberry, Marvin B., Madison, Wis.  
 1913 Rosenbloom, Benjamin L., Wheeling, W. Va.  
 1921 Rosenbluth, Abraham, New York, N. Y.  
 1915 Rosenbluth, Louis M., New Haven, Conn.  
 1922 Rosenbusch, Otto F., Detroit, Mich.  
 1916 Rosenbush, Myer, Baltimore, Md.  
 1922 Rosendale, Charles B., Salinas, Cal.  
 1921 Rosendale, George, New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Rosendale, Simon W., Albany, N. Y.  
 1916 Rosenfeld, Samuel, St. Louis, Mo.

## ELECTED

- 1922 Rosenfield, Adolph B., Long Beach, Cal.  
 1920 Rosenfield, W. B., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1921 Rosenschein, Charles S., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Rosenshine, Albert A., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Rosenstone, Bertram W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Rosenthal, Herman, Lincoln, Nebr.  
 1912 Rosenthal, James, Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Rosenthal, James M., Pittsfield, Mass.  
 1903 Rosenthal, Lessing, Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Rosenzweig, Grant L., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1916 Rosewater, Stanley, Omaha, Neb.  
 1921 Rosier, Arthur J., Rawlins, Wyo.  
 1921 Ross, Arthur Leonard, New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Ross, David, Kalispell, Mont.  
 1920 Ross, E. W., Savannah, Tenn.  
 1914 Ross, Elmer E., Central City, Nebr.  
 1922 Ross, Ernest, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Ross, Erskine M., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1920 Ross, Frank L., Denver, Colo.  
 1912 Ross, George Ewing, Logansport, Ind.  
 1922 Ross, Hall C., Redwood City, Cal.  
 1916 Ross, Henry D., Phoenix, Arizona.  
 1921 Ross, J. W., Jackson, Tenn.  
 1921 Ross, James, Manila, P. I.  
 1908 Ross, John M., Bisbee, Ariz.  
 1922 Ross, Lee T., Redwood City, Cal.  
 1916 Ross, N. Sargent, York, Pa.  
 1921 Ross, Simon, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1912 Ross, Walter W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Ross, William B., Cheyenne, Wyo.  
 1914 Rosser, Luther Z., Atlanta, Ga.  
 1914 Rosser, Malcolm E., Muskogee, Okla.  
 1920 Roskopf, Henry A., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 Roslow, Joseph, Spokane, Wash.  
 1921 Rosman, Reuben H., Jackson, Mich.  
 1922 Rosston, Walter J., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Roth, Lester Wm., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Rothberg, Harvey, Plainfield, N. J.  
 1922 Rothchild, Herbert L., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Rothchild, Walter, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1914 Rothenberg, William, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1913 Rothermel, P. F., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1920 Rothgerber, Ira C., Denver, Colo.  
 1907 Rothmann, William, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Rothrock, J. T., Jr., Jackson, Tenn.  
 1920 Rothrock, James H., Colorado Springs, Colo.  
 1919 Rothschild, Isaac S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Rothschild, Jay Leo, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Rothschild, Jerome J., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Rothwell, Vincent H., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Rothwitz, Harry, New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Roudebush, A. H., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1907 Rounds, Arthur C., New York, N. Y.

## ELECTED

- 1912 Rounds, Ralph S., New York, N. Y.  
 1907 Rountree, George, Wilmington, N. C.  
 1913 Rourke, John, Jr., Savannah, Ga.  
 1912 Rouse, John T., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1914 Rouse, N. J., Kinston, N. C.  
 1906 Rouse, Shelley D., Covington, Ky.  
 1921 Rowan, John L., Union, W. Va.  
 1916 Rowe, Charles T. B., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Rowe, Frederick A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1904 Rowe, Leo Stanton, Washington, D. C.  
 1914 Rowe, R. H., Madison, Fla.  
 1920 Rowe, Robert A., Greenwood, Ark.  
 1916 Rowe, T. J., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1916 Rowe, Thomas J., Jr., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Rowe, William G., Brockton, Mass.  
 1907 Rowe, William V., Newton Highlands, Mass.  
 1912 Rowell, A. H., Pine Bluff, Ark.  
 1921 Rowell, T. D., Jefferson, Texas.  
 1916 Rowell, Wilbur E., Lawrence, Mass.  
 1922 Rowland, A. Lincoln, Pasadena, Cal.  
 1921 Rowland, Claude K., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 Rowland, Dix H., Tacoma, Wash.  
 1914 Rowland, Hugh B., Washington, D. C.  
 1911 Rowland, Lloyd A., Bartlesville, Okla.  
 1922 Rowland, M. D., Libby, Mont.  
 1922 Rowson, Walter, Tonopah, Nev.  
 1921 Royall, Samuel Jerome, Florence, S. C.  
 1918 Royon, Joseph O., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1920 Royse, Samuel D., Terre Haute, Ind.  
 1919 Royston, M. H., Galveston, Texas.  
 1920 Rozier, Edward A., Farmington, Mo.  
 1909 Rozelle, Frank F., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1922 Ruan, Salvador, San Juan, P. R.  
 1917 Ruark, Robert, Wilmington, N. C.  
 1921 Rubenstein, Julius B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Rubenstein, Philip, Boston, Mass.  
 1916 Rubin, George R., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Rubin, J. Robert, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Rubin, William, Syracuse, N. Y.  
 1921 Rubinkam, Nathaniel, Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Rubino, Henry A., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Ruby, Joseph L., Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Ruch, Clinton J., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Rucker, Roy W., Sedalia, Mo.  
 1908 Rudd, William P., Albany, N. Y.  
 1912 Rudolph, Z. T., Birmingham, Ala.  
 1922 Rue, Lars O., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1922 Ruekling, Benjamin P., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Ruffin, Thomas, Washington, D. C.  
 1904 Rugg, Arthur P., Worcester, Mass.  
 1921 Rugg, Charles B., Worcester, Mass.  
 1911 Ruggles, Daniel B., Boston, Mass.  
 1906 Ruhl, Christian H., Reading, Pa.  
 1913 Rumble, H. H., Norfolk, Va.  
 1916 Rummel, G. Albert, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1920 Rummel, Henry C., Detroit, Mich.  
 1922 Rummens, George H., Seattle, Wash.

## ELECTED

1909 Rummel, William R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Runala, Clarence R., Niagara Falls, N. Y.  
 1914 Runcie, James E., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1919 Rundall, Charles O., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Rundell, Oliver S., Madison, Wis.  
 1910 Runk, Louis B., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1912 Runke, Richard B., Merrill, Wis.  
 1918 Runkle, Harry M., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1886 Runnells, John S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Runyan, Merle M., Broken Bow, Neb.  
 1916 Runyon, Henry W., Jersey City, N. J.  
 1903 Rupe, John L., Richmond, Ind.  
 1919 Rupp, Lawrence H., Allentown, Pa.  
 1922 Rupp, Otto B., Seattle, Wash.  
 1913 Ruppenthal, Jacob C., Russell, Kansas.  
 1921 Rush, G. Fred, Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Rush, Sylvester R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1907 Rush, Thomas E., New York, N. Y.  
 1915 Rushmore, Charles E., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Rushton, Ray, Montgomery, Ala.  
 1922 Russell, Antone E., Spokane, Wash.  
 1916 Russell, Arthur H., Boston, Mass.  
 1911 Russell, Charles A., Gloucester, Mass.  
 1921 Russell, Charles A., Haddam, Conn.  
 1914 Russell, Charles T., New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Russell, Edward, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Russell, Elijah T., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 1914 Russell, Frank F., Putnam, Conn.  
 1918 Russell, Franklin J., Adrian, Mich.  
 1913 Russell, Frederick C., New Haven, Conn.  
 1913 Russell, George S., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Russell, H. A., Scott City, Kan.  
 1894 Russell, Isaac F., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Russell, J. Porter, Boston, Mass.  
 1920 Russell, James W., Hilo, Hawaii.  
 1916 Russell, John R., Deadwood, S. D.  
 1921 Russell, Lawrence, Canton, N. Y.  
 1922 Russell, Michael J., Watertown, S. D.  
 1922 Russell, Paris S., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Russell, Philip W., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Russell, R. B., Atlanta, Ga.  
 1919 Russell, Russell Coe, Great Bend, Kan.  
 1921 Russell, William E., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Rust, Littell, Nashville, Tenn.  
 1922 Ruther, P. F. W., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Rutherford, John, Richmond, Va.  
 1922 Rutherford, A. G., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1914 Rutherford, Charles H., Jerome, Arizona.  
 1922 Rutherford, Newton, Stockton, Cal.  
 1921 Rutherford, Robbins S., New York, N. Y.  
 1915 Rutledge, Arthur M., Louisville, Ky.  
 1913 Rutledge, B. H., Charleston, S. C.  
 1917 Rutledge, Charles W., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1917 Rutledge, Thomas G., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1912 Ryall, Arthur H., Escanaba, Mich.  
 1922 Ryall, George, New York, N. Y.

## ELECTED

1912 Ryan, Andrew J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1907 Ryan, Charles G., Grand Island, Nebr.  
 1913 Ryan, Charles J., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1919 Ryan, Charles P., Fall River, Mass.  
 1922 Ryan, Daniel A., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Ryan, Dennis J., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1916 Ryan, E. C., Aberdeen, S. D.  
 1921 Ryan, Frederick R., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Ryan, John Power, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Ryan, Leonard L., Audubon, Iowa.  
 1921 Ryan, Leonard O., Middletown, Conn.  
 1913 Ryan, M. E., Brainerd, Minn.  
 1918 Ryan, Michael A., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1922 Ryan, Michael F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Ryan, Michael J., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1907 Ryan, O'Neill, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Ryan, Patrick J., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1920 Ryan, Raymond R., Silver City, N. M.  
 1921 Ryan, Richard F., Denver, Col.  
 1922 Ryan, T. G., Portland, Ore.  
 1913 Ryan, Thomas F., Litchfield, Conn.  
 1914 Ryan, Thomas F., St. Joseph, Mo.  
 1921 Ryan, Walter A., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1919 Ryan, William, Madison, Wis.  
 1913 Ryan, William C., Doylestown, Pa.  
 1921 Ryburn, F. M., Amarillo, Texas.  
 1917 Ryburn, Robert L., Shelby, N. C.  
 1922 Rydall, William Edward, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1912 Ryden, Otto G., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Ryder, Clayton, Carmel, N. Y.  
 1907 Ryder, Erastus C., Bangor, Maine.  
 1916 Ryder, R. L., Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Rymer, Ralph W., Scranton, Pa.  
 1906 Ryon, Oscar B., Streator, Ill.  
 1900 Ryon, William W., Shamokin, Pa.  
 1922 Ryttenberg, Moses R., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Saal, Irving R., New Orleans, La.  
 1921 Sabath, A. J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Sabath, Albert, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Sabath, Albert, Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Sabath, Joseph, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Sabin, Edward M., Denver, Col.  
 1907 Sabin, Fred A., La Junta, Colo.  
 1909 Sabin, Leland H., Battle Creek, Mich.  
 1922 Sachs, Louis, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Sack, Isidor, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Sackett, Clarence, Newark, N. J.  
 1921 Sackett, H. E., Beatrice, Neb.  
 1907 Sackett, Henry W., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Sackmann, Charles O., Denver, Colo.  
 1922 Sad, John, Cooperstown, N. D.  
 1921 Sadler, Daniel K., Raton, N. Mex.  
 1921 Sadler, Monte H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Sadler, Sylvester B., Carlisle, Penn.  
 1914 Sadler, Howard P., Baltimore, Md.  
 1922 Safford, Orren E., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1907 Sage, Dean, New York, N. Y.



## ELECTED

1921 Sager, Edward A., Waverly, Iowa.  
 1914 Sain, J. G., Nashville, Ark.  
 1922 Saint, Percy, Franklin, La.  
 1913 St. Clair, Clency, Idaho Falls, Idaho.  
 1914 St. Clair-Abrams, Alex, Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1922 St. Clair, Edward, Chicago, Ill.  
 1910 St. John, Charles J., Bristol, Tenn.  
 1921 St. John, E. Morgan, Ithaca, N. Y.  
 1922 St. John, T. Raymond, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Salant, Louis, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Sale, Graham, Welch, W. Va.  
 1916 Sale, Moses N., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Sales, Grover G., Louisville, Ky.  
 1922 Sales, Harry N., Denver, Colo.  
 1922 Salinger, L. H., Carroll, Iowa.  
 1922 Salisbury, A. N., Reno, Nev.  
 1921 Salisbury, Charles E., Providence, R. I.  
 1916 Salisbury, Frank L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Salisbury, Stuart M., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1916 Salkey, J. Sydney, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1914 Salmon, Joshua R., Morristown, N. J.  
 1912 Salsbury, Elias D., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1922 Salter, Thomas J. D., Reno, Nev.  
 1922 Saltman, Bernard P., Bridgeport, Conn.  
 1919 Saltonstall, Endicott P., Boston, Mass.  
 1911 Saltonstall, Richard M., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Saltzman, Samuel, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Salway, Fred R., Portland, Oreg.  
 1917 Salzstein, Benjamin F., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1919 Sames, Albert Morris, Tombstone, Ariz.  
 1921 Sammet, Harry, New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Sammis, Elmer G., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Sample, E. P., San Diego, Cal.  
 1922 Sampell, Paul W., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Sampelle, L. A., Williamson, W. Va.  
 1916 Sampson, Harry Lebaron, Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Sampson, Henry E., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1918 Sampson, Joseph Cromwell, Denver, Colo.  
 1913 Sama, Andrew Fuller, Winston-Salem, N. C.  
 1921 Samson, Edwin D., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1922 Samter, Samuel M., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Samuel, David B., Shreveport, La.  
 1922 Samuels, A. Bertram, New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Samuels, Benjamin John, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Samuels, Jacob, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Samuels, Julius R., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 Samuels, Marcus L., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1900 Samuels, Sidney L., Fort Worth, Texas.  
 1918 Sanborn, Bruce W., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1906 Sanborn, Edward P., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1907 Sanborn, Frederick H., Putnam, Conn.  
 1922 Sanborn, H. H., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1907 Sanborn, John Bell, Madison, Wis.  
 1916 Sanborn, Lauren M., Portland, Me.  
 1908 Sanborn, Walter H., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1921 Sanden, Carl E., Lincoln, Neb.

## ELECTED

1918 Sanders, Clarence E., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1921 Sanders, Frederick M., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Sanders, Gilbert, Trinidad, Colo.  
 1921 Sanders, Hartley, Princeton, W. Va.  
 1914 Sanders, J. M., Center, Texas.  
 1907 Sanders, J. O. S., Jackson, Miss.  
 1914 Sanders, John A., Carson, Nevada.  
 1911 Sanders, Joseph M., Bluefield, W. Va.  
 1897 Sanders, W. B., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1917 Sanders, W. W., Elba, Ala.  
 1920 Sanders, Walter C., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Sanderson, A. A., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Sanderson, Benjamin B., Portland, Me.  
 1919 Sanderson, George A., Littleton, Mass.  
 1919 Sanderson, James Gardner, Scranton, Pa.  
 1922 Sanderson, M. E., Texarkana, Ark.  
 1912 Sanderson, Thomas A., Sturgeon Bay, Wis.  
 1922 Sandige, W. P., Owensboro, Ky.  
 1919 Sandler, Harry N., Tampa, Fla.  
 1917 Sandlin, Joel M., Duncan, Okla.  
 1913 Sando, M. F., Scranton, Pa.  
 1921 Sanda, A. S., Pawhuska, Okla.  
 1919 Sanda, Alexander H., Richmond, Va.  
 1912 Saner, John C., Dallas, Texas.  
 1904 Saner, Robert E. Lee, Dallas, Texas.  
 1910 Sanford, Allan D., Waco, Texas.  
 1896 Sanford, Edward T., Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1915 Sanford, Elmer B., New York, N. Y.  
 1907 Sanford, Ferdinand V., Warwick, N. Y.  
 1922 Sanford, George L., Carson City, Nev.  
 1921 Sanford, James F., Colorado Springs, Col.  
 1918 Sanford, John L., Baltimore, Md.  
 1917 Sanson, R. H., Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1922 Santibanes, Jose Ramirez, San Juan, P. R.  
 1919 Santry, Arthur J., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Saperston, Willard W., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1921 Sapiro, Milton D., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1917 Sapp, Oscar L., Greensboro, N. C.  
 1914 Sapp, Sidney, Holbrook, Arizona.  
 1911 Sappington, Augustine De R., Baltimore, Md.  
 1914 Sappington, Edward H., Baltimore, Md.  
 1911 Sappington, G. Ridgely, Baltimore, Md.  
 1922 Sarau, George A., Riverside, Cal.  
 1921 Sarchet, Fancher, Fort Collins, Colo.  
 1921 Sargeant, W. H., Jr., Norfolk, Va.  
 1914 Sargent, F. W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Sargent, George Clark, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Sargent, George McC., Boston, Mass.  
 1911 Sargent, John G., Ludlow, Vt.  
 1921 Sargent, Thornton W., Wichita, Kan.  
 1913 Sasse, Frank G., Austin, Minn.  
 1914 Sater, John E., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1918 Sater, Lowry F., Columbus, Ohio.



## ELECTED

1922 Satterfield, Dave E., Jr., Richmond, Va.  
 1918 Satterfield, James M., Dover, Del.  
 1918 Satterlee, Herbert L., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Satterlee, Roscoe, Mitchell, S. D.  
 1921 Satterthwaite, Linton, Trenton, N. J.  
 1914 Satterthwaite, Reuben, Jr., Wilmington, Del.  
 1918 Sauerwein, E. Allan, Jr., Baltimore, Md.  
 1921 Saul, J. P., Jr., Salem, Va.  
 1914 Saul, John A., Washington, D.C.  
 1918 Saul, Maurice B., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1918 Saul, Walter B., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Saulsberry, George W., Seattle, Wash.  
 1886 Saulsbury, Willard, Wilmington, Del.  
 1914 Saunders, O. G., Council Bluffs, Iowa.  
 1917 Saunders, J. N., Stanford, Ky.  
 1918 Saunders, Walter H., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1906 Sauter, L. E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Sauter, Raymond L., Sterling, Colo.  
 1921 Sauthoff, Harry, Madison, Wis.  
 1922 Savage, Charles O., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Savage, Dwight L., El Dorado, Ark.  
 1921 Savage, John H., Joliet, Ill.  
 1922 Savage, Mary Wallace, Austin, Texas.  
 1922 Savage, Toy D., Norfolk, Va.  
 1919 Savary, E. H., Boston, Mass.  
 1918 Sawdey, David A., Erie, Pa.  
 1916 Sawtelle, William H., Tucson, Ariz.  
 1915 Sawyer, Abial B., Jr., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1891 Sawyer, Alfred P., Lowell, Mass.  
 1914 Sawyer, Carlos P., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Sawyer, Charles, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1907 Sawyer, Clarence E., Portland, Maine.  
 1912 Sawyer, Cleon J., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Sawyer, Harold M., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1902 Sawyer, Hazen I., Keokuk, Iowa.  
 1913 Sawyer, J. Ashby, Union, S. C.  
 1914 Sawyer, John Everett, Hudson Falls, N. Y.  
 1921 Sawyer, Louis B., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Sawyer, Meyer J., Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Sawyer, S. Nelson, Palmyra, N. Y.  
 1921 Sawyer, Samuel W., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1921 Sawyer, Ward B., Evanston, Ill.  
 1916 Sawyer, William H., Concord, N. H.  
 1922 Saxe, John Godfrey, New York, N. Y.  
 1904 Saxe, John W., Worcester, Mass.  
 1921 Saxe, Martin, New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Saxton, Howard, Omaha, Nebr.  
 1920 Saxton, Irvin S., Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1922 Saye, J. N., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1922 Saye, W. T., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1922 Sayles, Edward R., Guthrie Center, Iowa.  
 1920 Saylor, Arthur D., Huntington, Ind.  
 1914 Sayre, Charles H., Philadelphia, Pa.

## ELECTED

1917 Sayres, William S., Jr., Detroit, Mich.  
 1912 Scaife, Hazel L., Washington, D. C.  
 1886 Scaife, Lauriston L., Boston, Mass.  
 1920 Scallen, John P., Detroit, Mich.  
 1896 Scallon, William, Helena, Mont.  
 1921 Scammell, Scott, Trenton, N. J.  
 1918 Scammon, John, Exeter, N. H.  
 1915 Scandrett, B. W., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1906 Scandrett, Henry A., Omaha, Neb.  
 1919 Scanlan, Kickham, Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Scanlan, Patrick J., Rochester, Minn.  
 1921 Scanlon, John A., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1918 Scanlon, Michael J., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Scannell, J. Frank, Boston, Mass.  
 1918 Scarborough, D. C., Natchitoches, La.  
 1922 Scarritt, A. D., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1914 Scarritt, William C., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1921 Scates, Arthur C., Dodge City, Kan.  
 1914 Schadt, James L., Allentown, Pa.  
 1912 Schaap, Michael, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Schaberg, Marvin, Kalamazoo, Mich.  
 1916 Schaefer, Albert A., Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Schaefer, Carl W., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1921 Schaefer, Peter P., Champaign, Ill.  
 1917 Schaffer, Franklin Pierce, New Rochelle, N. Y.  
 1907 Schaffer, William I., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1912 Schaffner, Arthur B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Schaffner, Margaret Anna, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Schaffner, Walter, New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Schall, Anthony X., Jr., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1918 Schall, W. A., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1921 Schaller, Albert, St. Paul, Minn.  
 1921 Schanzer, Albert D., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Schaper, William C., Broken Bow, Neb.  
 1922 Schapiro, Edmond, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Schapiro, J., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Scharpa, Albert T., New York, N. Y.  
 1915 Schaubert, A. B., Laurel, Miss.  
 1921 Schauer, B. Rey, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Schauer, Fred H., Santa Barbara, Cal.  
 1921 Schaumburg, William H., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 Schaupp, John Martin, Jr., Fort Dodge, Iowa.  
 1919 Schechter, Jacob, New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Scheeline, Isaiah, Altoona, Pa.  
 1919 Schein, S. B., Madison, Wis.  
 1918 Schell, William I., Boston, Mass.  
 1920 Schelp, Walter F., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Schenck, Frederick P., New York.  
 1921 Schenk, Casper, Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1912 Scherr, Harry, Williamson, W. Va.  
 1918 Schick, James P., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Schiepan, William, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Schiff, Jacob R., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Schimpf, Theodore W., Atlantic City, N. J.

## ELECTED

- 1912 Schindel, John Randolph, Cincinnati, O.  
 1921 Schlabach, Otto M., La Crosse, Wis.  
 1921 Schleimer, Max, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Schlesinger, Amanda, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Schlesinger, Bert, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1912 Schlesinger, Elmer, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Schlesinger, Isidore E., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Schlobohm, Otto A., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Schlofman, Arthur, Dalhart, Texas.  
 1921 Schloss, Norman P. S., New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Schmidt, Paul H., Evansville, Ind.  
 1911 Schmidt, Philip C., Duluth, Minn.  
 1921 Schmidt, Ruben S., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Schmitt, Walter, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1914 Schmook, John, Springfield, Mo.  
 1913 Schmuck, Peter, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Schmuck, Thomas Kirby, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Schmulowitz, Nat., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Schmutz, Emil Wm., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Schneider, Frederick, Palo Alto, Cal.  
 1920 Schneider, Wm. R., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1917 Schneiderhahn, Edward V. P., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Schoenfeld, Frank, Chicago, Wis.  
 1920 Schoetz, Max, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1921 Schofield, Emma Fall, Malden, Mass.  
 1922 Scholer, Jacob, New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Scholle, Gustave, Washington, D. C.  
 1919 Schoonmaker, Frederick P., Bradford, Pa.  
 1921 Schoonmaker, Herbert S., New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Schoonover, Albert, Ohula Vista, Cal.  
 1915 Schoonover, Frank S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1915 Schoonover, Manford, Garnett, Kan.  
 1914 Schoor, David P., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Schram, Otto B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Schramm, Arnold O., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Schreiber, Benjamin F., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Schreiber, George G., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Schreiber, Oscar, New Orleans, La.  
 1921 Schreiber, R. E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Schrenk, Frank H., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Schriber, Bishop H., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1922 Schroeder, Baldwin, St. Paul, Minn.  
 1921 Schroth, George E., Tiffin, Ohio.  
 1911 Schubring, E. J. B., Madison, Wis.  
 1921 Schuck, Charles J., Wheeling, W. Va.  
 1914 Schulder, Russell G., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1921 Schulte, Harold G., Houghton, Mich.  
 1922 Schultz, H. F., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1912 Schultz, John H., Denver, Colo.  
 1914 Schultz, Malvern E., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1913 Schulz, Rudolph F., Ivanhoe, Minn.

## ELECTED

- 1922 Schunck, Dorothea, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1919 Schupp, Robert W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Schurman, George W., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Schurtz, Shelby B., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 1907 Schurz, Carl L., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Schuster, Edward, New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Schutz, Walter S., Hartford, Conn.  
 1917 Schuyler, Daniel J., Jr., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Schuyler, Karl O., Denver, Colo.  
 1916 Schuyler, Walter F., Denver, Colo.  
 1922 Schwab, Joseph S., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Schwarzer, Frank B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1917 Schwarte, John A. T., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.  
 1920 Schwartz, A. L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Schwartz, Albert W., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Schwartz, Charles P., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Schwartz, David, Golden Valley, N. D.  
 1921 Schwartz, Edward S., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Schwartz, Jacob J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Schwartz, Louis J., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Schwartz, Ulysses S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Schwartzchild, Monroe M., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Schwarz, Ralph J., New Orleans, La.  
 1920 Schwarzenbach, Edgar H., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1920 Schwarzkopf, Sidney C., Manila, P. I.  
 1921 Schwebel, Jacob J., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Schweizer, A. L., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Schwenck, Lawrence S., Mannington, W. Va.  
 1922 Schwing, C. K., Plaquemine, La.  
 1919 Scofield, Timothy J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Scott, A. L., Pioche, Nev.  
 1922 Scott, Alfred A., Topeka, Kansas.  
 1919 Scott, Austin W., Cambridge, Mass.  
 1919 Scott, E. F., Pawhuska, Okla.  
 1922 Scott, Edward Preston, Corpus Christi, Texas.  
 1921 Scott, Francis, Paterson, N. J.  
 1922 Scott, Frank C., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1895 Scott, Frank H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Scott, Harold H., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1901 Scott, James B., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Scott, James W. B., Port Townsend, Wash.  
 1922 Scott, James Walter, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1912 Scott, John, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1919 Scott, John Reed, Washington, D. C.  
 1906 Scott, Joseph, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Scott, Paul R., Miami, Fla.  
 1916 Scott, Paul W., Huntington, W. Va.  
 1913 Scott, R. B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Scott, Robert T., Cambridge, Ohio.  
 1921 Scott, Robert T., Washington, D. C.  
 1913 Scott, Rufus L., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Scott, Russell, Salinas, Cal.  
 1914 Scott, Samuel B., Philadelphia, Pa.

## ELECTED

1910 Scott, Samuel P., Hillsboro, Ohio.  
 1913 Scott, Thomas, Bakersfield, Cal.  
 1922 Scott, Thomas B., Modesto, Cal.  
 1915 Scott, Tully, Denver, Colo.  
 1921 Scott, Walter A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Scott, William R., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1913 Scrugham, W. Warburton, Yonkers, N. Y.  
 1922 Scudder, Townsend, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Scully, Arthur M., Pittsburgh, Penna.  
 1914 Scully, Cornelius D., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1922 Scully, Raymond J., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Sea, John A., Independence, Mo.  
 1914 Seaberg, Hugo, Raton, N. M.  
 1920 Seaborg, Henry P., Detroit, Mich.  
 1900 Seabrook, Paul E., Savannah, Ga.  
 1922 Seabrook, Wilber R., Erie, Pa.  
 1913 Seabury, F. W., Brownsville, Texas.  
 1913 Seabury, Samuel, New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Seabury, William M., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Seager, Frank E., Fremont, Ohio.  
 1921 Seale, Thomas F., Livingston, Ala.  
 1913 Seaman, Warren C., Mineola, N. Y.  
 1921 Searcy, James B., Springfield, Ill.  
 1914 Searcy, W. N., Durango, Colo.  
 1904 Searcy, William W., Brenham, Texas.  
 1921 Searl, Clinton M., Portsmouth, Ohio.  
 1913 Searle, Alonzo T., Honesdale, Pa.  
 1913 Searles, J. Rolf, St. Johnsbury, Vt.  
 1922 Searls, Carroll, Nevada City, Cal.  
 1901 Searls, Charles E., Thompson, Conn.  
 1922 Searls, Robert M., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1920 Sears, Burton P., Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Sears, Charles B., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1914 Sears, Charles W., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1911 Sears, George B., Salem, Mass.  
 1920 Sears, Kenneth C., Columbia, Mo.  
 1908 Sears, Nathaniel O., Lake Geneva, Wis.  
 1911 Sears, William R., Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Seasongood, Clifford, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Seasongood, Murray, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Seaver, Byron D., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1913 Seavey, Warren A., Lincoln, Neb.  
 1922 Seawell, Emmet, Santa Rosa, Cal.  
 1912 Seawell, Herbert F., Carthage, N. C.  
 1910 Seay, Edward T., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1921 Seay, W. F., Dallas, Texas.  
 1921 Sebbatina, Peter L. F., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Sebree, Sam B., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1922 Seclow, Alexander, Bayonne, N. J.  
 1921 Secrist, William B., Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 1914 Sedwick, John E., Martinsville, Ind.  
 1921 See, O. F., Jr., Louisa, Ky.  
 1912 See, Cornelius S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 See, Robert M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Seeda, William P., Reno, Nev.  
 1913 Seeger, Albert H. F., Newburgh, N. Y.  
 1900 Seegmiller, William A., Owosso, Mich.

## ELECTED

1921 Seeman, Bernard J., Denver, Col.  
 1921 Seery, Edward L., Waterbury, Conn.  
 1914 Seibels, John T., Columbia, S. C.  
 1921 Seibert, William H., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Seidman, Irwin W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Seidman, Joseph W., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Seifert, Alexander, Springfield, Minn.  
 1921 Seifert, Wm. A., Pittsburgh, Penna.  
 1918 Sellar, Oscar J., Jamestown, N. D.  
 1921 Seitz, Maurice W., Portland, Oreg.  
 1921 Selby, Edward M., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Selby, John R., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Selfridge, Arthur J., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Selfridge, Calvin F., Lima, Ohio.  
 1921 Seligman, Eustace, New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Seligsberg, Walter N., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Selleck, Charles Elliott, Chicago, Ill.  
 1898 Sellers, Emory B., Monticello, Ind.  
 1919 Sellers, Kathryn, Washington, D. C.  
 1910 Selligman, Alfred, Louisville, Ky.  
 1911 Selover, George H., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1921 Selph, Ewald E., Manila, P. I.  
 1918 Selzer, Robert J., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1913 Semmes, John E., Jr., Baltimore, Md.  
 1913 Semple, Lorenzo, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Sena, Harry, New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Seneff, E. H., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1920 Seney, George E., Toledo, O.  
 1912 Senior, Edwin W., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1916 Sepúlveda, Domingo, Ponce, Porto Rico.  
 1921 Sercomb, Charles R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Serrell, Arthur H., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Sessions, C. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 1921 Sensler, David, New Orleans, La.  
 1921 Setright, James C., Syracuse, N. Y.  
 1908 Settle, Warner Ellmore, Bowling Green, Ky.  
 1920 Setzler, Edward A., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1906 Severance, C. A., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1922 Severance, Lewis, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1907 Sewall, Harold M., Bath, Maine.  
 1913 Sewell, Albert H., Walton, N. Y.  
 1922 Sex, James P., San Jose, Cal.  
 1907 Sexton, James S., Hazlehurst, Minn.  
 1921 Sexton, John J., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1902 Sexton, Pliny T., Palmyra, N. Y.  
 1921 Sexton, William Henry, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Seymour, Charles M., Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1913 Seymour, Daniel, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Seymour, Flora Warren, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Seymour, John S., New York, N. Y.  
 1907 Seymour, Origen S., New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Shabad, Henry M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Shackelford, T. F., Okmulgee, Okla.  
 1920 Shackelford, Sprigg, Gunnison, Colo.  
 1912 Shackelford, T. M., Jr., Tampa, Fla.  
 1922 Shaefer, George W., Spokane, Wash.  
 1922 Shaeffer, Fred A., Santa Maria, Cal.

## ELECTED

- 1920 Shafer, A. B., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1922 Shafer, George F., Bismarck, N. D.  
 1921 Shaffer, George Julian, Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 1918 Shaffer, Jacob H., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Shaffner, B. M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Shafroth, Morrison, Denver, Colo.  
 1919 Shaine, Maurice L., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Shalek, Bernard A., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Shamel, Charles H., Springfield, Ill.  
 1909 Shanda, A. W., Cleveland, Minn.  
 1921 Shane, Cecil, Paragould, Ark.  
 1917 Shannon, Angus Roy, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Shannon, Charles R., Laurel, Miss.  
 1921 Shannon, E. A., Mexico, Mo.  
 1921 Shannon, F. E., Pineville, W. Va.  
 1921 Shannon, Henry E., Bridgeport, Conn.  
 1922 Shannon, Michael F., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Shannon, Neil J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Shannonhouse, William T., Norfolk, Va.  
 1912 Shapira, Samuel S., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1914 Shapiro, Charles H., Bridgeport, Conn.  
 1922 Shapiro, Isadore, New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Shapiro, Joseph G., Bridgeport, Conn.  
 1922 Shapiro, L. H., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Sharkey, R. W., Florence, S. C.  
 1922 Sharp, Edgar E., Moorhead, Minn.  
 1918 Sharp, J. F., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1920 Sharp, John F., Jr., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1921 Sharp, Ralph J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Sharpe, Merrell Quentin, Oacoma, S. D.  
 1914 Sharpe, Walter K., Chambersburg, Pa.  
 1913 Sharpsteen, W. C., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1908 Sharpstein, John L., Walla Walla, Wash.  
 1922 Shartel, Burke, Ann Arbor, Mich.  
 1920 Shartel, K. W., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1921 Shattuck, A. C., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 Shattuck, Edwin P., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Shattuck, Henry Lee, Boston, Mass.  
 1918 Shattuck, Norman, LaFayette, Ga.  
 1913 Shaw, A. E., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Shaw, Arvin B., Jr., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1913 Shaw, B. W., Mandan, N. D.  
 1921 Shaw, Carleton B., Syracuse, N. Y.  
 1921 Shaw, David L., Cleveland, O.  
 1906 Shaw, Frank W., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1919 Shaw, Fred R., Adams, Mass.  
 1911 Shaw, George E., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1912 Shaw, Harry, Fairmont, W. Va.  
 1913 Shaw, Henry Bigelow, Burlington, Vt.  
 1922 Shaw, Lucien, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1919 Shaw, Ralph M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Shaw, Robert A., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Shaw, Thomas J., Greensboro, N. C.  
 1921 Shay, Arthur H., Streator, Ill.  
 1922 Shay, Burton A., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1916 Shea, John, Canandaigua, N. Y.

## ELECTED

- 1921 Shea, Joa. H., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1913 Shea, Thomas D., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
 1922 Shea, Thomas F., Billings, Mont.  
 1912 Shea, William F., Ashland, Wis.  
 1921 Shea, William H., Boston, Mass.  
 1915 Sheator, John W., Colorado Springs, Colo.  
 1906 Shear, B. D., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1908 Shearer, James D., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1911 Shearn, Clarence J., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Sheean, Frank T., Galena, Ill.  
 1919 Sheean, Henry D., Chicago, Ill.  
 1899 Sheean, James B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1906 Sheean, James M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Sheean, John A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Sheehan, John Louis, Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Sheehy, Edna J., Washington, D. C.  
 1918 Sheen, James Morgan, New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Sheenan, Frederick M. J., Boston, Mass.  
 1916 Sheetz, Frank, Chillicothe, Mo.  
 1913 Sheffield, James R., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Shehan, Wm. Mason, Easton, Md.  
 1922 Shelbourne, R. M., Bardwell, Ky.  
 1922 Sheldon, Edward M., Lowville, N. Y.  
 1907 Sheldon, Edward W., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Sheldon, Harrison T., New Haven, Conn.  
 1911 Sheldon, Henry N., Boston, Mass.  
 1918 Sheldon, Nelson L., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Shell, Brooks E., Lancaster, Ohio.  
 1917 Shellabarger, Joseph M., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Shelton, George F., Butte, Mont.  
 1910 Shelton, H. H., Washington, D. C.  
 1920 Shelton, Nat. M., Macon, Mo.  
 1909 Shelton, Thomas Wall, Norfolk, Va.  
 1921 Shelton, W. O., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Shelton, Walter, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Shenk, John W., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1899 Shepard, Charles E., Seattle, Wash.  
 1921 Shepard, John E., Covington, Ky.  
 1908 Shepard, Stuart G., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Shepard, Winfred O., Allison, Iowa.  
 1916 Shepherd, George S., Portland, Ore.  
 1922 Shepherd, Howard F., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Shepherd, Hugh, Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Shepherd, Robert E. Lee, Phoenix, Arizona.  
 1921 Shepherd, W. O., Hamilton, Ohio.  
 1922 Shepherd, Wallace, Sacramento, Cal.  
 1921 Shepler, Joseph B., Coshocton, Ohio.  
 1915 Shepley, John F., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Sheppard, Chester A., Portland, Oreg.  
 1920 Sheppard, J. C., Poplar Bluff, Mo.  
 1915 Sheppard, James G., Fort Scott, Kan.  
 1922 Sheppard, Walter C., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Sher, Louis B., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1919 Sherbine, Alvin, Johnstown, Pa.  
 1921 Sherburne, Edward N., Chicago, Ill.

## ELECTED

1919 Sheridan, Bernard L., Paola, Kan.  
 1914 Sheridan, Frank M., Paola, Kan.  
 1907 Sheridan, Harry O., Frankfort, Ind.  
 1918 Sheridan, Thomas F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Shérler, Joseph T., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Sherin, Arthur L., Watertown, S. D.  
 1899 Sherley, Swagar, Louisville, Ky.  
 1922 Sherlock, Alva S., Concord, Cal.  
 1921 Sherlock, John J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Sherman, Adrian F., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1920 Sherman, Alfred L., Burlington, Vt.  
 1912 Sherman, Charles P., Hartford, Conn.  
 1907 Sherman, Gordon E., Morristown, N. J.  
 1911 Sherman, P. Tecumseh, New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Sherman, Roger, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Sherman, Roger, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1919 Sherman, Roger S., Tulsa, Okla.  
 1906 Sherman, Roland H., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Sherman, Thomas A., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Shern, Daniel J., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1900 Sherriff, Andrew R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1915 Sherriff, John C., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1911 Sherrill, Charles H., New York, N. Y.  
 1915 Sherwin, Frederic L., Colorado Springs, Colo.  
 1922 Sherwin, William A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Sherwood, Carl G., Clark, S. D.  
 1918 Sherwood, Paul J., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
 1921 Sherwood, Ray P., York, Penn.  
 1921 Shettler, John Henry, Silver City, N. M.  
 1921 Shewmake, Oscar L., Surry, Va.  
 1910 Shick, Robert P., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1920 Shiek, William H., Detroit, Mich.  
 1919 Shields, Charles A., St. Johnsbury, Vt.  
 1919 Shields, Dan. B., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1918 Shields, Edmund C., Lansing, Mich.  
 1896 Shields, James M., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1921 Shields, John Franklin, Philadelphia, Penn.  
 1914 Shields, John K., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Shields, Roy F., Salem, Ore.  
 1921 Shientag, Bernard L., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Shier, Samuel W., Detroit, Mich.  
 1918 Shifflet, James Glenn, Grinnel, Iowa.  
 1920 Shimans, Samuel, Detroit, Mich.  
 1914 Shine, P. O., Spokane, Wash.  
 1922 Shiner, D. A., Wenatchee, Wash.  
 1921 Shinn, George O., Washington, D. C.  
 1896 Shipman, George M., Belvidere, N. J.  
 1921 Shipp, S. W. G., Florence, S. C.  
 1878 Shiras, George, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1914 Shirley, O. O., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1919 Shiveley, Dudley Morton, South Bend, Ind.  
 1921 Shlivek, Max, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Shoemaker, Clyde O., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1917 Shoemaker, Frank C., Fort Worth, Texas.  
 1921 Shoemaker, Murray M., Cincinnati, Ohio.

## ELECTED

1918 Shoemaker, William H., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Shofner, Price, Little Rock, Ark.  
 1921 Shohl, Walter M., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1918 Sholars, Allan, Monroe, La.  
 1921 Sholes, William H., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Sholtz, David, Daytona, Fla.  
 1914 Shomo, William A., Reading, Pa.  
 1921 Shonka, S. V., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
 1921 Shook, Chester R., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 Shore, Samuel Louis, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1919 Shorey, Clyde E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Short, Edward C., Reno, Nev.  
 1920 Short, George F., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1922 Short, John Douglas, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1914 Short, Myron D., Canandaigua, N. Y.  
 1916 Shortall, John L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Shortridge, Samuel M., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Shorts, Bruce O., Seattle, Wash.  
 1920 Shotts, Henry Allen, Meridian, Miss.  
 1919 Shoup, Arthur G., Juneau, Alas.  
 1921 Shoup, Guy V., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Shoup, Marcus, Xenia, Ohio.  
 1912 Shoyer, Frederick J., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1916 Shrimaki, Israel, Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Shriver, Alfred J., Baltimore, Md.  
 1919 Shriver, B. D., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1916 Shriver, Mark O., Jr., Baltimore, Md.  
 1922 Shuey, Clarence A., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1912 Shull, Deloss C., Sioux City, Iowa.  
 1921 Shull, Deloss P., Sioux City, Iowa.  
 1921 Shull, Henry O., Sioux City, Iowa.  
 1918 Shull, S. E., Stroudsburg, Pa.  
 1919 Shulman, Charles, Boston, Mass.  
 1912 Shulman, Max, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Shulman, Ralph, Syracuse, N. Y.  
 1922 Shuman, Blair S., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Shuman, J. F., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Shumate, Guy O., Yakima, Wash.  
 1917 Shumway, Milton A., Danielson, Conn.  
 1921 Shuping, O. LeRoy, Greensboro, N. C.  
 1922 Shurter, Edwin D., Austin, Tex.  
 1918 Shurtleff, Charles A., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1916 Shutts, Frank B., Miami, Florida.  
 1922 Sias, Carleton, Waterloo, Iowa.  
 1920 Sibley, Frank C., Detroit, Mich.  
 1920 Sibley, John A., Atlanta, Ga.  
 1914 Sicher, Dudley F., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Sickel, H. S. J., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1918 Siddall, George B., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1906 Siddons, Frederick L., Washington, D. C.  
 1906 Sidley, William P., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Sidlo, Thomas L., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1922 Sidner, Seymour S., Fremont, Neb.  
 1918 Sidway, Frank S., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1921 Siebel, August F. W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Sieber, George W., Akron, Ohio.

## ELECTED

- 1918 Sieber, Joseph B., Akron, Ohio.  
 1921 Siefkin, George, Wichita, Kan.  
 1921 Siegel, Alexander B., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Siegel, Isaac, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Siegel, Meyer D., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Siegelstein, Bennett E., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Sieverding, V. F., Grundy Centre, Iowa.  
 1921 Sifford, Byron L., Sioux City, Iowa.  
 1922 Sifre, Jaime, Jr., San Juan, P. R.  
 1916 Siglman, Samuel, Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Sigler, P. N., Dayton, Ohio.  
 1917 Sikes, John C., Monroe, N. C.  
 1912 Silber, Clarence J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1908 Silber, Frederick D., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Silbert, Coleman, Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Siler, Walter D., Pittsboro, N. C.  
 1914 Sillcocka, Henry, New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Silabee, Harry A., Lansing, Mich.  
 1921 Silva, Frank M., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Silva, Gustavo Orusado, San Juan, P. R.  
 1921 Silverman, Gerson B., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1922 Silverstein, Bernard, Oakland, Cal.  
 1919 Silverstein, Harry S., Denver, Colo.  
 1912 Silwold, Henry, Newton, Iowa.  
 1912 Simkins, Daniel W., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Simkins, J. S., Corsicana, Tex.  
 1916 Simmons, Abram, Bluffton, Ind.  
 1921 Simmons, Cyrus, Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1921 Simmons, E. A., Pontiac, Ill.  
 1912 Simmons, George D., Hicksville, Ohio.  
 1921 Simmons, H. Y., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
 1922 Simmons, Hubert A., Red Lodge, Mont.  
 1912 Simmons, J. S., Hutchinson, Kan.  
 1914 Simmons, Maurice, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Simmons, Parke E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Simmons, Robert C., Covington, Ky.  
 1921 Simmons, Robert G., Scottsbluff, Neb.  
 1922 Simmons, W. M., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1911 Simms, Charles Carroll, Barnwell, S. C.  
 1904 Simms, Dan W., Lafayette, Ind.  
 1921 Simms, Henry, Huntington, W. Va.  
 1912 Simms, John F., Albuquerque, N. M.  
 1912 Simms, John T., Charleston, W. Va.  
 1920 Simon, N. D., Portland, Ore.  
 1921 Simonda, Harriet Pier, Fond du Lac, Wis.  
 1913 Simonda, Lincoln S., Gloucester, Mass.  
 1921 Simons, Blaine, Sioux Falls, S. D.  
 1913 Simons, Leonard M., Belle Fourche, S. D.  
 1900 Simons, P. C., Enid, Okla.  
 1921 Simons, Seward A., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1912 Simonson, Theodore, Newton, N. J.  
 1896 Simpson, Alexander, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1920 Simpson, Arthur E., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 Simpson, Charles E. S., Jersey City, N. J.  
 1906 Simpson, David F., Minneapolis, Minn.

## ELECTED

- 1911 Simpson, Frank Leslie, Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Simpson, George W., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Simpson, J. Allan, Racine, Wis.  
 1921 Simpson, J. E., Wewoka, Okla.  
 1922 Simpson, J. Randolph, Huntingdon, Pa.  
 1922 Simpson, John, Jackson, Mich.  
 1914 Simpson, William L., Cody, Wyo.  
 1920 Sims, Cecil, Nashville, Tenn.  
 1906 Sims, Edwin W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1910 Sims, Henry Upson, Birmingham, Ala.  
 1922 Sims, Joseph T., Wabeno, Wis.  
 1922 Sinai, John S., Reno, Nev.  
 1922 Sinclair, John A., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1916 Sinclair, N. A., Fayetteville, N. C.  
 1914 Singeltary, John B., Bradentown, Fla.  
 1913 Singer, Jacob, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Singer, William Menzies, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Singleton, Shelby M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Singley, Frederick J., Baltimore, Md.  
 1921 Sinness, Torger, Devils Lake, N. D.  
 1922 Sinton, Edgar, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1920 Sipe, William A., Jr., Tulsa, Okla.  
 1914 Siqueland, Tryggve A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1910 Sirrine, William G., Greenville, S. C.  
 1911 Siak, James H., East Lynn, Mass.  
 1908 Sivley, Clarence L., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1921 Sizer, J. B., Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 1922 Skaffe, Alfred C., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Skaben, Vance Edward, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1921 Skaug, Julius, Mobridge, S. D.  
 1915 Skeen, David Alfred, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1914 Skeen, Jedediah D., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1914 Skeen, John Henry, Baltimore, Md.  
 1915 Skeen, William Riley, Ogden City, Utah.  
 1921 Skeggs, William E., Decatur, Ala.  
 1896 Skelton, William B., Lewiston, Maine.  
 1919 Skerrett, Mark N., Worcester, Mass.  
 1911 Skinner, Alfred F., Newark, N. J.  
 1922 Skinner, Frederick Henry, Newport News, Va.  
 1921 Skinner, George I., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Skinner, Harry, Greenville, N. C.  
 1922 Skinner, Newton J., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1917 Skinner, William A., Susquehanna, Pa.  
 1921 Skipper, Logan B., Centralia, Ill.  
 1920 Skipworth, George Frank, Eugene, Ore.  
 1921 Skulason, B. G., Portland, Oreg.  
 1922 Skutch, Ira, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Slack, Charles W., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1914 Slack, John C., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1921 Slack, L. Ert, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1914 Slack, Leighton P., St. Johnsbury, Vt.  
 1918 Slack, Walter, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1911 Slade, John A., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.



## ELECTED

1919 Slade, John C., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Slade, Lester C., Columbus, Ga.  
 1921 Slakis, Anthony A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Slater, John S., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Slater, Robert J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Slaton, John M., Atlanta, Ga.  
 1918 Slattey, Frank P., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
 1921 Slattey, James M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Slattey, John R., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Slattey, Joseph A., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Slattey, Thomas D., Covington, Ky.  
 1921 Slaven, Lant R., Williamson, W. Va.  
 1921 Slavin, Dennis J., Waterbury, Conn.  
 1920 Sleeper, Harold Alanson, Detroit, Mich.  
 1914 Sleman, Paul, Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Slifer, E. R., Chamberlain, S. D.  
 1919 Slingerland, Archibald F., Newark, N. J.  
 1918 Slingluff, Jesse, Baltimore, Md.  
 1911 Slingluff, R. Lee, Baltimore, Md.  
 1922 Sloan, Charles H., Geneva, Neb.  
 1916 Sloan, G. G., Clarion, Pa.  
 1922 Sloan, H. B., Keosauqua, Iowa.  
 1920 Sloan, Horace, Jonesboro, Ark.  
 1920 Sloan, James T., Centreville, Mich.  
 1920 Sloan, John J., Detroit, Mich.  
 1918 Sloan, Maurice Worrell, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1914 Sloan, Richard E., Phoenix, Arizona.  
 1922 Sloape, Harrison G., San Diego, Cal.  
 1920 Sloane, Scott, Lebanon, N. H.  
 1922 Sloane, W. A., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1904 Slocum, Edward T., Pittsfield, Mass.  
 1914 Slocum, John W., Long Branch, N. J.  
 1902 Sloman, Adolph, Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Sloman, Edmund M., Detroit, Mich.  
 1906 Slonecker, J. G., Topeka, Kans.  
 1920 Sloos, M. C., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Slosson, Leonard B., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1920 Slough, E. B., Ardmore, Okla.  
 1921 Slusser, Mazzini, Wheaton, Ill.  
 1921 Slutes, M. O., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1917 Smail, Edward J., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1914 Small, Harold R., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1914 Small, John H., Washington, N. C.  
 1922 Smallpage, Lafayette J., Stockton, Cal.  
 1916 Smart, Edward M., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1918 Smart, James G., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1912 Smart, John Harrow, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1894 Smead, A. D. B., Carlisle, Pa.  
 1921 Smedal, O. A., Roland, Iowa.  
 1921 Smejkal, Edward J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Smietanka, Julius F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Smilansky, Maurice D., Detroit, Mich.  
 1912 Smiley, James J., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1916 Smiser, James A., Columbia, Tenn.  
 1922 Smith, A. A., Baker, Ore.  
 1918 Smith, A. B., Montrose, Pa.  
 1918 Smith, A. L., Marietta, Ohio.  
 1911 Smith, A. Page, Albany, N. Y.

## ELECTED

1921 Smith, A. Parker, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Smith, Albert D., Sacramento, Cal.  
 1921 Smith, Albin, Paterson, N. J.  
 1909 Smith, Alexander W., Atlanta, Ga.  
 1902 Smith, Alfred Percival, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1914 Smith, Allison O., Clearfield, Pa.  
 1921 Smith, Andrew T., Washington, D. C.  
 1916 Smith, Arthur F., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1920 Smith, Arthur G., Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1911 Smith, Arthur Thad, Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Smith, Asher R., Laredo, Texas.  
 1920 Smith, Ben D., Somerset, Ky.  
 1922 Smith, Benjamin Biggs, Asbury Park, N. J.  
 1907 Smith, Bertram L., Bangor, Maine.  
 1922 Smith, Bryant, Boulder, Colo.  
 1893 Smith, Burton, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Smith, O. Willard, St. Paul, Minn.  
 1922 Smith, Carl J., Seattle, Wash.  
 1918 Smith, Cecil H., Sherman, Texas.  
 1899 Smith, Charles Blood, Topeka, Kans.  
 1918 Smith, Charles C., Guthrie, Okla.  
 1918 Smith, Charles D., Gloucester, Mass.  
 1910 Smith, Charles H., Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1921 Smith, Charles Henry, Alexandria, Va.  
 1906 Smith, Charles W., Topeka, Kans.  
 1921 Smith, Claud M., Oerokoe, Iowa.  
 1919 Smith, Clyde W., San Pedro, Cal.  
 1914 Smith, Curtis Nye, Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Smith, DeLancey C., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Smith, Donald L., Rushville, Ind.  
 1917 Smith, E. C., Seymour, Wis.  
 1921 Smith, E. F., Houston, Texas.  
 1922 Smith, E. J., Jr., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1921 Smith, E. S., Denison, Texas.  
 1914 Smith, Earl, Mason City, Iowa.  
 1918 Smith, Edward C., St. Albans, Vt.  
 1906 Smith, Edward E., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1903 Smith, Edward Grandison, Clarksburg, W. Va.  
 1918 Smith, Edward J., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1910 Smith, Edwin W., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1922 Smith, Elliot Congdon, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Smith, Ellison G., Pierre, S. D.  
 1922 Smith, Emerson H., Fargo, N. D.  
 1918 Smith, Eugene G., Lancaster, Pa.  
 1921 Smith, F. Dumont, Hutchinson, Kan.  
 1919 Smith, F. Harold, New York, N. Y.  
 1910 Smith, Fitz-Henry, Jr., Boston, Mass.  
 1918 Smith, Frank C., Jr., Worcester, Mass.  
 1922 Smith, Frank Day, Detroit, Mich.  
 1914 Smith, Frank Eugene, Plattsburgh, N. Y.  
 1911 Smith, Frank O., Phoenix, Arizona.  
 1922 Smith, Fred E., Eugene, Ore.  
 1919 Smith, Frederic W., Newark, N. J.  
 1922 Smith, Frederick P., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Smith, Frederick W., Whittier, Cal.  
 1922 Smith, G. Tyler, Baltimore, Md.



## ELECTED

1918 Smith, G. W. L., Brewton, Ala.  
 1908 Smith, George H., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1921 Smith, George Wesley, Rayville, La.  
 1910 Smith, Gilmer P., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1922 Smith, Grant H., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Smith, Guy O., Salem, Ore.  
 1913 Smith, H. Alexander, Princeton, N. J.  
 1919 Smith, H. M., Jr., Richmond, Va.  
 1913 Smith, Hal H., Detroit, Mich.  
 1912 Smith, Harrison Brooks, Charleston, W. Va.  
 1921 Smith, Harry D., Xenia, Ohio.  
 1914 Smith, Harry J., Spring City, Pa.  
 1921 Smith, Harry Tyler, Hartford, Conn.  
 1902 Smith, Harvey F., Clarksburg, W. Va.  
 1914 Smith, Henry A. Middleton, Charleston, S. C.  
 1908 Smith, Henry E., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1921 Smith, Herbert U., Boston, Mass.  
 1920 Smith, Hiram R., Roscommon, Mich.  
 1922 Smith, Horace H., Washington, D. C.  
 1916 Smith, Horton S., Baltimore, Md.  
 1897 Smith, Howard B., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1920 Smith, Howard L., Muskogee, Okla.  
 1920 Smith, I. S., Greeley, Colo.  
 1921 Smith, Irving G., Meriden, Conn.  
 1907 Smith, Isham N., Portland, Oregon.  
 1922 Smith, J. Boyce, Jr., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Smith, J. Milton, New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Smith, J. Q., Montgomery, Ala.  
 1920 Smith, J. R., Watertown, Tenn.  
 1921 Smith, Jacob G., Syracuse, N. Y.  
 1914 Smith, James F., Washington, D. C.  
 1904 Smith, Jeremiah, Jr., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Smith, Joel H., Selma, Cal.  
 1911 Smith, John Lewis, Washington, D. C.  
 1901 Smith, John R., Denver, Colo.  
 1914 Smith, John R. L., Macon, Ga.  
 1913 Smith, John Thomas, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Smith, Joseph S. W., New Castle, Pa.  
 1921 Smith, Julius C., Greensboro, N. C.  
 1920 Smith, June C., Centralia, Ill.  
 1921 Smith, Justin M., Bozeman, Mont.  
 1913 Smith, L. D., Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1915 Smith, Lamar, Del Rio, Texas.  
 1922 Smith, Laurence H., San Diego, Cal.  
 1922 Smith, Leonard Hull, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Smith, Levin, Parkersburg, W. Va.  
 1922 Smith, Lewis H., Fresno, Cal.  
 1904 Smith, Luther Elv., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1916 Smith, Marion, Atlanta, Ga.  
 1917 Smith, Martin F., Hoquiam, Wash.  
 1916 Smith, Milton, Denver, Colo.  
 1922 Smith, Newton C., Portland, Ore.  
 1921 Smith, Omer D., Salina, Kan.  
 1918 Smith, P. M., Wellsville, Ohio.  
 1916 Smith, R. A., Tulsa, Okla.  
 1917 Smith, R. Maraden, Baltimore, Md.

## ELECTED

1921 Smith, R. S. B., Berryville, Va.  
 1919 Smith, R. Stuart, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Smith, Ralph G., Davenport, Iowa.  
 1922 Smith, Ralph H., Santa Cruz, Cal.  
 1922 Smith, Ralph W., Sacramento, Cal.  
 1921 Smith, Ray B., Syracuse, N. Y.  
 1917 Smith, Reginald Heber, Boston, Mass.  
 1920 Smith, Richard Shore, Eugene, Ore.  
 1916 Smith, Richard Wallace, Baltimore, Md.  
 1913 Smith, Robert E., Birmingham, Ala.  
 1913 Smith, Robert H., Mobile, Ala.  
 1913 Smith, Robert Lee, Albemarle, N. C.  
 1908 Smith, Robert T., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1915 Smith, Ross B., Erie, Kan.  
 1895 Smith, Rufus B., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1906 Smith, Samuel Bosworth, Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 1916 Smith, Samuel M., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1912 Smith, Samuel W., Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1920 Smith, Stafford, New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Smith, Stuart R., Beaumont, Texas.  
 1908 Smith, Thos. Kilby, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1909 Smith, Victor Lamar, Atlanta, Ga.  
 1921 Smith, Vincent M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Smith, Vivian S., Bowling Green, Mo.  
 1921 Smith, W. A., Dubuque, Iowa.  
 1916 Smith, W. Conwell, Baltimore, Md.  
 1922 Smith, W. D., Fort Worth, Tex.  
 1917 Smith, W. Stebbins, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Smith, W. Wallace, Chesterfield, Penn.  
 1921 Smith, W. Worth, Jr., Louisa, Va.  
 1914 Smith, Wallis C., Saginaw, Mich.  
 1882 Smith, Walter George, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Smith, Wilbur R., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Smith, Willard P., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1901 Smith, William B., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1913 Smith, William H., Hilo, Hawaii.  
 1922 Smith, William H., Jr., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1914 Smith, William Hazlett, Ithaca, N. Y.  
 1909 Smith, William M., St. Johns, Mich.  
 1914 Smith, William Mason, New York, N. Y.  
 1908 Smith, William O., Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1914 Smith, William P., Miami, Fla.  
 1922 Smith, William R., Topeka, Kansas.  
 1922 Smith, William Robert, El Paso, Tex.  
 1913 Smith, Wm. Rudolph, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1913 Smith, William S., Niagara Falls, N. Y.  
 1917 Smith, William Watson, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1921 Smith, William Winfred, Huntington, W. Va.  
 1907 Smith, Winfield R., Seattle, Wash.  
 1903 Smithers, William W., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1914 Smoot, Harry E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Smyth, David J., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1917 Smyth, Francis, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Smyth, Herbert C., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Snapp, Derrance D., Joliet, Ill.

## ELECTED

1896 Snare, Jacob, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1919 Snead, Harry L., Petersburg, Va.  
 1922 Snead, Thomas B., Richmond, Va.  
 1921 Snedecor, Estes, Portland, Oreg.  
 1921 Sneed, R. R., Ardmore, Okla.  
 1922 Snell, J. J., Boone, Iowa.  
 1914 Snider, E. L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Snidow, William B., Pearisburg, Va.  
 1922 Snitkin, Leonard A., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Snow, Albert Elwood, Saginaw, Mich.  
 1922 Snow, Alva E., Fresno, Cal.  
 1898 Snow, David W., Portland, Maine.  
 1919 Snow, Frederic E., Boston, Mass.  
 1911 Snow, Leslie P., Rochester, N. H.  
 1919 Snow, Roger V., Portland, Me.  
 1914 Snowden, Wilton, Jr., Baltimore, Md.  
 1921 Snyder, Custer, Lorain, Ohio.  
 1918 Snyder, Harry L., Akron, Ohio.  
 1918 Snyder, Harry S., Sioux City, Iowa.  
 1918 Snyder, J. Frank, Clearfield, Pa.  
 1922 Snyder, J. P., Stockton, Cal.  
 1914 Snyder, Jeff B., Tallulah, La.  
 1918 Snyder, John E., Hershey, Pa.  
 1922 Snyder, Marshall, New York, N. Y.  
 1908 Snyder, Wilson I., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1922 Soana, Cyril A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Sobel, Joseph, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Soble, Hirsch E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Soderberg, Hyrum A., Ogden, Utah.  
 1911 Sohler, William D., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Sohm, Alfred, Memphis, Tenn.  
 1912 Sohon, Henry W., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Solberg, Marshall, Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Solly, William F., Norristown, Pa.  
 1921 Solomon, Louis H., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Solomon, Mortimer W., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Somerville, Robert N., Cleveland, Miss.  
 1897 Somerville, Thomas H., Oxford, Miss.  
 1921 Somerville, Wm. M., Cumberland, Md.  
 1921 Sommers, Walter F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Sommers, Werner H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Sommerville, J. B., Wheeling, W. Va.  
 1921 Sompayrac, Paul A., New Orleans, La.  
 1914 Somsen, Henry N., New Ulm, Minn.  
 1914 Sonfield, Leon, Beaumont, Texas.  
 1919 Sonnenacheln, Edward, Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Sonnenschein, Hugo, Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Sonsteby, John J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Soper, Morris A., Baltimore, Md.  
 1922 Sorber, Samuel R., Greensburg, Pa.  
 1922 Sorem, Herman H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Soto, Carlos Franco, San Juan, P. R.  
 1916 Soto, José Tous, Ponce, Porto Rico.  
 1916 Soto, Juan B., San Juan, Porto Rico.  
 1922 Soto, R. M. F., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Souera, Loren Edmunds, Canton, Ohio.  
 1911 Soule, Frank, New Orleans, La.

## ELECTED

1920 Sourder, Paul M., Logansport, Ind.  
 1922 Sourek, Joseph F., Akron, Ohio.  
 1921 Southard, J. Bennett, Cold Spring, N. Y.  
 1922 Southerland, Clarence A., Wilmington, Del.  
 1920 Southern, Allen C., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1910 Southworth, Constant, Akron, Ohio.  
 1918 Spafford, John A., Bridgeport, Conn.  
 1914 Spalding, Elliott, St. Joseph, Mo.  
 1916 Spalding, Hughes, Atlanta, Ga.  
 1920 Spalding, Jack J., Atlanta, Ga.  
 1918 Spalding, Lyman A., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Spangenberg, Arthur R., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Spangenberg, Otto G., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Sparks, Charles O., Hot Springs, Ark.  
 1918 Sparks, Frederick W., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1921 Sparks, Laban, Baltimore, Md.  
 1920 Sparrow, Sam, Kansas City, Mo.  
 1922 Spaulding, C. A., Helena, Mont.  
 1918 Spaulding, Harry W., Manchester, N. H.  
 1921 Spaulding, W. H., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Spear, Elmer Ernest, Everett, Mass.  
 1909 Spearing, J. Zach, New Orleans, La.  
 1920 Spears, Harry, Memphis, Tenn.  
 1922 Speciale, O. H., San Jose, Cal.  
 1914 Speer, Peter M., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Speer, William H., Jersey City, N. J.  
 1917 Spell, W. E., Waco, Texas.  
 1916 Spellacy, Thomas J., Hartford, Conn.  
 1911 Spellman, Benjamin F., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Spellman, Clarence I., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1922 Spence, Homer R., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1911 Spence, Union L., Carthage, N. C.  
 1918 Spencer, A. E., Joplin, Mo.  
 1922 Spencer, Arthur O., Portland, Ore.  
 1918 Spencer, J. S., Point Pleasant, W. Va.  
 1911 Spencer, Nelson E., Rochester, N. Y.  
 1922 Spencer, Omar C., Portland, Ore.  
 1899 Spencer, Selden P. (Washington, D. C.), St. Louis, Mo.  
 1912 Spencer, Walker Brainard, New Orleans, La.  
 1918 Speranza, Gino O., New York, N. Y.  
 1907 Sperry, Eugene E., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Sperry, Lewis, Hartford, Conn.  
 1922 Spicer, George M., Long Beach, Cal.  
 1922 Spiegelberg, F., New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Spielman, Jacob R., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1918 Spiers, Edward, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1918 Spieth, Lawrence C., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1920 Spiller, James L., Sweetwater, Texas.  
 1922 Spiller, Robert E., Roanoke, Va.  
 1922 Spilman, Emily A., Washington, D. C.  
 1911 Spilman, Robert S., Charleston, W. Va.

## ELECTED

1913 Spingarn, Arthur B., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Spinney, John D., Alma, Mich.  
 1914 Spirk, Charles A., Seattle, Wash.  
 1921 Spitler, Calvin D., Tiffin, Ohio.  
 1921 Spitz, Leopold, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Spohn, William H., Madison, Wis.  
 1899 Spooner, Charles P., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Spooner, Willett M., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1916 Spradling, Marvin C., Tulsa, Okla.  
 1920 Spragins, R. F., Jackson, Tenn.  
 1911 Sprague, Charles H., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Sprague, Edward B., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Sprague, Harry E., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1911 Sprague, Rufus W., Jr., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Sprague, William C., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Sprague, William R., Portsmouth, Ohio.  
 1913 Spratt, Maurice C., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1912 Spratt, Thomas, Ogdensburg, N. Y.  
 1914 Sprigg, Carroll, Dayton, Ohio.  
 1912 Sprigg, Patterson, San Diego, Cal.  
 1921 Spriggs, E. L., Safford, Arizona.  
 1913 Spring, Remney, Boston, Mass.  
 1919 Spring, Samuel, New Rochelle, N. Y.  
 1922 Springer, Rolland C., San Diego, Cal.  
 1921 Springmeyer, George, Reno, Nev.  
 1917 Springmeyer, George A., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1913 Sproat, E. G., Hammond, Ind.  
 1913 Sprout, Clarence E., Williamsport, Pa.  
 1915 Spurgeon, William H., Colorado Springs, Colo.  
 1921 Spurgin, W. G., Urbana, Ill.  
 1922 Squier, Eugene W., Santa Barbara, Cal.  
 1916 Squier, James W., Elkton, Md.  
 1897 Squire, Andrew, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1914 Squires, Edwin E., Broken Bow, Nebr.  
 1896 Staake, William H., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1913 Staake, William W., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Stabler, Howard D., Juneau, Alaska.  
 1916 Stackpole, Henry W., Clay Center, Kan.  
 1922 Stackpole, J. Lewis, Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Stackpole, Pierpont L., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Stacy, Wright A., Silver City, Ida.  
 1914 Stadtfeld, Joseph, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1921 Stafford, Bert L., Rutland, Vt.  
 1915 Stafford, Charles B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Stafford, Edmund J., Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Stafford, Edward, Washington, D. C.  
 1910 Stafford, Ethelred M., New Orleans, La.  
 1920 Stafford, Harold E., Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1921 Stafford, John L., Williamson, W. Va.  
 1897 Stafford, William H., Chippewa Falls, Wis.  
 1914 Stafford, Wendell P., Washington, D. C.  
 1911 Stagg, Chas. Tracey, Albany, N. Y.  
 1921 Stagg, John A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Stahl, Charles H., Akron, Ohio.  
 1919 Stahl, Floyd M., Phoenix, Ariz.  
 1922 Stahl, H. K., Corona, Colo.

## ELECTED

1916 Stahl, Joseph L., Monticello, N. Y.  
 1918 Stainback, Charles A., Somerville, Tenn.  
 1919 Staker, Lewis A., Huntington, W. Va.  
 1918 Stalcup, Robert E., Dalhart, Tex.  
 1921 Stallcup, J. A., Hot Springs, Ark.  
 1917 Stallings, A. R., Washington, D. C.  
 1912 Stambaugh, Harry F., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1914 Stamm, A. C., Harrisburg, Pa.  
 1922 Stammer, Walter H., Fresno, Cal.  
 1920 Stanard, E. C., Shawnee, Okla.  
 1919 Stanford, Rawghlie C., Phoenix, Ariz.  
 1921 Stanley, Arthur J., Kansas City, Kan.  
 1922 Stanley, Edward O., Jr., Newark, N. J.  
 1921 Stanley, Elton W., Rapid City, S. D.  
 1921 Stanley, Guy E., Kansas City, Kan.  
 1918 Stanley, Marion F., Aurora, Nebr.  
 1918 Stanley, Welles K., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1920 Stanley, William Eugene, Wichita, Kan.  
 1920 Stanley, William L., Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1921 Stansbury, David D., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Stansbury, John, Douglas, Wyo.  
 1921 Stanton, Edward O., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1916 Stanton, Robert F., Baltimore, Md.  
 1922 Stanwood, Edward B., Marysville, Cal.  
 1922 Stapleton, Charles W., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Stapleton, Luke D., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Stapleton, Thomas, Marengo, Iowa.  
 1917 Starbuck, Henry R., Winston-Salem, N. C.  
 1917 Stark, Henry W., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1921 Stark, William A., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1916 Starke, Bruce, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Starnes, D. W., Lawrenceburg, Tenn.  
 1922 Starr, O. L., Portland, Ore.  
 1913 Starr, Lewis, Camden, N. J.  
 1896 Starr, Merritt, Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Starzinger, Vincent, Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1921 Stason, Edwin J., Sioux City, Iowa.  
 1921 Stathers, Birk S., Weston, W. Va.  
 1914 Staton, John W., Snow Hill, Md.  
 1922 Stauffer, Carroll O., Omaha, Neb.  
 1922 Stauffer, Henry E., Dayton, Ohio.  
 1920 Stayton, John W., Newport, Ark.  
 1904 Stayton, Joseph M., Newport, Ark.  
 1913 Stayton, Robert W., Corpus Christi, Tex.  
 1912 Stearns, Charles F., Providence, R. I.  
 1912 Stearns, Frederic W., San Diego, Cal.  
 1921 Stearns, I. H., Wichita, Kan.  
 1912 Stearns, J. O., Portland, Oregon.  
 1921 Stearns, Jesse, Redmond, Oreg.  
 1914 Stearns, Joseph T., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Stearns, Percy J., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1916 Stebbins, Albert E., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1912 Stebbins, Byron H., Madison, Wis.  
 1912 Stebbins, Charles H., Boston, Mass.  
 1912 Stebbins, Lewis A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Steckler, David, New York, N. Y.  
 1908 Stedman, Livingston B., Seattle, Wash.

## ELECTED

- 1915 Steele, George P., Denver, Colo.  
 1914 Steele, Guy W., Westminster, Md.  
 1901 Steele, Henry J., Easton, Pa.  
 1916 Steele, Thomas M., New Haven, Conn.  
 1919 Steele, William Karr, Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Steele, William M., Superior, Wis.  
 1921 Steere, Lloyd R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Steffen, O. H., Seattle, Wash.  
 1914 Steger, William E., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1922 Stein, Abraham C., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1920 Stein, Alfred A., Elizabeth, N. J.  
 1914 Stein, Charles F., Baltimore, Md.  
 1921 Stein, Morton, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Stein, Philip, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Steinberg, Benjamin F., New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Steinbrink, Meier, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1914 Steinbugler, John L., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Steinemann, George C., Sandusky, Ohio.  
 1914 Steiner, Robert E., Jr., Montgomery, Ala.  
 1922 Steinhardt, Maxwell, New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Steinhart, Jesse H., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Steinhaus, Isaac, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Steininger, Cloyd, Lewisburg, Pa.  
 1920 Steinmetz, Karl E., Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1922 Stemler, J. O., Stockton, Cal.  
 1916 Stengel, George H., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1917 Stentz, Val. J., New Orleans, La.  
 1921 Stephanidis, John D., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Stephens, Alexander W., Atlanta, Ga.  
 1914 Stephens, Charles H., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Stephens, Charles H., Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Stephens, Frank Hall, Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Stephens, Grover C., Piedmont, Mo.  
 1922 Stephens, Harold M., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1921 Stephens, Henry J., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Stephens, James C., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Stephens, Louis L., Pierre, S. D.  
 1912 Stephens, R. Allan, Springfield, Ill.  
 1921 Stephens, Raymond W., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1906 Stephens, Redmond D., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Stephens, Walter F., Campello, Mass.  
 1914 Stephens, William B., Savannah, Ga.  
 1919 Stephenson, Gilbert T., Raleigh, N. C.  
 1919 Stephenson, Sarah, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1918 Stephenson, Will P., West Union, Ohio.  
 1921 Sterling, Charles W., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1920 Sterling, Cloyd D., Redfield, S. D.  
 1921 Sterling, John J., Benton Harbor, Mich.  
 1906 Sterling, Thomas (Washington, D. C.), Vermillion, S. D.  
 1921 Stern, Carl S., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Stern, Frank, Boston, Mass.

## ELECTED

- 1916 Stern, Henry L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1915 Stern, Henry Root, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Stern, Horace, Philadelphia, Penn.  
 1917 Stern, Joseph L., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1915 Stern, Louis E., Atlantic City, N. J.  
 1920 Stern, Milford, Detroit, Mich.  
 1916 Stern, Morris, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1921 Stern, Oscar D., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Stern, Sidney J., Greensboro, N. C.  
 1922 Sternberg, Guy V., Grand Junction, Colo.  
 1920 Sternberg, H. L., Stuttgart, Ark.  
 1922 Sternberg, Samuel H., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Sterne, Neal P., Anniston, Ala.  
 1901 Sterrett, James R., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1922 Sterry, Norman S., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Stetson, George W., Middleborough, Mass.  
 1916 Stetson, Henry T., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Stettinius, John L., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1911 Stewart, James L., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Steuer, Max D., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Stevens, Basil M., Hoboken, N. J.  
 1922 Stevens, O. E., Seattle, Wash.  
 1917 Stevens, Carleton H., New Haven, Conn.  
 1921 Stevens, E. A., Rockport, Texas.  
 1912 Stevens, E. Ray, Madison, Wis.  
 1922 Stevens, Ernest G., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Stevens, Frank A., Las Vegas, Nev.  
 1921 Stevens, Frank M., Elyria, Ohio.  
 1906 Stevens, Frederick W., Ann Arbor, Mich.  
 1912 Stevens, George M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Stevens, George M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Stevens, H. H., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1922 Stevens, H. L., Warsaw, N. C.  
 1917 Stevens, Henry B., Asheville, N. C.  
 1918 Stevens, Henry W., Concord, N. H.  
 1912 Stevens, J. Morgan, Jackson, Miss.  
 1912 Stevens, John C., Hartland, Wis.  
 1921 Stevens, Lucius K., Clinton, Conn.  
 1922 Stevens, Martin, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1918 Stevens, Raymond B., Lisbon, N. H.  
 1914 Stevens, Roland E., White River Junction, Vt.  
 1922 Stevens, Samuel S., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1918 Stevens, T. M., Mobile, Ala.  
 1918 Stevens, Truman S., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1916 Stevens, W. B., Stoneham, Mass.  
 1921 Stevens, Walter L., Northampton, Mass.  
 1921 Stevens, William A., Long Beach, N. J.  
 1914 Stevens, William K., Reading, Pa.  
 1906 Stevenson, Archie M., Denver, Colo.  
 1897 Stevenson, Elmer E., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1907 Stevenson, Eugene, Paterson, N. J.  
 1921 Stevenson, Evan O., Rockwell City, Iowa.  
 1917 Stevenson, W. M., Bennettsville, S. C.  
 1922 Stevick, Guy LeRoy, San Francisco, Cal.

## ELECTED

- 1920 Steward, John F., Addison, Mich.  
 1921 Steward, John W., Paterson, N. J.  
 1912 Stewart, A. K., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1922 Stewart, A. T., Pueblo, Colo.  
 1914 Stewart, Alexander P., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1913 Stewart, Barnard J., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1912 Stewart, Calvin, Kenosha, Wis.  
 1919 Stewart, Charles L., Norwich, Conn.  
 1914 Stewart, Daniel A., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1912 Stewart, Edgar B., Morgantown, W. Va.  
 1916 Stewart, Eugene, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Stewart, Gordon A., Stockton, Cal.  
 1914 Stewart, J. J., Council Bluffs, Iowa.  
 1914 Stewart, J. W. M., Ashland, Ky.  
 1914 Stewart, James G., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Stewart, John D., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
 1921 Stewart, John M., Lincoln, Neb.  
 1912 Stewart, Maco, Galveston, Texas.  
 1913 Stewart, Robert, New York, N. Y.  
 1906 Stewart, Robert W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1903 Stewart, Russell C., Easton, Pa.  
 1915 Stewart, Samuel W., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1919 Stewart, W. B., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1890 Stewart, W. F. Bay, York, Pa.  
 1912 Stewart, Willard E., Lincoln, Nebr.  
 1920 Stewart, William B., Pueblo, Colo.  
 1907 Stewart, William M., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Stick, John C., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1920 Stickley, R. H., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1921 Stickney, Edward S., Galesburg, Ill.  
 1912 Stickney, William B. C., Rutland, Vt.  
 1922 Stidger, O. P., Oakland, Cal.  
 1908 Stier, Joseph F., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Stiles, E. B., Manchester, Iowa.  
 1922 Stiles, Glenn S., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1911 Stiles, James A., Fitchburg, Mass.  
 1896 Stillman, Herman W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1896 Stillman, Walter S., Council Bluffs, Iowa.  
 1921 Stillman, William Maxson, Plainfield, N. J.  
 1921 Stillwell, Charles D., Harrisburg, Ill.  
 1921 Stillwell, Charles M., Sioux City, Iowa.  
 1921 Stillwell, Giles N., Syracuse, N. Y.  
 1912 Stilwell, William H., Phoenix, Ariz.  
 1912 Stimson, Edward C., Denver, Colo.  
 1916 Stimson, Henry L., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Stimson, Marshall, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1912 Stinchfield, Frederick H., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1916 Stinemeyer, Edwin H., Canon City, Colo.  
 1911 Stiness, Edward C., Providence, R. I.  
 1922 Stipe, William F., Olarinda, Iowa.  
 1912 Stivers, D. Gay, Butte, Mont.  
 1909 Stivers, Frank A., Ann Arbor, Mich.

## ELECTED

- 1922 Stockard, George G., Van Buren, Ark.  
 1916 Stockbridge, Enos S., Baltimore, Md.  
 1900 Stockbridge, Henry, Baltimore, Md.  
 1918 Stockman, David T., Sigourney, Iowa.  
 1920 Stocks, Harry G., Mexico, Mo.  
 1914 Stocks, S. D., Mexico, Mo.  
 1920 Stockton, A. Henderson, Phoenix, Ariz.  
 1922 Stockton, Charles W., New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Stockton, Howard, Jr., Boston, Mass.  
 1916 Stockton, Richard, Newark, N. J.  
 1922 Stockton, Richard G., Winston-Salem, N. C.  
 1921 Stockton, William Tennent, Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1919 Stockwell, Edward A., Providence, R. I.  
 1912 Stockwell, Herbert G., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1909 Stoddard, Elliott J., Detroit, Mich.  
 1907 Stoddard, John M., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Stoddard, Robert O., New Haven, Conn.  
 1917 Stoddard, Roy W., Reno, Nev.  
 1921 Stoddard, Sanford, Bridgeport, Conn.  
 1898 Stoehr, Oscar, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1891 Stoeber, William C., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1908 Stokely, J. T., Birmingham, Ala.  
 1913 Stokes, John P., Pensacola, Fla.  
 1908 Stokes, Jordan, Nashville, Tenn.  
 1913 Stokes, Jordan, Jr., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1920 Stokes, Thomas O., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1908 Stoll, Richard C., Lexington, Ky.  
 1910 Stollenwerck, Frank, Montgomery, Ala.  
 1911 Stolz, Benjamin, Syracuse, N. Y.  
 1921 Stone, Arthur G., Charleston, W. Va.  
 1920 Stone, Ben H., Amarillo, Tex.  
 1922 Stone, Byron F., Jr., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1919 Stone, Charles F., Waltham, Mass.  
 1917 Stone, Claude U., Peoria, Ill.  
 1921 Stone, Clyde E., Peoria, Ill.  
 1922 Stone, Duke, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1912 Stone, Edward C., Boston, Mass.  
 1901 Stone, Frederic M., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Stone, George H., San Diego, Cal.  
 1911 Stone, Harlan F., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Stone, J. Sidney, Boston, Mass.  
 1911 Stone, John G., Houghton, Mich.  
 1919 Stone, John H., Wayne, Pa.  
 1921 Stone, John S., Birmingham, Ala.  
 1913 Stone, Joseph C., Muskogee, Oklahoma.  
 1914 Stone, Kimbrough, Kansas City, Mo.  
 1922 Stone, Leonard, Fort Bragg, Cal.  
 1921 Stone, Nathan H., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Stone, Norborne C., Bay Minette, Ala.  
 1912 Stone, Robert, Topeka, Kans.  
 1911 Stone, Robert B., Boston, Mass.  
 1919 Stone, Robert Raymond, Lake Charles, La.  
 1913 Stone, Royal A., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1919 Stone, W. I., Coffeeville, Miss.  
 1911 Stone, Willmore B., Springfield, Mass.

## ELECTED

1921 Stonebraker, Levin, Hagerstown, Md.  
 1914 Stoneman, David, Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Stoneman, George J., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Stoner, George J., Hartford, Conn.  
 1918 Stoney, Gaillard, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Stoney, Thomas P., Charleston, S. C.  
 1917 Storer, Todd C., Pueblo, Colo.  
 1921 Storey, Charles M., Boston, Mass.  
 1881 Storey, Moorfield, Boston, Mass.  
 1911 Storey, Richard C., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Storkan, James, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Storrs, George D., Ware, Mass.  
 1908 Storrs, Henry E., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1909 Story, Hampden, Shreveport, La.  
 1918 Story, William, Jr., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1917 Stotesbury, Louis W., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Stotler, F. L., Colfax, Wash.  
 1918 Stotz, Robert A., Easton, Pa.  
 1894 Stoughton, A. B., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Stout, Edward P., Jersey City, N. J.  
 1908 Stovall, A. T., Okolona, Miss.  
 1914 Stover, Fred W., Fort Collins, Colo.  
 1911 Stow, Fred W., Fort Collins, Colo.  
 1921 Stowell, Ellery C., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Stowell, Harley L., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Strachan, Willis L., Colorado Springs, Colo.  
 1922 Strack, W. G., Grundy Center, Iowa.  
 1920 Strahan, Thomas R., New York, N. Y.  
 1910 Strang, S. Bartow, Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 1916 Stratton, Abram B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Straub, Thomas J., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Straus, Ira E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Straus, Simeon, Chicago, Ill.  
 1908 Strauss, Charles, New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Strauss, I. C., Sumter, S. C.  
 1909 Strauss, Oscar, Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1914 Strawn, Lester H., Ottawa, Ill.  
 1906 Strawn, Silas H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1881 Street, Robert G., Galveston, Texas.  
 1891 Streeter, Frank S., Concord, N. H.  
 1920 Streeter, Howard, Detroit, Mich.  
 1914 Streeter, Thomas W., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Streeter, Wallace, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Streetman, Sam, Houston, Tex.  
 1917 Stribling, Oscar L., Waco, Texas.  
 1918 Stricker, Adam K., New York, N. Y.  
 1909 Stricker, Sidney G., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1904 Strickland, John J., Athens, Ga.  
 1921 Strickland, Reeves T., Washington, D. C.  
 1918 Strickler, David P., Colorado Springs, Colo.  
 1921 Stricklett, Alfred E., Covington, Ky.  
 1921 Strickling, O. W., Huntington, W. Va.  
 1921 Stringer, Edward S., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1918 Stringfellow, Horace, Montgomery, Ala.  
 1914 Stringfellow, William E., St. Joseph, Mo.

## ELECTED

1922 Stringham, Frank D., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1916 Strite, J. A., Chambersburg, Pa.  
 1914 Strode, Jesse B., Lincoln, Nebr.  
 1907 Stroh, Charles C., Harrisburg, Pa.  
 1920 Strom, Torval E., Escanaba, Mich.  
 1901 Strong, Alan H., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1922 Strong, Charles A., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1896 Strong, Edward W., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1917 Strong, Robert G., Denver, Colo.  
 1918 Strong, Theodore, New Brunswick, N. J.  
 1921 Strong, W. O., Dalhart, Texas.  
 1914 Strother, Albert R., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1910 Strother, D. J. F., Welch, W. Va.  
 1922 Strother, S. L., Fresno, Cal.  
 1916 Stroud, Ray M., Madison, Wis.  
 1920 Stroup, A. B., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1920 Strouse, Alexander L., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Strouse, Louis H., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Strout, Charles A., Portland, Maine.  
 1921 Strover, Carl, Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Strozier, Harry S., Macon, Ga.  
 1920 Strubinger, Joseph T., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Struble, G. T., Sioux City, Iowa.  
 1921 Struble, Stanley, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1917 Strudwick, Robert C., Greensboro, N. C.  
 1918 Struse, Otto F., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1922 Strussig, Frank J., Jr., Portland, Ore.  
 1921 Stryker, J. Lowe, Fredonia, Kan.  
 1906 Stryker, John E., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1918 Stryker, Josiah, Newark, N. J.  
 1919 Stryker, Lloyd Paul, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Stuart, Albert R., Baltimore, Md.  
 1914 Stuart, Allison E., La Fayette, Ind.  
 1915 Stuart, Barnwell S., Denver, Colo.  
 1912 Stuart, Charles B., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1921 Stuart, Charles H., LaFayette, Ind.  
 1922 Stuart, D. O., Harlan, Iowa.  
 1914 Stuart, D. Sullins, Cleveland, Tenn.  
 1918 Stuart, H. L., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1922 Stuart, Ralph R., Hampton, Iowa.  
 1919 Stuart, Robert, Pawhuska, Okla.  
 1916 Stuart, Zebulon B., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Stubbles, Charles S., Peoria, Ill.  
 1909 Stubbs, Frank P., Monroe, La.  
 1914 Studley, J. Butler, Boston, Mass.  
 1912 Stueve, Clement A., Wapakoneta, Ohio.  
 1922 Stuhr, William S., Hoboken, N. J.  
 1921 Sturcke, Louis, New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Sturdevant, Willard L., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1914 Sturges, George R., Woodbury, Conn.  
 1907 Sturges, Ralph A., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Sturgis, Charles E., Bluffton, Ind.  
 1920 Sturgis, Guy H., Portland, Me.  
 1911 Sturgis, W. J., Uniontown, Pa.  
 1916 Sturkie, Robert B., Dade City, Florida.  
 1902 Sturtevant, Charles L., Washington, D. C.



## ELECTED

- 1922 Sturtevant, George Abram, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Sturtevant, Malcolm E., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Sturtz, Samuel, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Stutz, Frederick G., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1917 Styles, Samuel J., Bay City, Texas.  
 1922 Suau, Salvador, San Juan, P. R.  
 1916 Sugar, Leon, Lake Charles, La.  
 1921 Sugarman, S. Charles, New York, N. Y.  
 1906 Suggett, John W., Cortland, N. Y.  
 1913 Sughrue, Michael J., Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Suire, Frank O., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1913 Suits, Fred E., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1913 Sulgrove, James, Choteau, Mont.  
 1919 Sullivan, Boetius H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Sullivan, Cornelius J., Jr., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Sullivan, Denis E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Sullivan, Dennis W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Sullivan, Edmund, Berlin, N. H.  
 1918 Sullivan, Edward M., Providence, R. I.  
 1914 Sullivan, Florence J., New York, N. Y.  
 1906 Sullivan, Francis W., Duluth, Minn.  
 1918 Sullivan, Frank H., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1911 Sullivan, Frank P., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.  
 1921 Sullivan, Frederick J., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Sullivan, Harry F., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Sullivan, Henry J., Phoenix, Ariz.  
 1918 Sullivan, Hugh A., Akron, Ohio.  
 1906 Sullivan, J. J., Pensacola, Fla.  
 1914 Sullivan, James E., Muskegon, Mich.  
 1916 Sullivan, James J., Denver, Colo.  
 1911 Sullivan, James W., Lynn, Mass.  
 1918 Sullivan, Jeremiah F., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1918 Sullivan, Jerry B. (Des Moines, Iowa), New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Sullivan, John A., Boston, Mass.  
 1918 Sullivan, John B., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1916 Sullivan, John B., Jr., Boston, Mass.  
 1918 Sullivan, John F., Altoona, Pa.  
 1920 Sullivan, John F., Mandan, N. D.  
 1918 Sullivan, John J., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Sullivan, John J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Sullivan, John J., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1916 Sullivan, John J., Seattle, Wash.  
 1920 Sullivan, John L., Prescott, Ariz.  
 1918 Sullivan, John P., New Orleans, La.  
 1922 Sullivan, Joseph J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Sullivan, Leo S., Jersey City, N. J.  
 1918 Sullivan, Mark A., Jersey City, N. J.  
 1921 Sullivan, Matt. L., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1918 Sullivan, Michael L., Salem, Mass.  
 1922 Sullivan, P. C., Tacoma, Wash.  
 1914 Sullivan, Patrick H., Manchester, N. H.  
 1916 Sullivan, Sam K., Newkirk, Okla.  
 1914 Sullivan, Thomas A., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1918 Sullivan, Thomas H., Worcester, Mass.

## ELECTED

- 1911 Sullivan, William B., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Sullivan, Wm. O., Chevy Chase, Md.  
 1918 Sulloway, Frank J., Concord, N. H.  
 1922 Sully, Wilberforce, New York, N. Y.  
 1887 Sulzberger, Mayer, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1914 Sulzberger, Myron, New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Sulzer, William, New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Summerfeld, Lester D., Reno, Nevada.  
 1914 Summerill, Joseph J., Woodbury, N. J.  
 1921 Summerlin, A., Winterhaven, Fla.  
 1918 Summers, Augustus N., Springfield, Ohio.  
 1918 Summers, Lane, Seattle, Wash.  
 1920 Summers, Merle G., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Summers, Thomas J., Marietta, Ohio.  
 1916 Summers, W. D., Harrisonville, Mo.  
 1922 Sumner, Malcolm, New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Sumpter, Orlando H., Hot Springs, Ark.  
 1920 Sunderland, Edson R., Ann Arbor, Mich.  
 1921 Surber, Edward Marshall, Charleston, W. Va.  
 1918 Surr, Howard, San Bernardino, Cal.  
 1907 Surratt, William H., Baltimore, Md.  
 1916 Susman, Leo H., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Sutcliffe, C. E., McIntosh, S. D.  
 1918 Sutherland, Arthur E., Rochester, N. Y.  
 1916 Sutherland, George (Salt Lake City, Utah), Washington, D. C.  
 1911 Sutherland, George G., Janesville, Wis.  
 1920 Sutherland, W. A., Las Cruces, N. M.  
 1920 Suthon, Walter J., Jr., New Orleans, La.  
 1914 Sutphin, Dudley V., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1918 Sutro, Oscar, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1904 Sutro, Theodore, New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Sutton, A. G., Alva, Okla.  
 1922 Sutton, Chas. Thomas, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1917 Sutton, Isaac C., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1919 Sutton, John B., Tampa, Fla.  
 1912 Sutton, Robert Woods, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1921 Sutton, Simon T., Chicago, Ill.  
 1917 Swackhamer, Austin H., Woodbury, N. J.  
 1921 Swaffield, Phil M., Long Beach, Cal.  
 1921 Swaffield, Roland O., Long Beach, Cal.  
 1906 Swaim, Roger Dyer, Boston, Mass.  
 1916 Swain, Clarence Gordon, Bristol, N. H.  
 1921 Swain, George Warner, Chicago, Ill.  
 1917 Swain, Harold, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Swain, J. E., Asheville, N. C.  
 1921 Swallow, Howard A., Danville, Ill.  
 1922 Swan, Charles E., Spokane, Wash.  
 1914 Swan, Edgar M., Vancouver, Wash.  
 1916 Swan, Frank H., Providence, R. I.  
 1911 Swan, George B., Beaver Dam, Wis.  
 1916 Swan, Thomas W., New Haven, Conn.  
 1897 Swaney, W. B., Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 1922 Swann, Harry B., Atlantic, Iowa.  
 1911 Swansen, Sam T., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1922 Swanson, F. G., Wichita Falls, Tex.



## ELECTED

1920 Sward, Francis L., Detroit, Mich.  
 1922 Swart, Franklin, Redwood City, Cal.  
 1910 Swartley, Francis K., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1904 Swartz, Solomon L., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1913 Swartz, Arthur L., Milton, Pa.  
 1921 Swartz, Lester E., New York, N. Y.  
 1907 Swasey, John P., Canton, Maine.  
 1897 Swayze, Francis J., Newark, N. J.  
 1905 Swearingen, J. M., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1920 Swearingen, Van O., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1919 Sweeney, Earl A., Providence, R. I.  
 1919 Sweeney, John J., Prescott, Ariz.  
 1913 Sweeney, John W., Providence, R. I.  
 1919 Sweeney, Joseph O., Providence, R. I.  
 1922 Sweet, A. H., San Diego, Cal.  
 1921 Sweet, Joe G., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Sweetland, Monroe M., Ithaca, N. Y.  
 1919 Sweetland, William H., Providence, R. I.  
 1911 Sweetser, George A., Boston, Mass.  
 1923 Sweezy, Frank A., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Swett, Frank W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1899 Swetting, Ernest V., Algona, Iowa.  
 1921 Swietlik, Francis X., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1896 Swift, Charles M., Ferrisburg, Vt.  
 1919 Swift, H. H., Columbus, Ga.  
 1911 Swift, James Marcus, Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Swig, Louis, Taunton, Mass.  
 1916 Swiger, Arlen G., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Swiggart, W. H., Jr., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1921 Swinford, M. C., Cynthiana, Ky.  
 1921 Swing, James B., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 Swing, Ralph E., San Bernardino, Cal.  
 1921 Swinland, Ingman, Lakota, N. D.  
 1914 Swisher, B. F., Waterloo, Iowa.  
 1922 Swisler, Charles A., Sacramento, Cal.  
 1921 Swisler, William R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Swoope, Roland D., Curwensville, Pa.  
 1919 Sykes, Archibald, Baltimore, Md.  
 1918 Sykes, Charles Lee, Asheville, N. C.  
 1922 Sykes, Robert H., Durham, N. C.  
 1918 Sykes, William S., Chester, Pa.  
 1919 Syme, Bernard C., Petersburg, Va.  
 1914 Syme, Conrad H., Washington, D. C.  
 1920 Syme, Sydney A., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.  
 1911 Symes, J. Foster, Denver, Colo.  
 1921 Symes, John J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Symmers, James Keith, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Symmes, William B., Jr., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Symonds, Stuart O., Portland, Me.  
 1921 Symons, William L., Washington, D. C.  
 1902 Synnestvedt, Paul, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1913 Synnott, J. H., Dallas, Texas.  
 1922 Szold, Robert, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Tabb, George Cary, Louisville, Ky.  
 1922 Taber, E. J. L., Elko, Nev.  
 1914 Tabor, Ira R., Davenport, Iowa.

## ELECTED

1922 Tade, Frank, Sacramento, Cal.  
 1913 Taft, Edgar S., Gloucester, Mass.  
 1897 Taft, Elihu B., Burlington, Vt.  
 1922 Taft, Frank, Willits, Cal.  
 1911 Taft, Henry W., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Taft, Robert A., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Taft, Walbridge S., New York, N. Y.  
 1896 Taft, William H., Washington, D. C.  
 1913 Taggart, E. J., Wellington, Kans.  
 1909 Taggart, Ganson, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 1921 Taggart, James E., Jeffersonville, Ind.  
 1914 Taggart, Jay P., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1890 Taggart, W. Rush, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Tague, Paul, New Lexington, Ohio.  
 1922 Tague, Vincent, New Lexington, Ohio.  
 1911 Taintor, Giles, Boston, Mass.  
 1916 Tait, Edgar W., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1913 Tait, Edwin E., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1914 Talbird, Thomas, Beaufort, S. C.  
 1922 Talbot, Aubert L., Napoleonville, La.  
 1913 Talbot, Edmund H., Boston, Mass.  
 1915 Talbot, George F., Reno, Nevada.  
 1914 Talbot, Harry A., New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Talbott, E. D., Elkins, W. Va.  
 1922 Talbott, Edward J., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1920 Talbott, James H., Kahoka, Mo.  
 1920 Talcott, Thaddeus M., South Bend, Ind.  
 1919 Talliaferro, Sidney F., Washington, D. C.  
 1912 Talliaferro, Thos. Seddon, Jr., Rock Springs, Wyo.  
 1918 Tall, Webster C., Baltimore, Md.  
 1913 Talley, Robert H., Richmond, Va.  
 1908 Tallman, Boyd J., Seattle, Wash.  
 1916 Tallman, Stanley D., Janesville, Wis.  
 1921 Tannenbaum, Samuel W., New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Tanner, Frederic C., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Tanner, Harold B., Providence, R. I.  
 1914 Tanner, W. V., Seattle, Wash.  
 1917 Tanzer, Laurence Arnold, Mount Vernon, N. Y.  
 1922 Tappaan, Clair S., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1907 Tappan, J. B. Coles, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Tapscott, James R., Yreka, Cal.  
 1921 Tarbell, George S., Ithaca, N. Y.  
 1922 Tasheira, A. G., Oakland, Cal.  
 1910 Tate, Hugh M., Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1916 Tatlow, William D., Springfield, Mo.  
 1916 Tatman, Charles T., Worcester, Mass.  
 1921 Tatum, Frank M., Dalhart, Texas.  
 1921 Tatum, Reese, Dalhart, Texas.  
 1912 Taub, Otto, Houston, Texas.  
 1903 Taulane, Joseph H., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Tausch, J. Franklin, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Tausky, Alexander A., New York, N. Y.  
 1915 Taylor, Amos Leavitt, Boston, Mass.  
 1911 Taylor, Archibald H., Baltimore, Md.  
 1914 Taylor, B. B., Baton Rouge, La.

## ELECTED

1911 Taylor, Benjamin, Port Chester, N. Y.  
 1921 Taylor, Charles E., Seattle, Wash.  
 1914 Taylor, Charles L., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Taylor, Coleman, Russellville, Ky.  
 1917 Taylor, Daniel G., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1920 Taylor, Daniel, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Taylor, Dudley, Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Taylor, E. A., Greenville, Ky.  
 1921 Taylor, E. R., Morristown, Tenn.  
 1922 Taylor, Edward Everett, Pasadena, Cal.  
 1919 Taylor, Edward H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Taylor, Edward I., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Taylor, Frank Carroll, New York, N. Y.  
 1909 Taylor, Frederick C., Stamford, Conn.  
 1921 Taylor, George H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Taylor, George H., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Taylor, H. H., Key West, Fla.  
 1917 Taylor, H. L., Charlotte, N. C.  
 1908 Taylor, Hannis, Washington, D. C.  
 1914 Taylor, Harold, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1919 Taylor, Harold J., Boston, Mass.  
 1920 Taylor, Hillsman, Trenton, Tenn.  
 1920 Taylor, J. G., Pine Bluff, Ark.  
 1914 Taylor, John C. R., Middletown, N. Y.  
 1906 Taylor, John Robert, New York, N. Y.  
 1910 Taylor, Jonathan, Akron, Ohio.  
 1921 Taylor, Joseph D., Boston, Mass.  
 1894 Taylor, Joseph T., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1913 Taylor, Leslie J., Taylorville, Ill.  
 1914 Taylor, Myron C., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Taylor, Myron D., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1917 Taylor, Orla B., Detroit, Mich.  
 1915 Taylor, Orville J., Jr., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Taylor, Paul C., Miami, Fla.  
 1911 Taylor, Perry Post, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Taylor, R. E., Fort Worth, Texas.  
 1916 Taylor, R. P., Paragould, Ark.  
 1913 Taylor, Tazewell, Norfolk, Va.  
 1906 Taylor, Thomas, Jr., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Taylor, W. F., Goldsboro, N. C.  
 1921 Taylor, Walter C., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1906 Taylor, Walter F., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Taylor, Warner V., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Taylor, Whitman, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Taylor, William Annan, Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Taylor, Wm. H., Hardwick, Vt.  
 1921 Taylor, Winthrop, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Taylor, Zachary P., Rochester, N. Y.  
 1914 Teagarden, Bruce W., San Antonio, Texas.  
 1908 Teal, Joseph N., Portland, Oregon.  
 1921 Teall, Maynard C., Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 1901 Tears, Daniel W., Denver, Colo.  
 1913 Tecklenburg, F. J., Belleville, Ill.  
 1921 Teed, Frank B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Teegarden, John C., Toledo, Ohio.  
 1916 Teeling, Richard S., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Teets, Herbert M., New York, N. Y.

## ELECTED

1918 Tehan, George W., Springfield, Ohio.  
 1910 Teigen, Tore, Sioux Falls, S. D.  
 1918 Teisen, Axel, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Teiser, Sidney, Portland, Oreg.  
 1912 Teller, Carroll A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Teller, James H., Denver, Colo.  
 1920 Tellner, Louis G., Jamestown, N. D.  
 1922 Temple, Frank I., Fargo, N. D.  
 1911 Templeton, Richard H., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1915 Ten Broek, G. H., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Tener, Alexander C., Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 1914 Tennant, George G., Jersey City, N. J.  
 1902 Tennant, W. Brydon, Richmond, Va.  
 1921 Tenney, Charles E., Manila, P. I.  
 1914 Tenney, Charles Homer, Madison, Wis.  
 1921 Tenney, Henry F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1896 Tenney, Horace Kent, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Tenny, Jacob Legion, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Terrell, Dick O., San Antonio, Texas.  
 1921 Terrell, J. R., Columbus, Ga.  
 1914 Terrell, Robert M., Pocatello, Idaho.  
 1921 Terrell, William Ervin, Waco, Texas.  
 1908 Terriberry, George H., New Orleans, La.  
 1916 Terry, C. W., Edwardsville, Ill.  
 1921 Terry, Charles B., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1906 Terry, Charles Thaddeus, New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Terry, Henry T., New York, N. Y.  
 1900 Terry, J. W., Galveston, Texas.  
 1911 Terry, Walter J., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1922 Tesch, Frank S., Denver, Colo.  
 1921 Testerman, Ben H., Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1912 Texidor, Jacinto, San Juan, Porto Rico.  
 1922 Thach, Robert Gordon, New York, N. Y.  
 1907 Thacher, Archibald G., New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Thacher, John H., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1922 Thacher, Thomas A., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1919 Tharp, E. H., Walnut Ridge, Ark.  
 1922 Tharp, Lawrence H., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Thatcher, George B., Reno, Nev.  
 1914 Thaxter, Sidney St. F., Portland, Maine.  
 1916 Thayer, Charles M., Worcester, Mass.  
 1922 Thayer, Ira W., Berlin, N. H.  
 1911 Thayer, Wade Warren, Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1909 Theard, Charles J., New Orleans, La.  
 1916 Theard, Delvaille H., New Orleans, La.  
 1922 Theisen, S. Joseph, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1918 Thelen, Max, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1912 Theobald, Thomas Dudley, Grayson, Ky.  
 1922 Theodore, Millard E., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Theriault, William N., Montpelier, Vt.  
 1914 Theus, John C., Monroe, La.  
 1909 Thilborger, Edward J., New Orleans, La.  
 1921 Thobaben, E. J., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1887 Thom, Alfred P., Washington, D. C.  
 1906 Thom, Corcoran, Washington, D. C.  
 1912 Thom, J. Pembroke, Baltimore, Md.  
 1922 Thomas, Albert E., Fort Wayne, Ind.

## ELECTED

1916 Thomas, Amos, Omaha, Nebr.  
 1917 Thomas, Charles R., New Bern, N. C.  
 1896 Thomas, Charles S., Denver, Colo.  
 1909 Thomas, Edwin S., New Haven, Conn.  
 1922 Thomas, F. F., Jr., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1918 Thomas, F. W., Asheville, N. C.  
 1921 Thomas, Frederick L., Charleston, W. Va.  
 1918 Thomas, Howard B., Brielle, N. J.  
 1914 Thomas, J. J., Seward, Nebr.  
 1922 Thomas, J. R., Ukiah, Cal.  
 1919 Thomas, J. Waties, Columbia, S. C.  
 1922 Thomas, James M., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Thomas, James S., Portsmouth, Ohio.  
 1907 Thomas, John P., Jr., Columbia, S. C.  
 1914 Thomas, Joseph L., Camden, N. J.  
 1908 Thomas, Morris St. Palais, Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Thomas, N. M., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1922 Thomas, Otho S., Rock Rapids, Iowa.  
 1912 Thomas, R. C. P., Bowling Green, Ky.  
 1921 Thomas, Roy K., Chicago, Ill.  
 1908 Thomas, Samuel H., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Thomas, Seth, Fort Dodge, Iowa.  
 1917 Thomas, Spencer M., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1920 Thomas, Theodore M., Ladysmith, Wis.  
 1912 Thomas, Thomas W., Bowling Green, Ky.  
 1920 Thomas, W. G. M., Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 1921 Thomas, Warren E., Portland, Oreg.  
 1921 Thomas, William, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1902 Thomas, William H., Santa Ana, Cal.  
 1913 Thomas, William H., Westminster, Md.  
 1911 Thomas, William O., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1920 Thomas, William S., Plymouth, Mich.  
 1911 Thompson, A. C. N., Middletown, N. Y.  
 1906 Thompson, A. M., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1919 Thompson, A. Scott, Miami, Okla.  
 1922 Thompson, Adam, San Diego, Cal.  
 1918 Thompson, Amos Burt, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1921 Thompson, Arthur Hayes, LaGrange, Ga.  
 1910 Thompson, Arthur R., Titusville, Pa.  
 1916 Thompson, Carl N., Roundup, Mont.  
 1922 Thompson, Charles A., Santa Clara, Cal.  
 1918 Thompson, Dell H., Bay City, Mich.  
 1921 Thompson, E. F., Seattle, Wash.  
 1919 Thompson, Floyd E., Rock Island, Ill.  
 1921 Thompson, Francis M., Versailles, Ind.  
 1916 Thompson, Frank, Jacksonville, N. C.  
 1920 Thompson, Frank A., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1913 Thompson, Frank D., Barton, Vt.  
 1913 Thompson, Frank E., Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1922 Thompson, Fulton, Racine, Wis.  
 1920 Thompson, G. D., Webster City, Iowa.  
 1917 Thompson, George, Hudson, Wis.  
 1912 Thompson, George E., Bangor, Maine.  
 1921 Thompson, George M., Bement, Ill.  
 1921 Thompson, Grover O., Lexington, Ky.  
 1913 Thompson, Guy A., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1917 Thompson, H. L., Riverside, Cal.

## ELECTED

1918 Thompson, Henry O., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Thompson, Hope, Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Thompson, Horace B., Pocatello, Idaho.  
 1913 Thompson, Huston, Washington, D. C.  
 1914 Thompson, J. A., Rogersville, Tenn.  
 1918 Thompson, J. Paul, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1913 Thompson, J. Whitaker, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Thompson, John O., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1912 Thompson, John C., Oshkosh, Wis.  
 1912 Thompson, John Walcott, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1921 Thompson, Joseph J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Thompson, L. L., Olympia, Wash.  
 1919 Thompson, Lavern W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Thompson, Linzy O., Lexington, Ky.  
 1918 Thompson, Marshall Putnam, Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Thompson, Nathan Webb, Portland, Me.  
 1922 Thompson, Ola D., Van Buren, Ark.  
 1921 Thompson, Paul J., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1919 Thompson, R. Dupont, Birmingham, Ala.  
 1922 Thompson, R. L., Santa Rosa, Cal.  
 1913 Thompson, Robert F., Canandaigua, N. Y.  
 1892 Thompson, Robert H., Jackson, Miss.  
 1921 Thompson, Robert W., Hackensack, N. J.  
 1921 Thompson, Uly O., Miami, Fla.  
 1913 Thompson, W. Lair, Portland, Ore.  
 1896 Thompson, William B., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1916 Thompson, William D., Racine, Wis.  
 1911 Thompson, William G., Boston, Mass.  
 1906 Thompson, William H., Pasadena, Cal.  
 1921 Thompson, William H., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1914 Thompson, William Hall, Greeley, Colo.  
 1922 Thoms, Clifford L., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1913 Thoms, William E., Waterbury, Conn.  
 1919 Thomson, Charles M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Thomson, George J., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Thomson, W. D., Atlanta, Ga.  
 1921 Thomson, W. H. S., Pittsburg, Penn.  
 1916 Thomson, William, Kansas City, Mo.  
 1922 Thonander, Oscar, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Thorgrimson, O. B., Seattle, Wash.  
 1913 Thorington, J. W., Montgomery, Ala.  
 1914 Thorn, Charles E., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Thornburg, George, St. Clairsville, Ohio.  
 1917 Thorndyke, William, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1909 Thorne, Clifford, Washington, Iowa.  
 1914 Thorne, Paul C., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1907 Thorne, Samuel, Jr., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Thornhill, J. B., Columbia, La.  
 1911 Thornley, William H., Providence, R. I.  
 1896 Thornton, Charles S., Chicago, Ill.

## ELECTED

1916 Thornton, Ralph S., Alexandria, La.  
 1921 Thornton, Randolph, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Thornton, S. G., Alexandria, La.  
 1919 Thornton, W. W., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1914 Thorp, Charles M., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1920 Thorp, George W., Fargo, N. D.  
 1920 Thorp, L. Ashton, Manchester, N. H.  
 1921 Thorpe, Francis Newton, Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 1921 Thorpe, G. P., Wilmington, Ohio.  
 1921 Thorpe, Spencer, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1920 Threlkeld, I. N., Elvine, Mo.  
 1919 Thrift, James Early, Sapulpa, Okla.  
 1907 Throckmorton, A. H., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1895 Thum, William Warwick, Louisville, Ky.  
 1922 Thunen, Frank, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1915 Thurman, Samuel R., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1914 Thurston, Charles S., Saranac Lake, N. Y.  
 1919 Thurston, Edward A., Fall River, Mass.  
 1912 Thurston, Edward S., New Haven, Conn.  
 1918 Thurtell, Henry, Washington, D. C.  
 1918 Thweatt, Charles B., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1911 Tibbs, William L., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1907 Tice, David, Lockport, N. Y.  
 1921 Tidwell, Tennis, Albany, Ala.  
 1921 Tierney, Patrick J., Plattsburg, N. Y.  
 1922 Tiffany, Ezra, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.  
 1906 Tiffany, Francis B., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1915 Tiffany, Herbert T., Baltimore, Md.  
 1922 Tiffany, J. Raymond, Hoboken, N. J.  
 1921 Tiffany, Reuben R., Freeport, Ill.  
 1899 Tighe, Ambrose, St. Paul, Minn.  
 1905 Tillinghast, Frank W., Providence, R. I.  
 1895 Tillinghast, William R., Providence, R. I.  
 1892 Tillman, A. M., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1908 Tillman, John P., Birmingham, Ala.  
 1922 Tillotson, L. N., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
 1913 Tilson, John Q., New Haven, Conn.  
 1921 Tilt, Edgar M., Paterson, N. J.  
 1918 Tilton, Frank P., Laconia, N. H.  
 1914 Timberlake, W. G., Jackson, Tenn.  
 1915 Timberman, William Swasey, Keokuk, Iowa.  
 1917 Timlin, William H., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1916 Timmonds, H. W., Lamar, Mo.  
 1916 Tinkham, C. Bonar, Hammond, Ind.  
 1920 Tinkham, Matthew H., Detroit, Mich.  
 1914 Tinley, Emmet, Council Bluffs, Iowa.  
 1922 Tinning, W. S., Martinez, Cal.  
 1907 Tippet, Richard B., Baltimore, Md.  
 1921 Tischbein, A. L., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1911 Tisdale, Archibald R., Boston, Mass.  
 1920 Tisinger, B. L., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1921 Tison, Alexander, New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Tison, S. S., Bennettsville, S. C.

## ELECTED

1911 Titcher, Bernard, New Orleans, La.  
 1922 Titlow, A. R., Tacoma, Wash.  
 1916 Titsworth, Frederick S., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Titsworth, John A., Rushville, Ind.  
 1917 Titus, A. J., Cherokee, Okla.  
 1899 Titus, Frank, Kansas City, Mo.  
 1922 Titus, Horton L., San Diego, Cal.  
 1922 Titus, Louis, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Titus-Werner, M. Stanleyetta, New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Tivnen, Bryan H., Mattoon, Ill.  
 1914 Tobias, Julius D., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Tobin, Charles J., Albany, N. Y.  
 1921 Tobin, Harold E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1909 Tobin, John F., New Orleans, La.  
 1920 Tobriner, Leon, Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Todd, Albert C., Laurens, S. C.  
 1921 Todd, Ambrose G., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Todd, Clarence E., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1908 Todd, Elmer E., Seattle, Wash.  
 1914 Todd, G. Carroll, Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Todd, George E., Bridgewater, S. D.  
 1913 Todd, Hiram C., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.  
 1919 Todd, Hiram E., Peoria, Ill.  
 1916 Todd, James, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Todd, Joe William, Hammond, Ind.  
 1918 Todd, John King, Shelbyville, Ky.  
 1887 Todd, M. Hampton, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1912 Todd, Oliver J., Beaumont, Texas.  
 1921 Toland, Thomas O., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1919 Tolbert, Raymond Augustin, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1921 Toler, J. Albert, Mullens, W. Va.  
 1922 Toll, Henry Wolcott, Denver, Colo.  
 1921 Tolliver, A. N., Louisville, Ill.  
 1908 Tolman, Edgar B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Tolman, Warren W., Olympia, Wash.  
 1915 Tomlinson, Roy E., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Tompkins, Charles H., Prescott, Ark.  
 1914 Tompkins, F. G., Columbia, S. C.  
 1921 Tompkins, George H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Tompkins, Leslie J., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Tompkins, Millard F., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Tompkins, Walter K., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Tompkins, Wm. D., Hillsville, Va.  
 1911 Tompkins, William V., Prescott, Ark.  
 1921 Toner, T. A., Grand Forks, N. D.  
 1922 Toner, Wilber A., Walla Walla, Wash.  
 1921 Tooke, Charles W., Washington, D. C.  
 1914 Toole, John Conway, New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Toolen, Clarence A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Toombs, Fred S., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1904 Toomer, W. M., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1922 Toomey, Edmond Galbraith, Helena, Mont.  
 1921 Toose, Walter L., McMinnville, Oreg.  
 1914 Topliff, Samuel, Chicago, Ill.

## ELECTED

- 1919 Torbet, Lewis K., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Torchiana, H. A. Van O., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1911 Toro, Emilio del, San Juan, P. R.  
 1916 Toro, F. Manuel, Ponce, Porto Rico.  
 1922 Torrance, E. Swift, San Diego, Cal.  
 1922 Torregano, Ernest J., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Torres, Luis Llorena, San Juan, P. R.  
 1913 Torrey, James H., Scranton, Pa.  
 1912 Torrison, Oscar M., Evanston, Ill.  
 1918 Tossell, William J., Norwalk, Ohio.  
 1921 Touchton, William J., Winterhaven, Fla.  
 1921 Tourje, Ebon Carl, Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Tower, Edwin B. H., Jr., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1897 Towle, Henry S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Towle, William W., Boston, Mass.  
 1918 Towles, Therrett, Wallace, Idaho.  
 1921 Towne, Paul R., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Towne, Percy E., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1914 Towner, H. M., (Washington, D. C.)  
 Corning, Iowa.  
 1918 Towner, Rutherford H., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Townes, E. E., Houston, Texas.  
 1921 Townes, Henry K., Greenville, S. C.  
 1909 Townes, John C., Austin, Texas.  
 1917 Townes, John C., Jr., Houston, Texas.  
 1901 Townes, William A., Wilmington, N. C.  
 1915 Townsend, Charles E., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Townsend, Dallas S., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Townsend, Fred Blair, Phoenix, Ariz.  
 1914 Townsend, Gerard B., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Townsend, Harold G., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Townsend, Henry C., New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Townsend, Howard, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Townsend, Joseph B., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Townsend, Myron T., New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Townsend, N. A., Dunn, N. C.  
 1914 Townsend, Sylvester D., Jr., Wilmington, Del.  
 1914 Townsend, T. C., Charleston, W. Va.  
 1914 Townsend, W. H., Columbia, S. C.  
 1921 Townsend, Wallace, Little Rock, Ark.  
 1921 Townsend, William H., Lexington, Ky.  
 1909 Townshend, Henry H., New Haven, Conn.  
 1918 Trabert, Charles L., Berkeley, Cal.  
 1912 Trabue, Charles C., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1881 Trabue, Edmund F., Louisville, Ky.  
 1911 Tracey, James F., Albany, N. Y.  
 1921 Tracy, John O., Hudson, N. Y.  
 1918 Tracy, John E., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Trainor, Charles J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Trainor, James Jerome, Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Trammell, C. M., Washington, D. C.

## ELECTED

- 1921 Tramutolo, Chauncey, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Trapnell, Benjamin, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Trapp, Harold F., Lincoln, Ill.  
 1920 Trapp, M. E., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1916 Travieso, Martin, San Juan, Porto Rico.  
 1920 Travis, De Hull N., Flint, Mich.  
 1916 Travis, Philip H., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 1911 Travis, S. E., Hattiesburg, Miss.  
 1919 Trawick, J. I., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1921 Traxler, Dean Lake, Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Traynor, Fred. J., Devils Lake, N. D.  
 1921 Treacy, Philip H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Treadwell, Alliene Wetmore, San Diego, Cal.  
 1921 Treadwell, Edward F., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Treadwell, Eugene, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Treadwell, Stephen C., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1921 Treat, Archibald J., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Treat, Fred A., Monterey, Cal.  
 1908 Trefethen, D. B., Seattle, Wash.  
 1922 Tremont, Edwin J., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1914 Trenchard, Thomas W., Trenton, N. J.  
 1914 Trent, Edmund K., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1915 Trevor, Walter M., Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Trewin, H. R., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
 1921 Trewin, James H., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
 1921 Trexler, Frank M., Allentown, Penn.  
 1918 Tribit, Charles H., Jr., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1894 Trickett, William, Carlisle, Pa.  
 1907 Trieber, Jacob, Little Rock, Ark.  
 1921 Trimble, Cairo A., Princeton, Ill.  
 1916 Trimble, Francis H., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1910 Trimble, James M., Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 1916 Trimble, Samuel D., Pueblo, Colo.  
 1917 Trimble, Thomas C., Jr., Lonoke, Ark.  
 1922 Trinkle, E. Lee, Richmond, Va.  
 1914 Trippe, James McC., Baltimore, Md.  
 1899 Trippet, Oscar A., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1912 Triska, Joseph F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Trobaugh, Frank E., West Frankfort, Ill.  
 1917 Trost, Hugo J., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1907 Trott, Joseph M., Bath, Maine.  
 1909 Troup, Charles, Danville, Ill.  
 1921 Troup, Lovick P., Decatur, Ala.  
 1920 Troutman, James A., Topeka, Kans.  
 1920 Trowbridge, Delger, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1920 Troy, Alexander, Montgomery, Ala.  
 1921 Troy, P. M., Olympia, Wash.  
 1914 Trude, Daniel P., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Trude, Samuel H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Truesdell, John F., Denver, Colo.  
 1912 Trumbull, Donald S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Trumbull, Thomas F., Port Angeles, Wash.  
 1921 Trygstad, C. O., Brookings, S. D.

## ELECTED

1906 Tryon, Charles J., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1922 Tucker, George W., New York, N. Y.  
 1899 Tucker, Henry St. George, Lexington, Va.  
 1922 Tucker, J. Z., San Diego, Cal.  
 1917 Tucker, J. Randolph, Richmond, Va.  
 1918 Tucker, John T., Baltimore, Md.  
 1920 Tucker, Milton H., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1916 Tucker, Robert, Portland, Ore.  
 1920 Tucker, William F., Tulsa, Okla.  
 1908 Tucker, Wilmon, Seattle, Wash.  
 1922 Tuckerman, Eliot, New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Tuller, Walter K., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1916 Tuller, Willis Norman, Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Tullis, Hugh, Vidalia, La.  
 1911 Tullis, R. L., Baton Rouge, La.  
 1920 Tully, James E., Kenosha, Wis.  
 1914 Tully, William J., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Tumulty, Joseph P., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Tunney, Joseph J., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1911 Tunstall, Robert B., Norfolk, Va.  
 1922 Tupper, W. C., Fresno, Cal.  
 1920 Turk, Charles J., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1921 Turley, Jay, Washington, D. C.  
 1914 Turnbull, N., Lawrenceville, Va.  
 1913 Turnbull, N. S., Jr., Victoria, Va.  
 1913 Turner, Alonzo G., Tampa, Fla.  
 1919 Turner, Arthur L., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
 1921 Turner, Charles D., Dallas, Texas.  
 1921 Turner, E. G., Pangasinan, P. I.  
 1918 Turner, Earl H., Dayton, Ohio.  
 1916 Turner, Edward C., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1922 Turner, Frank G., Jersey City, N. J.  
 1904 Turner, George, Spokane, Wash.  
 1908 Turner, Harry R., Pocatello, Idaho.  
 1918 Turner, J. H., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1920 Turner, James, Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Turner, Jerome E., Muskegon, Mich.  
 1922 Turner, Joseph M., Asbury Park, N. J.  
 1922 Turner, Richard A., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1916 Turner, Rollin A., Greensburg, Ind.  
 1918 Turner, Samuel Epes, St. Paul, Minn.  
 1897 Turner, Smith D., Parkersburg, W. Va.  
 1915 Turner, Thomas C., Colorado Springs, Colo.  
 1917 Turner, W. D., Statesville, N. C.  
 1914 Turner, W. R., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Turner, Willard J., Muskegon, Mich.  
 1917 Turner, William B., Columbia, Tenn.  
 1918 Turner, William D., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1907 Turner, William Jay, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1910 Turney, John E., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1916 Turney, John R., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1914 Turney, W. W., El Paso, Texas.  
 1918 Turpin, Rees, Kansas City, Mo.  
 1907 Turrell, Edgar A., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Turrentine, L. N., Escondido, Cal.  
 1914 Tuska, Benjamin, New York, N. Y.

## ELECTED

1915 Tutherly, William, Laurel, Del.  
 1922 Tuthill, John S., Waterloo, Iowa.  
 1908 Tuthill, Harry B., Michigan City, Ind.  
 1912 Tuttle, Arthur J., Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Tuttle, Burton B., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1913 Tuttle, Charles H., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Tuttle, Grove J., New Haven, Conn.  
 1922 Tuttle, Hiram D., San Jose, Cal.  
 1902 Tuttle, J. Birney, New Haven, Conn.  
 1916 Tuttle, James Patterson, Manchester, N. H.  
 1914 Tuttle, Samuel J., Lincoln, Nebr.  
 1921 Tweed, Harrison, New York, N. Y.  
 1907 Twitchell, La Fayette, Denver, Colo.  
 1921 Twitty, Frank Elmore, Brunswick, Ga.  
 1920 Twombly, George C., Fort Morgan, Colo.  
 1921 Twomey, D. Ryan, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Twyeffort, Frank H., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Twyman, Lewis, Miami, Fla.  
 1908 Tye, John L., Atlanta, Ga.  
 1921 Tyler, Albert W., Olympia, Wash.  
 1916 Tyler, O. H., Long Beach, Cal.  
 1894 Tyler, Charles H., Boston, Mass.  
 1911 Tyler, Frederick S., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Tyler, Harriet P., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Tyler, John F., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1911 Tyler, Marion L., Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Tyler, Rollin U., Tylerville, Conn.  
 1922 Tyler, Russel P., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Tyler, S. Heth, Norfolk, Va.  
 1921 Tyler, Wilfred M., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1910 Tyne, Thomas J., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1922 Tynes, Buford C., Huntington, W. Va.  
 1914 Tyrrell, John F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1915 Tyson, A. Morris, Baltimore, Md.  
 1912 Tyson, Charles M., Darien, Ga.  
 1922 Udell, O. E., Yakima, Wash.  
 1906 Ueland, A., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1921 Ulbrich, Adolph, Elizabeth, N. J.  
 1921 Ullman, M. M., Birmingham, Ala.  
 1916 Ullmann, Frederic, Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Ulman, William Alban, New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Ulrich, Barry S., Honolulu, H. T.  
 1903 Umbel, Robert E., Uniontown, Pa.  
 1915 Umstead, Charles H., Washington, D. C.  
 1914 Underwood, E. Marvin, Atlanta, Ga.  
 1921 Underwood, Mell G., New Lexington, Ohio.  
 1921 Underwood, Oscar W., Jr., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Underwood, P. R., Amarillo, Texas.  
 1914 Untermeyer, Alvin, New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Untermeyer, Samuel, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Upchurch, Frank D., Fernandina, Fla.  
 1915 Upshur, George Martin, Snow Hill, Md.  
 1917 Upthegrove, Daniel, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 Upton, Clark O., Hillyard, Wash.



## ELECTED

- 1915 Upton, Ernest B., Cripple Creek, Colo.  
 1922 Upton, Jay, Prineville, Ore.  
 1921 Urban, Charles H., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Urban, P. O., Timber Lake, S. D.  
 1921 Urbanski, Augustus G., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 U'Ren, Milton T., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1905 Urion, Alfred R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Urion, Henry K., Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Urner, Hammond, Frederick, Md.  
 1910 Usera, J. Hernandez, San Juan, P. R.  
 1921 Usher, Thomas, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Utley, J. S., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1919 Utsey, Walter S., St. George, S. C.  
 1913 Vaaler, Rolfeff, Milaca, Minn.  
 1922 Vaessen, Bertha, Denver, Colo.  
 1911 Vahey, James H., Boston, Mass.  
 1920 Vaile, William N., Washington, D. C.  
 1914 Vaill, Edward B., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Vale, Ruby R., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1912 Valentine, A. Jay, Parsons, W. Va.  
 1921 Valentine, Carl H., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1922 Valentine, Louis Hulett, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Valentine, M. F., Madisonville, Tenn.  
 1922 Vallee, Paul, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1909 Van Allen, John W., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1918 Van Allen, W. B., Carthage, N. Y.  
 1918 Vanartsdalen, Isaac J., Doylestown, Pa.  
 1922 Van Benschoten, Charles M., Flint, Mich.  
 1918 Van Benschoten, William H., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Van Bibber, Cyrus B., Huntington, W. Va.  
 1921 Van Blarcom, Frederick W., Paterson, N. J.  
 1907 Van Buskirk, DeWitt, Bayonne, N. J.  
 1921 Vance, John T., Jr., Washington, D. C.  
 1920 Vance, Robert D., Henderson, Ky.  
 1914 Vance, Victor, Gadsden, Ala.  
 1908 Vance, William R., New Haven, Conn.  
 1922 Van Cise, Philip S., Denver, Colo.  
 1921 Van Cleave, Thomas M., Kansas City, Kan.  
 1920 Van Cleave, William M., Macon, Mo.  
 1912 Van Cleef, Mynderse, Ithaca, N. Y.  
 1921 Van Cleve, Frank, Paterson, N. J.  
 1921 Van Cleve, Garret, Paterson, N. J.  
 1918 Van Cott, Ray, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1911 Van Cott, Waldemar, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1919 Vanderhoof, Nelson B., Boston, Mass.  
 1916 Van Der Lipp, Wm. Theo., East Orange, N. J.  
 1914 Vanderpool, Wynant D., Newark, N. J.  
 1904 Vandervort, James W., Parkersburg, W. Va.  
 1921 Vanderwart, Herman, Hackensack, N. J.  
 1916 Van DerWerker, Jerome, Reno, Nev.

## ELECTED

- 1888 Van Devanter, Willis, (Cheyenne, Wyo.)  
 Washington, D. C.  
 1918 Vandeventer, Braden, Norfolk, Va.  
 1897 Van Deventer, Horace, Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1921 Van De Water, John B., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 1914 Vandiver, Almuth Cunningham, New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Van Doren, R. N., Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Van Dusen, Lewis H., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1915 VanDuyn, O. M., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Van Dyke, B. F., Sacramento, Cal.  
 1912 Van Dyke, Douglass, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1893 Van Dyke, George D., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1921 Van Dyke, Harry Weston, Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Van Dyke, John B., Seattle, Wash.  
 1922 Van Dyke, Will, Ukiah, Cal.  
 1916 Van Dyke, William, Detroit, Mich.  
 1893 Van Dyke, William D., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1907 Van Etten, John G., Kingston, N. Y.  
 1908 Van Everen, Horace, Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Van Fleet, Alan C., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1918 Van Fleet, Carey, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1914 Van Fleet, William C., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Van Gelder, George W., Long Branch, N. J.  
 1922 Van Harvey, G. Harris, St. Paul, Minn.  
 1917 Van Horn, Charles F., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1911 Van Iderstine, Robert, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Vanier, Raoul W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1915 Van Kirk, Charles C., Greenwich, N. Y.  
 1912 Van Law, C. H., Marshalltown, Iowa.  
 1921 Van Lill, H. Frank, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1912 Vann, Irving Dillaye, Syracuse, N. Y.  
 1921 Van Natta, John Edward, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Van Ness, T. C., Jr., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1901 Van Orsdel, Josiah A., Washington, D. C.  
 1916 Van Orsdel, R. A., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1922 Van Osdol, Paul, Brookfield, Mo.  
 1921 Van Pelt, Walter G., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Van Ruff, W. F., Seattle, Wash.  
 1911 Vans Agnew, P. A., Winter Park, Fla.  
 1919 Van Sant, Frank, Washington, D. C.  
 1914 Van Santvoord, Seymour, Troy, N. Y.  
 1921 Van Schalck, Guy, Chicago, Ill.  
 1908 Van Sinderen, Howard, New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Van Swearingen, John Q., Uniontown, Pa.  
 1918 VanValkenburg, Arba S., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1922 Van Vranken, Edward, Stockton, Cal.  
 1922 Van Winkle, Albert, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 VanWinkle, C. H., San Diego, Cal.  
 1912 Van Winkle, Kingsland, Asheville, N. C.  
 1922 Van Winkle, Marshall, Jersey City, N. J.



## ELECTED

- 1921 Van Wyck, Sidney M., Jr., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1908 Van Zante, John, Portland Oregon.  
 1917 Varga, H. E., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1913 Varian, Bertram S., Weiser, Idaho.  
 1921 Variel, R. H. F., Jr., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1913 Varner, T. T., Poteau, Oklahoma.  
 1922 Varney, Lucius E., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Varnum, George Martin, Berkeley, Cal.  
 1914 Varser, L. R., Lumberton, N. C.  
 1901 Vates, William B., Pueblo, Colo.  
 1913 Vaughan, Athelstan, Long Island City, N. Y.  
 1920 Vaughan, Emmet, Des Arc, Ark.  
 1911 Vaughan, Ernest H., Worcester, Mass.  
 1912 Vaughan, George, Little Rock, Ark.  
 1911 Vaughan, Henry G., Boston, Mass.  
 1920 Vaughan, Horace W., Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1920 Vaughan, John C., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Vaughan, John R., Akron, Ohio.  
 1921 Vaughan, W. W., Pawhuska, Okla.  
 1920 Vaughn, Loren, Phoenix, Ariz.  
 1922 Vaughn, Orville R., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1910 Vaughn, Robert, Nashville, Tenn.  
 1916 Vaughn, W. Frank, Altoona, Pa.  
 1922 Veale, Tinkham, Topeka, Kans.  
 1911 Veasey, James A., Tulsa, Okla.  
 1913 Veazie, A. L., Portland, Ore.  
 1922 Vedder, Beverly B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1908 Veeder, Henry, Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Veeder, John DeWitt, Las Vegas, N. M.  
 1913 Veeder, Van Vechten, New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Velde, Franklin L., Pekin, Ill.  
 1921 Velikanje, E. B., Yakima, Wash.  
 1920 Venable, John, Albuquerque, N. M.  
 1921 Venables, R. J., Yakima, Wash.  
 1921 Veneman, Albert J., Evansville, Ind.  
 1922 Verheyen, A. J., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1913 Vernon, A. H., Little Falls, Minn.  
 1907 Vernon, Irving E., Portland, Maine.  
 1913 Ver Ploeg, C., Oskaloosa, Iowa.  
 1907 Verrill, Harry M., Portland, Maine.  
 1889 Vertrees, John J., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1920 Vesey, David Studabaker, Fort Wayne, Ind.  
 1921 Vestal, Allan P., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1917 Vetsburg, Karl M., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Vette, John Lyle, Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Vicars, O. M., Wise, Va.  
 1917 Vickery, Willis, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1912 Vidal, Henry C., Denver, Colo.  
 1913 Viele, Dorr, New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Vierling, Frederick, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1890 Vieu, Henry A., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Vigg, Sandor J., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Vigran, Nathan, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Vilas, Martin S., Burlington, Vt.  
 1909 Vineyard, J. J., Kansas City, Mo.

## ELECTED

- 1921 Vineyard, Jesse M., Helena, Ark.  
 1921 Vinissky, Bernard W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Vinson, William A., Houston, Texas.  
 1917 Vinson, Z. T., Huntington, W. Va.  
 1913 Vinsonhaler, Duncan M., Omaha, Neb.  
 1921 Vinton, W. T., McMinnville, Oreg.  
 1907 Virgin, Harry R., Portland, Maine.  
 1913 Vischer, William L., Albany, N. Y.  
 1922 Visser, Raymond, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Vitale, Benedict S., New York, N. Y.  
 1908 Viti, Marcel A., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1920 Vitousek, R. A., Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1922 Vivian, John C., Denver, Colo.  
 1914 Vodrey, William H., East Liverpool, O.  
 1921 Vogel, Charles F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Vogelgesang, Jacob G., Russell, Kan.  
 1920 Vogl, Albert L., Denver, Colo.  
 1906 Voigt, John F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Vold, Lauriz, Grand Forks, N. D.  
 1914 Vollrath, Edward, Bucyrus, Ohio.  
 1916 Von Ammon, Frederic E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Von Detten, Otto, Stockton, Cal.  
 1901 Von Moschzisker, Robert, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Von Reinsperg, Hans, Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Von Rosenvinge, Theodore, Boston, Mass.  
 1915 Von Schrader, Otto V., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Von Schrittz, Guy W., Pittsburgh, Kan.  
 1922 Voogd, Dick, Aplington, Iowa.  
 1909 Voorhees, Harvey C., Boston, Mass.  
 1896 Voorhees, John H., Sioux Falls, S. D.  
 1908 Voorhees, Reese H., Spokane, Wash.  
 1919 Voorhees, Tracy S., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Vorhaus, Louis J., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Vories, Harry P., Pueblo, Colo.  
 1904 Vorys, Arthur I., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1912 Vose, Frederic Perry, Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Vose, Walter S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1917 Voter, Frank P., Laurel, Nebr.  
 1915 Voyles, David W., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 Vuillemot, E., New Iberia, La.  
 1914 Wachner, C. S., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1922 Wachtel, Samuel Robert, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Wack, Henry W., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Waddel, W. G., Webster, S. D.  
 1911 Waddill, C. J., Madisonville, Ky.  
 1921 Wade, Clem F., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1920 Wade, Frank, Pulaski, Tenn.  
 1919 Wade, John W., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1894 Wade, M. J., Iowa City, Iowa.  
 1921 Wade, W. B., Madison, W. Va.  
 1922 Wadham, James E., San Diego, Cal.  
 1899 Wadhams, Frederick E., Albany, N. Y.  
 1913 Wadhams, William H., Berlin, W. G., Germany.  
 1913 Wadley, William H., Denver, Colo.

## ELECTED

1920 Wadlington, Anthony W., Ada, Okla.  
 1920 Waffin, August J., Iron River, Mich.  
 1921 Wagener, August P., New York, N. Y.  
 1904 Waggener, William P., Atchison, Kans.  
 1921 Waggoner, Lloyd E., Sioux Falls, S. D.  
 1906 Wagner, E. E., Sioux City, Iowa.  
 1911 Wagner, Franklin Allan, New York, N. Y.  
 1905 Wagner, Hugh K., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1909 Waguespack, W. J., New Orleans, La.  
 1920 Wahl, J. H., McIntosh, Fla.  
 1914 Wailes, F. Leonard, Salisbury, Md.  
 1913 Wainwright, J. Mayhew, New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Wait, Wm. Cushing, Medford, Mass.  
 1906 Waite, Edward F., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1922 Waite, John Barker, Ann Arbor, Mich.  
 1914 Waite, Morison R., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 Waite, Raymond, Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Wakefield, John Lathrop, Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Wakefield, Ray C., Fresno, Cal.  
 1904 Wakefield, Wm. J. C., Spokane, Wash.  
 1918 Wakelee, Edmund W., Newark, N. J.  
 1922 Wakeman, E. E., New Castle, Wyo.  
 1922 Wakeman, E. H., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Walchli, Hans, Kalispell, Mont.  
 1919 Walcott, Robert, Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Wald, Albert, New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Walden, W. B., Berea, Ky.  
 1906 Waldo, George E. (Pasadena) Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1915 Waldo, H. R., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1909 Waldo, John F. C., New Orleans, La.  
 1919 Wales, Henry W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Walford, Roy H., Lincoln, Neb.  
 1921 Walker, A. M., Akron, Ohio.  
 1919 Walker, Bertrand, Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Walker, Chas. A. J., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1913 Walker, Edwin Robert, Trenton, N. J.  
 1922 Walker, Foshay, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Walker, Frank C., Butte, Mont.  
 1921 Walker, G. Edwin, Bartow, Fla.  
 1913 Walker, George B., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1917 Walker, George H., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Walker, George R., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Walker, H. C., Jr., Shreveport, La.  
 1913 Walker, Henry B., Evansville, Ind.  
 1911 Walker, Henry G., Iowa City, Iowa.  
 1919 Walker, Irving M., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1920 Walker, Irwin N., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Walker, J. V., Fayetteville, Ark.  
 1919 Walker, Jacob A., Opelika, Ala.  
 1922 Walker, John W., Irvine, Ky.  
 1911 Walker, Legaré, Summerville, S. C.  
 1912 Walker, Mortimer E., Racine, Wis.  
 1919 Walker, Nathaniel U., Boston, Mass.  
 1909 Walker, Platt D., Raleigh, N. C.  
 1913 Walker, Richard W., Huntsville, Ala.

## ELECTED

1921 Walker, Robert S., Waterbury, Conn.  
 1917 Walker, Roberts, New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Walker, Samuel P., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1920 Walker, Seth M., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1922 Walker, Sharpless, Miles City, Mont.  
 1921 Walker, Stanton, Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1913 Walker, Stuart W., Martinsburg, W. Va.  
 1921 Walker, Thomas J., Butte, Mont.  
 1914 Walker, W. M., Keosauqua, Iowa.  
 1922 Walker, Walter B., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Wall, Albert C., Jersey City, N. J.  
 1909 Wall, Isaac D., Baton Rouge, La.  
 1921 Wall, Jesse D., Wichita, Kan.  
 1921 Wall, John E., Quincy, Ill.  
 1919 Wall, W. W., New Orleans, La.  
 1914 Wallace, A. W., Fredericksburg, Va.  
 1921 Wallace, Arthur E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Wallace, Bradley L., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Wallace, Charles D., Long Beach, Cal.  
 1919 Wallace, Donald A., Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Wallace, E. A., Cameron, Texas.  
 1913 Wallace, George S., Huntington, W. Va.  
 1922 Wallace, Gerald Beatty, Stockton, Cal.  
 1921 Wallace, Henry L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Wallace, Joseph F., McGehee, Ark.  
 1920 Wallace, Maxwell G., Richmond, Va.  
 1916 Wallace, S. Mayner, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1914 Wallace, W. B., Visalia, Cal.  
 1921 Wallace, W. O., Columbiana, Ohio.  
 1913 Wallace, William, Aberdeen, S. D.  
 1921 Wallace, William C., Niagara Falls, N. Y.  
 1914 Wallace, William, Jr., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Wallbank, Stanley T., Denver, Colo.  
 1912 Wallerstein, David, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1913 Wallin, William J., Yonkers, N. Y.  
 1914 Walling, Emory A., Erie, Pa.  
 1915 Walling, Eugene A., Detroit, Mich.  
 1909 Wallingford, John D., Canal Zone, Panama.  
 1922 Wallis, H. M., Jr., Houma, La.  
 1920 Walls, Charles Albert, Lonoke, Ark.  
 1917 Walls, William L., Cheyenne, Wyo.  
 1920 Walrod, Claude D., Holyoke, Colo.  
 1921 Walser, Guy O., New York, N. Y.  
 1904 Walsh, Arthur R., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Walsh, Charles A., Providence, R. I.  
 1919 Walsh, E. J., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1913 Walsh, Edward P., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1914 Walsh, Frank P., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Walsh, Homan W., Charlottesville, Va.  
 1908 Walsh, James A., Helena, Mont.  
 1914 Walsh, James F., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1915 Walsh, John, Washington, D. C.  
 1914 Walsh, John J., Norwalk, Conn.  
 1906 Walsh, Mark A., Burlington, Iowa.  
 1914 Walsh, Martin, Chicago, Ill.

## ELECTED

1906 Walsh, Thomas J., Washington, D. C.  
 1917 Walsh, Thomas L., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Walsh, Walter J., New Haven, Conn.  
 1913 Walsh, William A., Yonkers, N. Y.  
 1909 Walter, Luther M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Walters, Byron J., San Diego, Cal.  
 1918 Walters, Charles E., Toledo, Iowa.  
 1916 Walters, H. F., Altoona, Pa.  
 1913 Walters, Henry C., Detroit, Mich.  
 1922 Walters, R. T., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1909 Walther, Lambert E., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Waltner, W. R., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1911 Walton, Charles W., Albany, N. Y.  
 1921 Walton, Matt S., Lexington, Ky.  
 1921 Walton, Thomas P., Phoenix, Ariz.  
 1920 Walton, William B., Silver City, N. M.  
 1894 Wambaugh, Eugene, Cambridge, Mass.  
 1914 Wammack, Ralph, Bloomfield, Mo.  
 1921 Wampler, T. Morris, Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Wandrei, Albert C., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1916 Wanner, Nevin M., York, Pa.  
 1921 Wanzer, E. P., Armour, S. D.  
 1921 Ward, Chandler P., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Ward, Charles E., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Ward, E. B., Corpus Christi, Texas.  
 1919 Ward, Ethelbert, Denver, Colo.  
 1921 Ward, Frederick J., Detroit, Mich.  
 1922 Ward, H. H., Jr., Wilmington, Del.  
 1922 Ward, H. Judd, Troy, N. Y.  
 1899 Ward, Hamilton, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1887 Ward, Henry G., New York, N. Y.  
 1896 Ward, Herbert H., Wilmington, Del.  
 1922 Ward, J. Lenox, Yakima, Wash.  
 1922 Ward, J. M., San Diego, Cal.  
 1912 Ward, M. L., San Diego, Cal.  
 1921 Ward, M. Thomas, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 1921 Ward, Philip H., Sterling, Ill.  
 1921 Ward, Robert Marion, Winchester, Va.  
 1922 Ward, Sherley C., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Ward, Waldron M., Newark, N. J.  
 1921 Warden, Franklin M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Warder, Hugh, Grafton, W. Va.  
 1920 Wardlaw, J. M., Denver, Colo.  
 1911 Wardner, G. Philip, Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Wardwell, Allen, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Wardwell, Letitia Halpenny, Washington, D. C.  
 1911 Ware, Charles Eliot, Fitchburg, Mass.  
 1916 Ware, Henry, Boston, Mass.  
 1911 Ware, John Roland, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1922 Warfield, Benjamin D., Louisville, Ky.  
 1914 Warfield, F. Howard, Baltimore, Md.  
 1911 Warfield, Frederic P., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Warfield, John D., Denver, Colo.  
 1920 Waring, Roane, Memphis, Tenn.  
 1922 Warlow, Chester H., Fresno, Cal.  
 1922 Warlow, T. Picton, Orlando, Fla.

## ELECTED

1922 Warner, Benjamin F., San Bernardino, Cal.  
 1914 Warner, David A., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 1891 Warner, Donald T., Salisbury, Conn.  
 1919 Warner, Dorr E., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1916 Warner, Edgar M., Putnam, Conn.  
 1922 Warner, Frank, Norfolk, Neb.  
 1921 Warner, Frank H., Philadelphia, Penn.  
 1916 Warner, Harry Preston, Fort Smith, Ark.  
 1907 Warner, James Harold, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 1922 Warner, John B., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Warner, Milo J., Toledo, Ohio.  
 1912 Warner, Milton B., Pittsfield, Mass.  
 1922 Warner, Sam Bass, Eugene, Ore.  
 1906 Warner, Stanley Clark, Denver, Colo.  
 1922 Warren, Anna M., Reno, Nev.  
 1921 Warren, Bates, Washington, D. C.  
 1916 Warren, Bentley W., Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Warren, Charles, Washington, D. C.  
 1913 Warren, Edward H., Cambridge, Mass.  
 1922 Warren, Edward J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Warren, Ernest R., Gastonia, N. C.  
 1921 Warren, Fred G., Sioux Falls, S. D.  
 1913 Warren, George H., Manchester, N. H.  
 1922 Warren, I. M., Dyersburg, Tenn.  
 1922 Warren, John L., Boston, Mass.  
 1916 Warren, Joseph F., Boston, Mass.  
 1919 Warren, Louis J., Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1921 Warren, Thomas J., Fort Collins, Colo.  
 1921 Warren, William H., DeSmet, S. D.  
 1921 Warrington, Carina C., Fort Wayne, Ind.  
 1922 Warshaw, Irving G., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Washburn, Albert H., Vienna, Austria.  
 1904 Washburn, Jed L., Duluth, Minn.  
 1916 Washburn, Nathan, Middleboro, Mass.  
 1921 Washburn, W. P., Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1897 Washburn, William D., Evanston, Ill.  
 1921 Washington, Richard B., Alexandria, Va.  
 1916 Washington, W. H., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1916 Wassell, Harry B., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1913 Wasserman, Frank, New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Wasserman, Jacob, Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Waste, William H., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Waterman, Charles M., Davenport, Iowa.  
 1901 Waterman, Charles W., Denver, Colo.  
 1918 Waterman, John A., Gorham, Maine.  
 1911 Waterman, Lewis Anthony, Providence, R. I.  
 1913 Waterman, Robert E., Ogdensburg, N. Y.  
 1902 Waters, Asa W., (Cambridge, Mass.), Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1911 Waters, Bertram G., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Waters, E. A., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1911 Waters, Henry J., Princess Anne, Md.  
 1893 Waters, J. S. T., Baltimore, Md.

## ELECTED

1922 Waters, James A., Boston, Mass.  
 1909 Waters, Louis L., Syracuse, N. Y.  
 1921 Watkins, Albert, Dodge City, Kan.  
 1910 Watkins, Edgar, Atlanta, Ga.  
 1921 Watkins, Elton, Portland, Oreg.  
 1914 Watkins, H. V., Jackson, Miss.  
 1910 Watkins, Henry H., Anderson, S. C.  
 1919 Watkins, Homer, Cedartown, Ga.  
 1921 Watkins, Lewis H., Watkins, N. Y.  
 1919 Watkins, T. Frank, Anderson, S. C.  
 1917 Watkins, Thomas G., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1922 Watkins, William H., Jackson, Miss.  
 1922 Watkinson, Charles E., Hanford, Cal.  
 1914 Watres, L. A., Scranton, Pa.  
 1919 Watres, Laurence H., Scranton, Pa.  
 1917 Watrous, Eliot, New Haven, Conn.  
 1891 Watrous, George D., New Haven, Conn.  
 1916 Watson, Albert, Mount Vernon, Ill.  
 1907 Watson, Archibald R., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Watson, B. G., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1921 Watson, Charles D., St. Albans, Vt.  
 1911 Watson, Edward M., Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1916 Watson, Isaac N., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1921 Watson, J. O., Indianola, Iowa.  
 1916 Watson, J. T., Jr., Tampa, Fla.  
 1912 Watson, James A., Washington, D. C.  
 1914 Watson, James D., Tiffin, Ohio.  
 1913 Watson, John H., Montpelier, Vt.  
 1921 Watson, Raymond E., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1922 Watson, Ripley, Jersey City, N. J.  
 1912 Watson, Robert, Washington, D. C.  
 1920 Watson, W. H., Pensacola, Fla.  
 1922 Watson, W. W., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1917 Watson, William W., Passaic, N. J.  
 1922 Watt, Rolla Bishop, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1911 Wattenscheidt, C. R., Baltimore, Md.  
 1911 Watts, Cornelius C., Charleston, W. Va.  
 1921 Watts, Jo. Blackburn, Charleston, W. Va.  
 1907 Watts, Millard F., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1914 Watts, Philip B., Baltimore, Md.  
 1921 Watts, R. B., Birmingham, Ala.  
 1914 Watts, R. C., Cheraw, S. C.  
 1916 Watts, Sidney J., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1920 Watts, Thomas J., Muldrow, Okla.  
 1919 Watts, W. H. L., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1921 Waugh, Andrew M., Sugar Land, Texas.  
 1921 Waugh, H. Roy, Buckhannon, W. Va.  
 1902 Way, William A., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1914 Wayne, James A., Wallace, Idaho.  
 1920 Wayne, William, Missoula, Mont.  
 1914 Weadock, Bernard F., Detroit, Mich.  
 1913 Weadock, George W., Saginaw, Mich.  
 1914 Weadock, Jerome, Saginaw, Mich.  
 1913 Weadock, John C., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Weadock, Lewis J., Bay City, Mich.  
 1919 Weadock, Paul, Detroit, Mich.  
 1890 Weadock, Thomas A. E., Detroit, Mich.

## ELECTED

1914 Weadock, Vincent, Saginaw, Mich.  
 1920 Weakley, Ewell T., Dyersburg, Tenn.  
 1922 Weeks, Joe H., Murray, Ky.  
 1919 Wean, Frank L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Weant, Edward O., Westminster, Md.  
 1918 Wear, W. C., Hillsboro, Tex.  
 1920 Weatherford, J. K., Albany, Ore.  
 1908 Weatherly, James, Birmingham, Ala.  
 1922 Weathers, Niel A., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Weaver, Aubrey G., Front Royal, Va.  
 1922 Weaver, Chauncey A., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1909 Weaver, James B., Jr., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 1922 Weaver, Jesse C., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1921 Weaver, John, Chicago, Ill.  
 1896 Weaver, John, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Weaver, John B., Springfield, Ill.  
 1920 Weaver, Ronald Race, Detroit, Mich.  
 1916 Weaver, Samuel P., Sprague, Wash.  
 1922 Weaver, W. Edgar, White Stone, L. L., N. Y.  
 1917 Weaver, Zebulon, Asheville, N. C.  
 1922 Webb, Arthur O., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1918 Webb, Curtis L., Meadville, Pa.  
 1920 Webb, D. C., Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1914 Webb, Edwin Y., Shelby, N. C.  
 1921 Webb, Frederick W. O., Salisbury, Md.  
 1921 Webb, G. C., Americus, Ga.  
 1896 Webb, James H., New Haven, Conn.  
 1922 Webb, Joseph J., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Webb, Robert L., Topeka, Kans.  
 1913 Webb, U. S., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Webb, Walton C., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1907 Webb, Willoughby L., Vineyard Haven, Mass.  
 1922 Webber, Edward L., Napa, Cal.  
 1918 Webber, Harrison B., Canton, Ohio.  
 1918 Webber, John F., Ottumwa, Iowa.  
 1922 Webber, Lane D., San Diego, Cal.  
 1902 Webber, Marshall B., Winona, Minn.  
 1911 Webber, Marvelle C., Rutland, Vt.  
 1920 Weber, A. J., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1921 Weber, E. O., Ft. Madison, Iowa.  
 1912 Weber, Harry P., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Webster, Bradford, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1916 Webster, Charles R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Webster, Edwin H., Bel Air, Md.  
 1921 Webster, Elmer R., Pontiac, Mich.  
 1916 Webster, George B., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1905 Webster, John L., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1922 Webster, R. M., Spokane, Wash.  
 1913 Wechsler, Martin, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Wechsler, Sigmund, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Wederath, Frank C., Presho, S. D.  
 1911 Weed, Alonzo R., Boston, Mass.  
 1920 Weed, Chester A., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Weed, Richmond, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Weeks, Edward T., New Iberia, La.  
 1919 Weeks, J. Borton, Chester, Pa.

## ELECTED

1914 Weeks, James J., Bottineau, N. D.  
 1921 Weeks, William Frederic, Wichita Falls, Texas.  
 1922 Wehe, Frank R., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1916 Wehle, Louis B., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Wehrle, E. F., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Weigle, Maurice, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Weil, A. L., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1896 Weil, A. Leo, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1921 Weil, Abraham, Niagara Falls, N. Y.  
 1922 Weil, Frank L., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Weil, George, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1906 Weil, Jonas, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1913 Weil, Leon, Montgomery, Ala.  
 1921 Weiler, Harriet, Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Weill, A. S., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1906 Weimer, Albert B., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Weinberger, Harry H., Passaic, N. J.  
 1922 Weinberger, Herman, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Weinberger, Jacob, San Diego, Cal.  
 1917 Weinbrenner, J. Ray, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1913 Weinfeld, Charles, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Weinke, T. A., Condon, Ore.  
 1921 Weir, Clarence E., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1914 Weis, Frederick S., New Orleans, La.  
 1921 Weisberg, Albert J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1917 Weisberg, Alex. F., Dallas, Texas.  
 1920 Weisman, Herman J., Waterbury, Conn.  
 1922 Weiss, Harry, St. Paul, Minn.  
 1917 Weiss, Sol, New Orleans, La.  
 1922 Weiss, William, New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Weissenbach, Joseph, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Weisser, Budd S., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Weitzel, Albert P., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1919 Weitzel, George T., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Welborn, W. L., Roanoke, Va.  
 1919 Welborn, William O., Evansville, Ind.  
 1913 Welch, Albert G., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Welch, J. R., San Jose, Cal.  
 1920 Welch, Leslie A., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1921 Welch, Ninian H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Welch, Richard A., Keyser, W. Va.  
 1910 Welch, Thomas Cary, Manila, P. I.  
 1908 Welch, W. S., Laurel, Miss.  
 1913 Welch, W. S., Bessemer, Ala.  
 1913 Welch, Walter, Clearfield, Pa.  
 1919 Welch, Walter, Provincetown, Mass.  
 1921 Weldin, Frank, Piggott, Ark.  
 1913 Weldon, Richard E., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Weller, Dana R., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1913 Weller, Royal H., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Wellford, Beverly R., Richmond, Va.  
 1896 Wellman, Arthur H., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Wellman, C. T., Sheldon, Iowa.  
 1922 Wellman, Francis L., New York, N. Y.  
 1915 Wellman, Guy, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Wells, A. Coulter, Washington, D. C.  
 1914 Wells, C. A. M. (Hyattsville, Md.), Washington, D. C.

## ELECTED

1920 Wells, Charles E., Shawnee, Okla.  
 1919 Wells, E. R. F., Norfolk, Va.  
 1904 Wells, Frank, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1916 Wells, G. B., Plant City, Florida.  
 1918 Wells, George F., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Wells, Philip P., Middletown, Conn.  
 1915 Wells, Ralph Olney, Hartford, Conn.  
 1914 Wells, Robert W. (Hyattsville, Md.), Washington, D. C.  
 1912 Wells, Rosa, St. Marys, W. Va.  
 1909 Wells, T. Tleston, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Wells, W. Calvin, Jackson, Miss.  
 1920 Wells, W. E., Prague, Okla.  
 1918 Wells, Wellington, Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Wels, Isidor, New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Welsh, Charles F., Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Welsh, John T., South Bend, Wash.  
 1922 Welty, B. F., Lima, Ohio.  
 1911 Wendt, John S., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1922 Wennerstrum, O. F., Charlton, Iowa.  
 1907 Wensley, Robert L., New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Wentworth, Daniel S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Werlein, Ewing, Houston, Tex.  
 1917 Wermuth, William Charles, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Werneke, Richard A., Terre-Haute, Ind.  
 1921 Werner, Carl G., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1911 Werner, Charles H., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Werner, Percy, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1919 Wernette, N. D., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.  
 1921 Werno, Charles, Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Wertime, Walter H., Cohoes, N. Y.  
 1920 Wescoat, Clarence F., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1913 Wesley, Charles S., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1911 Wesselman, Henry B., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Wesselmann, Frederick E., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 Wessels, Arthur L., Ukiah, Cal.  
 1921 West, A. T., Ardmore, Okla.  
 1922 West, Charles, Tulsa, Okla.  
 1918 West, F. M., Jackson, Miss.  
 1913 West, Frank C., Denver, Colo.  
 1921 West, Jesse F., Waverly, Va.  
 1921 West, John E., Bellefontaine, Ohio.  
 1921 West, Johnson E., Bellefontaine, Ohio.  
 1912 West, Judson S., Topeka, Kans.  
 1922 West, Percy G., Sacramento, Cal.  
 1903 West, Preston C., Tulsa, Okla.  
 1914 West, Raymond B., Basin, Wyo.  
 1916 West, Robert Jesse, Okolona, Miss.  
 1897 West, Roy O., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 West, Samuel H., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1911 West, Samuel H., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 West, T. C., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Westbrook, W. H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Westcott, John W., Camden, N. J.  
 1913 Westcott, N. B., Onley, Va.  
 1921 Westerfeld, Carl, San Francisco, Cal.

## ELECTED

1921 Westersfield, William W., New Orleans, La.  
 1922 Westerhoff, Harris J., Paterson, N. J.  
 1914 Westermayr, Arthur J., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Westervelt, James, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Westervelt, Warner W., Hackensack, N. J.  
 1921 Westfall, Ralph E., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1922 Westlake, Elmer, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Weston, Francis H., Columbia, S. C.  
 1891 Weston, Robert Dickson, Boston, Mass.  
 1911 Weston, Thomas, Jr., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Westover, Myron, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Westwood, Lewis O., Tecumseh, Neb.  
 1907 Wetherill, J. Lawrence, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Wetmore, J. D., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Wetmore, Z., Wichita, Kan.  
 1912 Wetten, Emil C., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Wetzell, J. W., Carlisle, Pa.  
 1917 Wetzler, S. Fred, New Haven, Conn.  
 1919 Wexler, Harry G., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Weyburn, Lyon, Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Weyl, Bertin A., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1919 Weyl, Carl H., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1913 Weymouth, John, Hampton, Va.  
 1921 Whalen, Charles W., Dayton, Ohio.  
 1922 Whalen, James D., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1907 Whalen, John, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Whalen, John F., Pottsville, Pa.  
 1913 Whalen, Robert E., Albany, N. Y.  
 1917 Whaley, A., Andalusia, Ala.  
 1922 Whaley, Vilas H., Racine, Wis.  
 1919 Whaley, William, Charleston, S. C.  
 1922 Wham, Benjamin, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Wharton, Charles S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Whealton, Louis N., Long Beach, Cal.  
 1914 Wheat, Alfred A., New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Wheat, Benjamin P., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.  
 1920 Wheat, Renville, Detroit, Mich.  
 1911 Wheatley, H., Winship, Washington, D. C.  
 1920 Wheaton, Carl Crumbie, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1919 Wheeler, Alexander, Boston, Mass.  
 1912 Wheeler, Charles B., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1922 Wheeler, Charles E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
 1908 Wheeler, Charles K., Paducah, Ky.  
 1921 Wheeler, Charles S., Jr., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Wheeler, Charles Stetson, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1919 Wheeler, Chauncey E., Providence, R. I.  
 1922 Wheeler, Edward W., Brunswick, Me.  
 1922 Wheeler, Ernest E., New York, N. Y.  
 1879 Wheeler, Everett P., New York, N. Y.  
 1915 Wheeler, Frederick B., Pittsburg, Kan.  
 1914 Wheeler, George C., Portland, Maine.

## ELECTED

1914 Wheeler, George W., Bridgeport, Conn.  
 1912 Wheeler, Henry, Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Wheeler, Howard, St. Paul, Minn.  
 1908 Wheeler, James E., New Haven, Conn.  
 1916 Wheeler, James G., Paducah, Ky.  
 1908 Wheelock, William W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1906 Wheelwright, J. O. P., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1912 Whelan, Charles E., Madison, Wis.  
 1894 Whelan, Ralph, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1904 Wheelers, Joseph, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Whelple, John B. A., Baltimore, Md.  
 1922 Wherry, J. Frederic, Newark, N. J.  
 1916 Whinery, W. J., Hammond, Ind.  
 1913 Whipple, Clifford, Providence, R. I.  
 1896 Whipple, Sherman L., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Whitaker, Frederick P., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Whitaker, Sam E., Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 1922 Whitakre, George E., Bakersfield, Cal.  
 1922 Whitcomb, A. J., Oconto, Wis.  
 1921 Whitcomb, Lars A., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1919 White, Albert H., Manchester, N. H.  
 1919 White, Alfred B., Boston, Mass.  
 1920 White, Alvan N., Silver City, N. M.  
 1913 White, Burrell G., New York, N. Y.  
 1914 White, Carleton H., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1922 White, Carlos G., Oakland, Cal.  
 1921 White, Chas. S., Aubudon, Iowa.  
 1922 White, Charles W., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 White, Clinton L., Sacramento, Cal.  
 1919 White, Coral B., Seattle, Wash.  
 1913 White, David M., Richmond, Va.  
 1915 White, E. C., Pocatello, Idaho.  
 1921 White, E. S., Harlan, Iowa.  
 1922 White, Earl D., Oakland, Cal.  
 1921 White, Edward H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 White, Edward J., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1911 White, Frank Owen, Boston, Mass.  
 1910 White, Frank S., Birmingham, Ala.  
 1909 White, H. H., Alexandria, La.  
 1920 White, H. P., Pawhuska, Okla.  
 1919 White, Harold F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 White, Harry L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 White, Herbert E., Sacramento, Cal.  
 1917 White, Hugh, Montgomery, Ala.  
 1914 White, J. Du Pratt, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 White, J. E., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 White, John B., Adel, Iowa.  
 1922 White, John B., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1921 White, John Baker, Charleston, W. Va.  
 1912 White, John G., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1914 White, Kemble, Fairmont, W. Va.  
 1918 White, Pierre A., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1919 White, Richard Franklin, Alexandria, La.  
 1921 White, Roger S., 2d, New Haven, Conn.  
 1901 White, S. Harrison, Denver, Colo.  
 1919 White, S. L., Little Rock, Ark.



## ELECTED

- 1917 White, Samuel, Phoenix, Arizona.  
 1914 White, Thomas P., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 White, Thomas R., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1914 White, Thomas Raeburn, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1911 White, Thomas W., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1913 White, Walter A., Gulfport, Miss.  
 1922 White, Warren H., Rock Rapids, Iowa.  
 1922 White, William Cravath, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 White, William Henry, Washington, D. C.  
 1911 White, William Henry, Jr., Washington, D. C.  
 1913 White, William K., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 White, William W., Gering, Neb.  
 1913 White, Wm. Wallace, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Whiteford, Roger J., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Whitehead, A. D., Helena, Ark.  
 1920 Whitehead, Carle, Denver, Colo.  
 1914 Whitehead, Harvey W., Williamsport, Pa.  
 1911 Whitehead, John M., Janesville, Wis.  
 1922 Whitehead, Reah M., Seattle, Wash.  
 1916 Whitehill, Hibbard C., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1918 Whitehouse, Robert T., Portland, Me.  
 1907 Whitehouse, William P., Augusta, Maine.  
 1911 Whiteside, Alexander, Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Whitfield, Jay A., Ellensburg, Wash.  
 1914 Whitfield, William R., Albany, N. Y.  
 1911 Whitford, Daniel, New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Whiting, Borden D., Newark, N. J.  
 1919 Whiting, Edwin P., Seattle, Wash.  
 1914 Whiting, F. Brooke, Cumberland, Md.  
 1921 Whiting, Justin R., Jackson, Mich.  
 1921 Whiting, Randolph V., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1919 Whiting, Winfred H., Worcester, Mass.  
 1919 Whitla, Ezra R., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.  
 1919 Whitla, James P., Sharon, Pa.  
 1917 Whitlock, Albert Newlon, Missoula, Mont.  
 1907 Whitlock, Victor E., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Whitman, Charles S., New York, N. Y.  
 1907 Whitman, Russell, Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Whitmer, George F., Clarion, Pa.  
 1922 Whitmore, Tom O., Atlantic, Iowa.  
 1922 Whitnel, Josiah, East St. Louis, Ill.  
 1916 Whitnel, L. O., East St. Louis, Ill.  
 1913 Whitney, Francis N., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Whitney, Harold E., Brattleboro, Vt.  
 1921 Whitney, Herbert P., Toledo, Ohio.  
 1922 Whitney, J. B., Harlan, Iowa.  
 1922 Whitney, J. S., Storm Lake, Iowa.  
 1920 Whitney, Louis B., Phoenix, Ariz.  
 1922 Whitney, Travis H., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Whitson, A. C., Mexico, Mo.  
 1922 Whitson, Robert, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1906 Whitted, Elmer E., Denver, Colo.

## ELECTED

- 1913 Whittmore, Clark McK., Elizabeth, N. J.  
 1916 Whittmore, Henry E., Boston, Mass.  
 1898 Whittmore, James, Santa Barbara, Cal.  
 1913 Whittmore, Laurence J., Detroit, Mich.  
 1908 Whittier, Clarke B., Stanford University, Cal.  
 1913 Whittington, W. Madison, Greenwood, Miss.  
 1922 Whittle, Albert L., Oakland, Cal.  
 1922 Whittle, Kennon C., Martinsville, Va.  
 1912 Whittlesey, George P., Pasadena, Cal.  
 1911 Whittlesey, John J., Boston, Mass.  
 1919 Whittlesey, William H., Seward, Alas.  
 1921 Whitworth, Horace P., Westernport, Md.  
 1914 Whybark, Moses, Cape Girardeau, Mo.  
 1921 Wich, Margaret O., Quincy, Ill.  
 1921 Wick, Paul R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1914 Wickens, Hugh, Greensburg, Ind.  
 1919 Wicker, John J., Jr., Richmond, Va.  
 1921 Wicker, Seth J., Detroit, Mich.  
 1914 Wickersham, Cornelius W., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Wickersham, Frank B., Harrisburg, Pa.  
 1907 Wickersham, George W., New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Wickes, Frank B., Ticonderoga, N. Y.  
 1921 Wicks, Frederick D., Scotland, S. D.  
 1912 Wickwire, Arthur M., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Wicoff, John V. B., Trenton, N. J.  
 1921 Widdicombe, Robert H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Widdows, A. M., Pawhuska, Okla.  
 1922 Wideman, Jerome E., West Palm Beach, Fla.  
 1913 Wieder, Herman A., Houghton, Mich.  
 1915 Wiel, Samuel C., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Wiener, Adam, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Wiener, David, Washington, D. C.  
 1911 Wier, Frederick N., Lowell, Mass.  
 1922 Wierenga, H. G., Kansas City, Kans.  
 1922 Wilfat, Harry, Perry, Iowa.  
 1916 Wiget, Frank J., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 Wiggernhorn, R. G., Billings, Mont.  
 1914 Wiggin, F. H., New Haven, Conn.  
 1914 Wiggin, Joseph, Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Wigglesworth, George, Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Wight, Delano, Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Wight, James S., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Wight, Ralph H., Martinez, Cal.  
 1919 Wightman, George W., Boston, Mass.  
 1893 Wigmore, John H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Wilbar, Winfield Mason, Brockton, Mass.  
 1922 Wilbershide, J. C., Racine, Wis.  
 1922 Wilbur, Curtis D., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Wilbur, George W., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Wilbur, Walter B., Charleston, S. C.  
 1921 Wilby, Joseph, Cincinnati, Ohio.



## ELECTED

1915 Wilby, Mitchell, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 Wilcox, Alfred N., Paulding, Ohio.  
 1896 Wilcox, Ansley, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1920 Wilcox, Clarence E., Detroit, Mich.  
 1922 Wilcox, Edwin A., San Jose, Cal.  
 1906 Wilcox, Elmer A., Iowa City, Iowa.  
 1913 Wilcox, Nelson J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Wilcox, Roy Porter, Eau Claire, Wis.  
 1921 Wild, A. Clement, Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Wild, M. K., Fresno, Cal.  
 1922 Wild, Urban Earl, Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1921 Wilder, Frank L., Bridgeport, Conn.  
 1907 Wilder, William Royal, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Wildgrube, H. J., Fresno, Cal.  
 1920 Wilda, Harvey B. M., Detroit, Mich.  
 1918 Wiler, Alfred D., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1917 Wiles, George R. C., Charleston, W. Va.  
 1911 Wiles, Thomas L., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Wiley, Francis R., Decatur, Ill.  
 1922 Wiley, J. W., Bakersfield, Cal.  
 1917 Wiley, James A., Washington, Pa.  
 1915 Wiley, Jesse C., Del Norte, Colo.  
 1917 Wiley, Merlin, Lansing, Mich.  
 1911 Wiley, Robert E., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1921 Wiley, Silas M., New York, N. Y.  
 1899 Wilfey, Lebbcus R., New York, N. Y.  
 1909 Wilfey, Xenophen P., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1904 Wilgus, Horace L., Ann Arbor, Mich.  
 1908 Wilkerson, James H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1917 Wilkerson, John H., Troy, Ala.  
 1916 Wilkes, George H., Florence, Colo.  
 1914 Wilkie, John L., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Wilkie, Wendell L., Akron, Ohio.  
 1914 Wilkin, Robert J., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1914 Wilkin, Robert N., New Philadelphia, Ohio.  
 1918 Wilkin, Wilbur D., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1921 Wilkins, Raymond S., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Wilkinson, George L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1915 Wilkinson, H. A., Dawson, Ga.  
 1920 Wilkinson, Ralph B., Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Wilkinson, W. S., Shreveport, La.  
 1915 Will, Arthur P., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1918 Will, G. A., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1919 Willard, Ben C., Miami, Fla.  
 1922 Willard, Charles G., Brockton, Mass.  
 1922 Willard, Charles W., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Willard, Hiram, Sanford, Me.  
 1918 Willard, Walter, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Willcox, Donald D., New Haven, Conn.  
 1914 Willcox, F. L., Florence, S. C.  
 1921 Willcox, Julius A., Montpelier, Vt.  
 1913 Willcox, Thomas H., Norfolk, Va.  
 1922 Willebrandt, Mabel Walker, Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Willey, Frank A., Fresno, Cal.  
 1916 Williams, A. S., Wilmington, N. C.  
 1914 Williams, Al. F., Columbus, Kansas.

## ELECTED

1916 Williams, Arista B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1909 Williams, Arthur B., Battle Creek, Mich.  
 1917 Williams, Auvergne, Memphis, Tenn.  
 1919 Williams, Bryan F., Galveston, Texas.  
 1921 Williams, C. Arch, Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Williams, C. B., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Williams, Charles A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Williams, Charles F., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1913 Williams, Charles J., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1916 Williams, Clifton, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1912 Williams, David P., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1891 Williams, David W., Boston, Mass.  
 1896 Williams, E. P., Galesburg, Ill.  
 1899 Williams, E. Randolph, Richmond, Va.  
 1921 Williams, E. S., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Williams, Ednyfed H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1913 Williams, Ellis D., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Williams, Eugene D., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Williams, Eugene L., Reno, Nev.  
 1922 Williams, Evan, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Williams, F. A., Galveston, Texas.  
 1911 Williams, Ferdinand, Cumberland, Md.  
 1921 Williams, Floyd O., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1908 Williams, Frank B., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Williams, Frank B., Springfield, Mo.  
 1918 Williams, Fred H., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Williams, Fred M., Spokane, Wash.  
 1909 Williams, Frederic M., Waterbury, Conn.  
 1916 Williams, George, Rapid City, S. D.  
 1922 Williams, George E., Oshkosh, Wis.  
 1914 Williams, George Francis, Washington, D. C.  
 1914 Williams, George Weems, Baltimore, Md.  
 1920 Williams, Guy F., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1921 Williams, Harold, Jr., Boston, Mass.  
 1912 Williams, Harold P., Boston, Mass.  
 1922 Williams, Harold V., New York.  
 1916 Williams, Harris F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Williams, Henry A., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1907 Williams, Henry D., New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Williams, Henry M., Boston, Mass.  
 1901 Williams, Henry W., Baltimore, Md.  
 1914 Williams, I. Newton, New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Williams, I. R., Savannah, Mo.  
 1902 Williams, Ira Jewell, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1921 Williams, J. E., Ardmore, Okla.  
 1921 Williams, J. Lester, Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Williams, James A., Catlettsburg, Ky.  
 1908 Williams, James A., Spokane, Wash.  
 1913 Williams, James D., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Williams, James L., Indianola, Miss.  
 1910 Williams, Joe V., Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 1906 Williams, John G., Duluth, Minn.  
 1922 Williams, John T., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1918 Williams, Leroy J., Denver, Colo.  
 1918 Williams, Lewis C., Richmond, Va.  
 1915 Williams, Nathan B., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Williams, O. A., Neligh, Nebr.

## ELECTED

- 1895 Williams, P. L., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1916 Williams, Parker S., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1920 Williams, Paul C., Muskogee, Okla.  
 1921 Williams, R. Gray, Winchester, Va.  
 1914 Williams, Raymond S., Baltimore, Md.  
 1921 Williams, Robert H., Crawfordsville, Ind.  
 1902 Williams, Robert L., Muskogee, Okla.  
 1921 Williams, Roger H., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Williams, Roy D., Boonville, Mo.  
 1919 Williams, S. Clay, Winston-Salem, N. C.  
 1921 Williams, S. H., Lynchburg, Va.  
 1905 Williams, Samuel Cole, Emory University, Ga.  
 1920 Williams, Samuel R., Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Williams, Simon F., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1896 Williams, Stevenson A., Bel Air, Md.  
 1918 Williams, Thomas S., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1912 Williams, Tyrrell, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1918 Williams, Wendell, Milford, Mass.  
 1921 Williams, Wm. Elza, Pittsfield, Ill.  
 1903 Williams, William H., Derby, Conn.  
 1911 Williams, William Leigh, Norfolk, Va.  
 1920 Williamson, Albert, Kennebec, S. D.  
 1912 Williamson, Charles J., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Williamson, Clifton P., New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Williamson, George N., Aberdeen, S. D.  
 1921 Williamson, J. Kenneth, Xenia, Ohio.  
 1912 Williamson, James D., Waco, Texas.  
 1906 Williamson, James F., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1911 Williamson, John I., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1920 Williamson, Lamar, Monticello, Ark.  
 1918 Williamson, Pliny W., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Williamson, Ralph B., Yakima, Wash.  
 1921 Williamson, Thos., Edwardsville, Ill.  
 1914 Willingham, Wright, Rome, Ga.  
 1921 Willis, Frank B., Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Willis, Frank R., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Willis, Hugh E., Grand Forks, N. D.  
 1912 Willis, John W., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1921 Willis, Luther M. R., Baltimore, Md.  
 1909 Willis, M. H., New Martinsville, W. Va.  
 1914 Willis, Simeon S., Ashland, Ky.  
 1891 Williston, Samuel (Cambridge, Mass.) Belmont, Mass.  
 1918 Willmontton, George E., Manchester, Mass.  
 1921 Willmott, John W., Wewoka, Okla.  
 1915 Wills, T. J., Hattiesburg, Miss.  
 1920 Willy, Roy Earle, Platte, S. D.  
 1897 Wilmer, L. Allison, Leonardtown, Md.  
 1921 Wilmsen, Harry W., McIntosh, S. D.  
 1914 Wilson, Albert L., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1921 Wilson, Albion B., Hartford, Conn.  
 1918 Wilson, Allan M., Manchester, N. H.  
 1912 Wilson, Andrew, Washington, D. C.

## ELECTED

- 1917 Wilson, Andrew, New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Wilson, Butler R., Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Wilson, O. Franklin, Morristown, N. J.  
 1915 Wilson, C. J., Washington, Iowa.  
 1922 Wilson, Carl M., Superior, Wis.  
 1906 Wilson, Cephas Love, Marianna, Fla.  
 1905 Wilson, Charles A., Providence, R. I.  
 1921 Wilson, Charles B., Jr., Pawhuska, Okla.  
 1916 Wilson, Charles Birge, Flagstaff, Ariz.  
 1921 Wilson, Charles O., Meade, Kan.  
 1914 Wilson, Charles F., Washington, D. C.  
 1904 Wilson, Clarence R., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Wilson, E. B., Jefferson, Iowa.  
 1913 Wilson, E. B., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Wilson, E. E., Corvallis, Ore.  
 1922 Wilson, Edgar M., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1907 Wilson, Edmund, Red Bank, N. J.  
 1922 Wilson, Ellis E., Waterloo, Iowa.  
 1921 Wilson, Emmet H., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1913 Wilson, Eugene S., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Wilson, Floyd A., Saginaw, Mich.  
 1911 Wilson, Francis C., Santa Fe, N. M.  
 1921 Wilson, Francis M., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1916 Wilson, George H., Quincy, Ill.  
 1911 Wilson, George L., Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Wilson, George T., Breckenridge, Texas.  
 1921 Wilson, H. J., Hazlehurst, Miss.  
 1922 Wilson, Harold J., Burlington, Iowa.  
 1922 Wilson, Harry L., Billings, Mont.  
 1892 Wilson, Henry H., Lincoln, Nebr.  
 1917 Wilson, Henry I., Big Run, Pa.  
 1920 Wilson, Horace Sandes, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Wilson, J. R., Warren, Ark.  
 1920 Wilson, James G., Portland, Ore.  
 1912 Wilson, John, Bangor, Maine.  
 1918 Wilson, John F., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1916 Wilson, John R., Bainbridge, Georgia.  
 1922 Wilson, John Ralph, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1913 Wilson, Joseph R., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1910 Wilson, Julian C., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1921 Wilson, Leon T., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Wilson, Louis S., Raton, N. Mex.  
 1921 Wilson, Ludwig M., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Wilson, Mahlon E., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1913 Wilson, Mountford S., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1878 Wilson, Nathaniel, Washington, D. C.  
 1918 Wilson, Percy, Silver City, N. M.  
 1921 Wilson, Ralph P., Lincoln, Neb.  
 1913 Wilson, Robert H., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1914 Wilson, S. F., Nashville, Tenn.  
 1912 Wilson, Samuel M., Lexington, Ky.  
 1921 Wilson, Solon G., Bartow, Fla.  
 1921 Wilson, Stanley C., Chelsea, Vt.  
 1907 Wilson, Virgil C., Portland, Maine.  
 1911 Wilson, W. F., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1921 Wilson, Warren B., Chicago, Ill.

## ELECTED

- 1922 Wilson, Wayne T., Reno, Nev.  
 1921 Wilson, William H., Lowell, Mass.  
 1918 Wilson, William O., Casper, Wyo.  
 1914 Wilson, William R., Elizabeth, N. J.  
 1912 Wilson, William T., Jacksonville, Ill.  
 1894 Wilson, Woodrow, Washington, D. C.  
 1922 Wilwerscheid, Norbert, St. Paul, Minn.  
 1916 Winch, Louis H., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1917 Winchester, Lee, Memphis, Tenn.  
 1922 Winder, A. Heber, Riverside, Cal.  
 1908 Winders, C. H., Seattle, Wash.  
 1921 Windes, Dudley W., Tempe, Ariz.  
 1908 Windes, Thomas G., Chicago, Ill.  
 1917 Windolph, F. Lyman, Lancaster, Pa.  
 1906 Wineman, Jacob B., Grand Forks, N. D.  
 1921 Winer, Aaron, Clarksburg, W. Va.  
 1921 Wineteer, Charles G., Springfield, Ill.  
 1915 Winfree, A. B., Portland, Oregon.  
 1907 Wing, George C., Auburn, Maine.  
 1898 Wing, Henry T., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Wing, Leonard F., Rutland, Vt.  
 1922 Wing, Thomas E., New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Wingate, William W., New York, N. Y.  
 1920 Winger, Maurice H., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1921 Wingert, Edward E., Dixon, Ill.  
 1911 Wingfield, Gustavus A., Roanoke, Va.  
 1921 Winkelman, Albert T., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1918 Winkler, Max H., New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Winn, Robert H., Mt. Sterling, Ky.  
 1922 Winnek, E. V., San Diego, Cal.  
 1920 Winsett, Alfred Irl, Tucson, Ariz.  
 1921 Winslow, Henry J., Boston, Mass.  
 1906 Winslow, William Beverly, New York, N. Y.  
 1918 Winstead, George W., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1916 Winston, Charles H., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1917 Winston, Francis D., Windsor, N. C.  
 1912 Winston, Garrard B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1917 Winston, Geddes H., Richmond, Va.  
 1921 Winston, Harry L., Detroit, Mich.  
 1915 Winston, James H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Winston, R. W., Washington, D. C.  
 1917 Winter, Charles E., Casper, Wyo.  
 1907 Wintersteen, Abram H., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1914 Winthrop, Bronson, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Winthrop, Grenville B., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Wirth, Frederick, Jr., New York, N. Y.  
 1915 Wisdom, Frank, Bedford, Iowa.  
 1918 Wise, C. S., Akron, Ohio.  
 1907 Wise, Edmond E., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Wise, Henry A., New York, N. Y.  
 1911 Wise, Henry M., New York, N. Y.  
 1915 Wise, James H., Twin Falls, Idaho.  
 1920 Wise, Jennings Cropper, Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Wise, Philip C., St. Louis, Mo.

## ELECTED

- 1922 Wise, William F., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1922 Wiseman, Adolph H., Seattle, Wash.  
 1904 Wislizenus, Frederick A., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1920 Wisner, Otto G., Detroit, Mich.  
 1918 Wisner, Carl V., Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Wissler, E. A., Carroll, Iowa.  
 1921 Wissman, Leonard, Chicago, Ill.  
 1919 Wistner, Vernon J., Port Arthur, Texas.  
 1913 Withers, Robert G., Reno, Nevada.  
 1915 Witherspoon, A. W., Spokane, Wash.  
 1921 Witherspoon, Walter M., Fostoria, Ohio.  
 1921 Withgott, J. D., Chillicothe, Ohio.  
 1920 Withington, Arthur, Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 1921 Withington, Lothrop, Boston, Mass.  
 1878 Withrow, James E., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1913 Witte, Herman J., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Witten, C. L., San Jose, Cal.  
 1921 Witthaus, John A., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1913 Wittkowsky, L. A., Camden, S. C.  
 1921 Wittmeyer, Gustave, Jr., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Wittschen, T. P., Oakland, Cal.  
 1915 Witty, W. H., Pocatello, Idaho.  
 1911 Woerner, William F., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Woeste, Joseph H., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 Woffard, Columbus M., Van Buren, Ark.  
 1922 Wolber, Joseph G., Newark, N. J.  
 1909 Wolcott, Frank T., New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Wolcott, Harry K., Norfolk, Va.  
 1912 Wolcott, Josiah O., Dover, Del.  
 1922 Wolcott, Oliver, Boston, Mass.  
 1920 Wolcott, Ralph S., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Wolcott, Roger H., Denver, Colo.  
 1919 Woley, James D., Chicago, Ill.  
 1918 Wolf, Adolph G., San Juan, P. R.  
 1920 Wolf, Alexander, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Wolf, Alexander, Washington, D. C.  
 1916 Wolf, Benjamin Y., New Orleans, La.  
 1914 Wolf, Conrad, Kokomo, Ind.  
 1921 Wolf, Francis A., Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 1898 Wolf, Gustave A., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 1912 Wolf, Henry Milton, Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Wolf, Morris, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1913 Wolf, Ralph, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Wolf, Samuel, New Orleans, La.  
 1921 Wolf, Walter B., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Wolfe, Arthur R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Wolfe, C. Dale, Wewoka, Okla.  
 1916 Wolfe, George E., Johnstown, Pa.  
 1921 Wolfe, Harry M., Dayton, Ohio.  
 1914 Wolfe, Isaac, New Haven, Conn.  
 1915 Wolfe, James H., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 1921 Wolfe, John W., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1921 Wolfe, T. B., Clinton, Iowa.  
 1922 Wolfe, R. N., Pittsburg, Cal.  
 1920 Wolfe, Samuel M., Columbia, S. C.  
 1904 Wolfe, William H., Parkersburg, W. Va.  
 1914 Wolfenbarger, A. G., Lincoln, Nebr.  
 1922 Wolfes, Charles A., Fort Payne, Ala.

## ELECTED

1922 Wolff, Harry K., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1920 Wolff, Henry J., New York, N. Y.  
 1915 Wolff, Mervyn, New York, N. Y.  
 1912 Wolff, Oscar M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Wolfson, Julian A., Manila, P. I.  
 1921 Wolfstein, Samuel, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1922 Wollesen, W. D., Chicago, Ill.  
 1896 Wollman, Henry, New York, N. Y.  
 1913 Wolters, Jacob F., Houston, Texas.  
 1922 Woltz, A. E., Gastonia, N. C.  
 1908 Wolverton, Charles E., Portland, Ore.  
 1914 Womack, G. F., Duncan, Okla.  
 1921 Wombacher, G. F., Mascoutah, Ill.  
 1913 Womble, B. S., Winston-Salem, N. C.  
 1921 Wonnell, Harry S., Hamilton, Ohio.  
 1920 Wood, Carroll D., Little Rock, Ark.  
 1913 Wood, Chandler M., Boston, Mass.  
 1912 Wood, Edgar L., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1921 Wood, Frank E., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1919 Wood, Franklin N., Chicago, Ill.  
 1908 Wood, Fremont, Boise, Idaho.  
 1921 Wood, Hunter, Hopkinsville, Ky.  
 1912 Wood, John J., Berlin, Wis.  
 1909 Wood, John M., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 Wood, John Perry, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1911 Wood, L. Elmer, Fall River, Mass.  
 1920 Wood, Myrtle B., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1922 Wood, Owen J., Topeka, Kans.  
 1921 Wood, Roger B., New York, N. Y.  
 1904 Wood, Sol A., Fort Wayne, Ind.  
 1906 Wood, Sterling A., Birmingham, Ala.  
 1911 Wood, Sterling M., Billings, Mont.  
 1916 Wood, W. W., Humansville, Mo.  
 1921 Wood, William Allen, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1921 Wood, William G., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Wood, William L., Kansas City, Kan.  
 1921 Woodall, Wm. Marvin, Birmingham, Ala.  
 1914 Woodard, John E., Wilson, N. C.  
 1912 Woodard, William H., Watertown, Wis.  
 1917 Woodburn, William, Reno, Nev.  
 1922 Woodcock, A. W. W., Salisbury, Md.  
 1916 Woodcock, W. I., Hollidaysburg, Pa.  
 1922 Woodhull, Frost, San Antonio, Texas.  
 1921 Wooding, Harry, Jr., Danville, Va.  
 1918 Woodland, Frank H., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1921 Woodley, George N., Portland, Oreg.  
 1907 Woodman, Albert S., Portland, Maine.  
 1886 Woodman, Edward, Portland, Maine.  
 1921 Woodmansee, D. D., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1911 Woodrough, Joseph W., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1909 Woodruff, Charles M., Detroit, Mich.  
 1905 Woodruff, Clinton Rogers, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1918 Woodruff, George H., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1878 Woodruff, George M., Litchfield, Conn.  
 1920 Woodruff, James P., Litchfield, Conn.  
 1918 Woodruff, Robert J., New Haven, Conn.  
 1921 Woodrum, Clifton A., Roanoke, Va.

## ELECTED

1917 Woods, Albert F., Marion, S. C.  
 1885 Woods, Charles A., Marion, S. C.  
 1918 Woods, Chas. H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1907 Woods, Edgar H., Pageville, Ky.  
 1921 Woods, Edward G., Chicago, Ill.  
 1909 Woods, J. H., Corsicana, Texas.  
 1896 Woods, John Carter Brown, Providence, R. I.  
 1912 Woods, John M., Martinsburg, W. Va.  
 1920 Woods, John Powell, Fort Smith, Ark.  
 1917 Woods, M. C., Marion, S. C.  
 1911 Woods, Sam B., Jr., New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Woods, Samuel V., Philippi, W. Va.  
 1922 Woods, Weighstill, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Woods, William B., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 1918 Woods, William S., Taunton, Mass.  
 1917 Woodville, J. L. Warren, New Orleans, La.  
 1917 Woodville, John A., New Orleans, La.  
 1921 Woodward, Ernest, Louisville, Ky.  
 1902 Woodward, Frederic C., Chicago, Ill.  
 1920 Woodward, William H., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1918 Woodworth, Edward K., Concord, N. H.  
 1922 Woodworth, Harry L., Ipswich, S. D.  
 1921 Wooledge, Gaius S., Minot, N. D.  
 1920 Woolf, Charles, Tempe, Ariz.  
 1922 Woolley, Arthur, Ogden, Utah.  
 1916 Woolley, Clarence N., Pawtucket, R. I.  
 1918 Woolley, George I., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1922 Woolley, J. E., Fresno, Cal.  
 1914 Woolley, Victor B., Wilmington, Del.  
 1920 Woolridge, W. T., Pine Bluff, Ark.  
 1916 Woolsey, John M., New York, N. Y.  
 1894 Woolsey, Theodore S., New Haven, Conn.  
 1921 Woolverton, William H., Birmingham, Ala.  
 1921 Woolwine, Clare, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Wooten, Dudley G., Seattle, Wash.  
 1919 Wootton, E. H., Hot Springs, Ark.  
 1911 Worcester, Edwin D., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Worcester, Theodore, Aurora, Ill.  
 1920 Word, Roscoe, Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1922 Work, George A., Sacramento, Cal.  
 1898 Work, James C., Uniontown, Pa.  
 1896 Works, John D., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1921 Worley, John B., Oadiz, Ohio.  
 1922 Worlock, Montague H., Kearney, Nebr.  
 1914 Worman, Philip H., Dayton, Ohio.  
 1920 Wormser, I. Maurice, New York, N. Y.  
 1914 Wormser, Leo F., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Worrell, George, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 1921 Worrell, Grover C., Mullens, W. Va.  
 1912 Worsham, John C., Henderson, Ky.  
 1919 Worstell, Harrold E., Wallace, Idaho.  
 1917 Wortendyke, Rynier J., Jersey City, N. J.  
 1918 Worthington, A. Saunders P., West Falls Church, Va.

## ELECTED

1921 Worthington, George E., New York.  
 1895 Worthington, William, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1917 Worthwine, O. W., Boise, Idaho.  
 1921 Worthy, O. O., Hardin, Ill.  
 1922 Woten, John W., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1920 Woy, John M., Telluride, Colo.  
 1919 Wozencraft, Frank W., Dallas, Tex.  
 1921 Wray, Don C., Chicago, Ill.  
 1916 Wray, J. Bailey, Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1919 Wren, Thomas H., Okemah, Okla.  
 1922 Wretman, N. E., San Jose, Cal.  
 1918 Wright, Alfred, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1913 Wright, Allen, McAlester, Okla.  
 1913 Wright, Allen G., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1921 Wright, Arthur, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1911 Wright, Arthur, New York, N. Y.  
 1906 Wright, Arthur W., Austin, Minn.  
 1917 Wright, Austin Tappan, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1909 Wright, Barry, Rome, Ga.  
 1921 Wright, Bartley J., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Wright, Benson, Carson City, Nev.  
 1922 Wright, Boardman, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Wright, Daniel Thew, Washington, D. C.  
 1913 Wright, Edward R., Santa Fe, N. M.  
 1914 Wright, Edwin G., Rockville Centre, N. Y.  
 1915 Wright, Fred. A., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1922 Wright, Fred B., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 1914 Wright, George R., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
 1914 Wright, George S., Dallas, Texas.  
 1921 Wright, George Thomas, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1916 Wright, Gifford K., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1921 Wright, Hamilton, Blackfoot, Ida.  
 1916 Wright, Harry M., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1922 Wright, Howard W., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1917 Wright, Isaac C., Wilmington, N. C.  
 1922 Wright, J. Merrill, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1915 Wright, J. Purdon, Baltimore, Md.  
 1910 Wright, James B., Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1919 Wright, James F., Norfolk, Va.  
 1918 Wright, John H., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1922 Wright, Leroy A., San Diego, Cal.  
 1919 Wright, Lucian B., Sapulpa, Okla.  
 1917 Wright, R. Lee, Salisbury, N. C.  
 1922 Wright, R. M., Fort Dodge, Iowa.  
 1922 Wright, R. M., San Jose, Cal.  
 1914 Wright, T. A., Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1918 Wright, W. A., San Angelo, Tex.  
 1913 Wright, Wendell J., Hackensack, N. J.  
 1912 Wright, William B., Effingham, Ill.  
 1905 Wrightington, S. R., Boston, Mass.  
 1920 Wrinkle, John S., Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 1921 Wrynn, William F., Wallingford, Conn.  
 1921 Wurster, Henry L., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Wurtele, Edward C., Chicago, Ill.

## ELECTED

1909 Wurzer, F. Henry, Detroit, Mich.  
 1909 Wurzer, Louis C., Detroit, Mich.  
 1921 Wyatt, Dillard H., Roswell, N. Mex.  
 1920 Wybrant, O. C., Woodward, Okla.  
 1921 Wyckoff, Hubert O., Watsonville, Cal.  
 1911 Wyckoff, J. Edwards, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Wycoff, F. F., Stanley, N. D.  
 1920 Wylder, L. Newton, Kansas City, Mo.  
 1921 Wyllie, Alfred S., Greensboro, N. C.  
 1909 Wyman, Harry C., Boise, Idaho.  
 1894 Wyman, Henry A., Boston, Mass.  
 1916 Wyman, John P., Boston, Mass.  
 1918 Wyman, Louis E., Manchester, N. H.  
 1921 Wyman, Vincent D., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Wynne, Heloise, Chicago, Ill.  
 1915 Wynne, Kenneth, New Haven, Conn.  
 1919 Wynne, T. D., Fordyce, Ark.  
 1914 Wyvell, Manton M., Washington, D. C.  
 1914 Yager, Albert E., Lemmon, S. D.  
 1922 Yale, Margeret D., Burbank, Cal.  
 1913 Yancey, George W., Birmingham, Ala.  
 1921 Yankauer, Alfred, New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Yankey, Charles G., Wichita, Kan.  
 1921 Yantis, Samuel S., Lexington, Ky.  
 1918 Yates, Clyde Raymond, New Haven, Conn.  
 1922 Yates, J. F., Corvallis, Ore.  
 1921 Yeager, J. F., Zamboanga, P. I.  
 1907 Yeaman, James M., Henderson, Ky.  
 1920 Yeaman, Malcolm, Henderson, Ky.  
 1921 Yeatman, Rudolph H., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Yehle, Leo J., Syracuse, N. Y.  
 1912 Yelland, Judd, Escanaba, Mich.  
 1920 Yeomans, Edward M., Hartford, Conn.  
 1920 Yeomans, M. J., Dawson, Ga.  
 1920 Yerger, Campbell, Memphis, Tenn.  
 1922 Yerkes, Damon G., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 1909 Yerkes, George B., Detroit, Mich.  
 1912 Yockey, Chauncey W., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 1920 Yokom, Ford M., Detroit, Mich.  
 1914 Yonge, J. E. Davis, Pensacola, Fla.  
 1919 Yont, Alonzo E., Boston, Mass.  
 1921 Yoran, M. J., Manchester, Iowa.  
 1921 York, O. A., High Point, N. C.  
 1922 York, John T., Napa, Cal.  
 1921 York, Roscoe T., Scottsbluff, Neb.  
 1922 York, Waldo Marvin, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1919 Yost, George S., Baltimore, Md.  
 1899 Youmans, Frank A., Fort Smith, Ark.  
 1913 Young, A. L., Winthrop, Minn.  
 1917 Young, Arthur R., Charleston, S. C.  
 1919 Young, B. L., Boston, Mass.  
 1913 Youp, C. L., Bismarck, N. D.  
 1922 Young, Charles, Jersey City, N. J.  
 1921 Young, Charles R., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Young, E. R., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1906 Young, Edward B., St. Paul, Minn.

## ELECTED

- 1913 Young, Edwin P., Towanda, Pa.  
 1911 Young, George B., Montpelier, Vt.  
 1914 Young, Henry, Jr., Newark, N. J.  
 1919 Young, Hobart P., Chicago, Ill.  
 1911 Young, J. P., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1918 Young, John E., Exeter, N. H.  
 1921 Young, Lawrence A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Young, Lyndol L., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1922 Young, Margaret, Forsyth, Mont.  
 1918 Young, Milton K., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 1906 Young, Newton C., Fargo, N. D.  
 1921 Young, O. E., Georgetown, Ohio.  
 1918 Young, Oscar L., Laconia, N. H.  
 1911 Young, Owen D., New York, N. Y.  
 1916 Young, Ras, Longview, Texas.  
 1913 Young, Raymond G., Omaha, Nebr.  
 1920 Young, Robert S., Knoxville, Tenn.  
 1911 Young, Stephen E., Boston, Mass.  
 1914 Young, Stuart A., Newark, N. J.  
 1916 Young, Taylor R., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1921 Young, Thomas J., Chicago, Ill.  
 1917 Young, Truman Post, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1917 Young, U. G., Buckhannon, W. Va.  
 1914 Young, W. E., Akron, Ohio.  
 1913 Young, William P., Pottstown, Pa.  
 1919 Young, William Wallace, New York, N. Y.  
 1917 Young, William Waller, New Orleans, La.  
 1911 Youngman, William S., Boston, Mass.  
 1911 Zabriskie, George, New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Zacharias, Isidore A., Jacksonville, Fla.

## ELECTED

- 1908 Zane, John M., Chicago, Ill.  
 1917 Zaring, Clarence A., Basin, Wyo.  
 1922 Zayas, Rafael Rivera, San Juan, P. R.  
 1922 Zieser, Julius A., New York, N. Y.  
 1898 Zeisler, Sigmund, Chicago, Ill.  
 1921 Zelenko, Jacob, New York, N. Y.  
 1919 Zeman, Anton T., Chicago, Ill.  
 1917 Zeppenfeld, Robert M., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1918 Zesiger, E. E., Akron, Ohio.  
 1921 Zetterholm, Maurice E., Galesburg, Ill.  
 1913 Zevely, J. W., Washington, D. C.  
 1921 Ziegler, Irving E., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Ziegler, Isidor, Omaha, Neb.  
 1921 Zielonka, Saul, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 1912 Zillman, Christian C. H., Chicago, Ill.  
 1922 Zimmerman, Arthur A., Waterloo, Iowa.  
 1913 Zimmerman, Dennis, Tulia, Texas.  
 1921 Zimmerman, E. A., Chicago, Ill.  
 1912 Zimmerman, S. R., Lancaster, Pa.  
 1922 Zimmerman, Thomas L., Jr., New York, N. Y.  
 1921 Zinke, Alexander U., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Zion, Edwin H., Modesto, Cal.  
 1922 Zoline, Elijah N., New York, N. Y.  
 1922 Zollicoffer, Jere Perry, Henderson, N. C.  
 1911 Zollman, F. W., St. Paul, Minn.  
 1921 Zook, Edgar T., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1916 Zumbalen, Joseph H., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1916 Zumbrunn, William F., Kansas City, Mo.  
 1920 Zweng, Charles A., Bloomington, Ill.

# STATE LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES AND TOWNS

1922-1923.

## ALABAMA

**Albany** (\* Morgan)  
 †1921 Almon, David C.  
 1921 Chenault, G. O.  
 1916 Eyster, John O.  
 1921 Price, C. L.  
 1921 Tidwell, Tennis

**Andalusia** (Covington)  
 1917 Whaley, A.

**Anniston** (Calhoun)  
 1914 Acker, William P.  
 1913 Agee, A. P.  
 1921 Bibb, John D.  
 1921 Blackmon, Ross  
 1921 Lapsley, Rutherford  
 1921 Liles, Luther B.  
 1921 Mathews, James Fouche  
 1921 Sterne, Neal P.

**Bay Minette** (Baldwin)  
 1921 Moorer, Henry D.  
 1921 Stone, Norborne O.

**Bessemer** (Jefferson)  
 1913 Welch, W. S.

**Birmingham** (Jefferson)  
 1921 Abercrombie, Henry M.  
 1921 Baldwin, Mortimer M.  
 1921 Black, Hugo L.  
 1921 Bondurant, George Perkins  
 1914 Bradley, Lee C.  
 1908 Cabaniss, E. H.  
 1916 Calhoun, Charles A.  
 1911 Coleman, Phares  
 1921 Evans, Richard V.  
 1914 Grubb, William L.  
 1921 Haley, L. B.  
 1921 Haley, L. J.  
 1914 Harsh, Griffith R.  
 1912 Howze, Henry R.  
 1921 Judge, Thomas J.  
 1921 Lamar, Theodore J.

## Birmingham (Jefferson) Cont'd

1921 Lamkin, Griffin  
 1921 Leader, Benjamin  
 1914 McArthur, Frank D.  
 1913 McCrossin, William P.  
 1908 Martin, Thomas W.  
 1914 Martin, William L.  
 1922 Moore, Frederick G.  
 1914 Morrow, Hugh  
 1921 Neamith, C. O.  
 1921 Oberdorfer, A. Leo  
 1908 O'Neal, Emmett  
 1921 Pritchard, William S.  
 1919 Ritter, Claude D.  
 1912 Rudolph, Z. T.  
 1910 Sims, Henry Upton  
 1913 Smith, Robert E.  
 1908 Stokely, J. T.  
 1921 Stone, John S.  
 1919 Thompson, R. Dupont  
 1908 Tillman, John P.  
 1921 Ullman, M. M.  
 1921 Watts, R. B.  
 1908 Weatherly, James  
 1910 White, Frank S.  
 1906 Wood, Sterling A.  
 1921 Woodall, Wm. Marvin  
 1921 Woolverton, William H.  
 1913 Yancey, George W.

## Brewton (Escambia)

1920 Brooks, Leon G.  
 1921 McMillan, Ed. Leigh  
 1918 Smith, G. W. L.

## Cullman (Cullman)

1920 Denson, Paine

## Decatur (Morgan)

1913 Callahan, W. W.  
 1908 Godbey, E. W.  
 1916 Nelson, George A.  
 1921 Skeggs, William E.  
 1921 Troup, Lovick P.

## Demopolis (Marengo)

1914 McDaniel, Henry

## Dothan (Houston)

1917 Reid, Benjamin F.

## Elba (Coffee)

1917 Sanders, W. W.

## Eufaula (Barbour)

1914 McDowell, Charles S. Jr.

## Evergreen (Conecuh)

1921 Jones, B. E.  
 1916 Page, Edwin O.

## Florence (Lauderdale)

1914 Bradshaw, Henry A.  
 1917 Mitchell, William H.

## Fort Payne (DeKalb)

1922 Wolfe, Charles A.

## Gadsden (Etowah)

1916 Allen, G. C.  
 1916 Dortch, W. R.  
 1914 Vance, Victor

## Greensboro (Hale)

1913 Evins, Robert B.

## Greenville (Butler)

1917 Powell, D. M.

## Huntsville (Madison)

1910 Cooper, George P.  
 1908 Cooper, Lawrence  
 1918 Grayson, David A.  
 1913 Walker, Richard W.

## Jasper (Walker)

1917 Bankhead, John H., Jr.  
 1917 Davis, W. C.

## Livingston (Sumter)

1914 Patton, William Wayne  
 1921 Seale, Thomas F.

\* Name of County. † Date of Election.



**ALABAMA—ARIZONA**

**Mobile (Mobile)**  
 1918 Armbrecht, William H.  
 1906 Bromberg, Frederick G.  
 1914 Brown, Leo M.  
 1915 Leigh, Norvelle R.  
 1913 McMillan, B. F.  
 1913 Smith, Robert H.  
 1913 Stevens, T. M.

**Monroeville (Monroe)**  
 1917 Barnett, J. B.  
 1921 Biggs, Leonard S.  
 1920 Lee, A. C.

**Montgomery (Montgomery)**  
 1914 Anderson, John C.  
 1901 Ball, Fred S.  
 1912 Ballard, Eugene  
 1919 Beckwith, Edmund R.  
 1916 Blakey, William  
 1916 Clayton, Henry D.  
 1921 Crenshaw, H. F.  
 1908 Crum, B. P.  
 1904 Dent, S. Hubert, Jr.  
 1904 Jones, George W.  
 1920 Jones, Walter B.  
 1913 Ligon, R. F.  
 1915 McClellan, Thomas O.  
 1917 MacKenzie, Stuart  
 1913 Mayfield, James J.  
 1922 Purifoy, Francis Marion  
 1911 Rushton, Ray  
 1920 Smith, J. Q.  
 1914 Steiner, Robert E., Jr.  
 1910 Stollenwerck, Frank  
 1913 Stringfellow, Horace  
 1913 Thorington, J. W.  
 1920 Troy, Alexandre  
 1913 Weil, Leon  
 1917 White, Hugh

**Opelika (Lee)**  
 1917 Denson, N. D.  
 1919 Walker, Jacob A.

**Prattville (Autauga)**  
 1921 Jones, Roger Alston

**Scottsboro (Jackson)**  
 1911 Brown, Lawrence E.

**Selma (Dallas)**  
 1921 Keith, Chambliss  
 1917 Lapsley, John Whitfield  
 1916 Mallory, Hugh  
 1913 Pettus, Edmund W.

**Talladega (Talladega)**  
 1920 Dixon, J. Kelly

**Troy (Pike)**  
 1917 Wilkerson, John H.

**Tuscaloosa (Tuscaloosa)**  
 1917 Clarkson, Edgar L.  
 1917 Foster, J. Manley

**Tuscumbia (Colbert)**  
 1917 Carmichael, A. H.  
 1917 Kirk, James T.

**ALASKA**

**Cordova**  
 1917 Donohoe, Thomas J.  
 1921 Foster, Frank H.

**Fairbanks**  
 1921 Atwell, Howard J.  
 1919 Clark, John A.

**Iditarod**  
 1921 Albrecht, George W.

**Juneau**  
 1922 Oastle, N. H.  
 1914 Cobb, John H.  
 1922 Faulkner, Herbert L.  
 1922 Reed, Thomas M.  
 1915 Robertson, Ralph E.  
 1919 Shoup, Arthur G.  
 1922 Stabler, Howard D.

**Seward**  
 1921 Ray, L. V.  
 1919 Whittlesey, William H.

**Valdez**  
 1920 Dimond, Anthony J.

**ARIZONA**

**Bisbee (Cochise)**  
 1920 Casey, James S.  
 1895 Ellinwood, Everett E.  
 1921 Flanigan, Edw. J.  
 1922 Knapp, C. T.  
 1908 Ross, John M.

**Bowie (Cochise)**  
 1920 Allison, W. H.

**Casa Grande (Pinal)**  
 1920 Jayne, A. A.

**Douglas (Cochise)**  
 1918 Benshimol, David  
 1919 Boyle, James Patrick  
 1919 Gilmore, W. G.

**Douglas (Cochise) Cont'd**  
 1921 King, W. D.  
 1918 Pickett, Harry E.

**Flagstaff (Coconino)**  
 1919 Gold, Frank M.  
 1916 Wilson, Charles Birge

**Florence (Pinal)**  
 1916 Baughn, Otis J.  
 1921 Patterson, E. P.

**Globe (Gila)**  
 1920 Cunningham, D. L.  
 1921 Mallott, James R.  
 1919 Mathews, Clifton  
 1921 Morris, Samuel H.  
 1921 Rice, Edward W.

**Holbrook (Navajo)**  
 1920 Larson, Thorwald  
 1914 Sapp, Sidney

**Jerome (Yavapai)**  
 1919 Ling, Perry M.  
 1914 Rutherford, Charles H.

**Kingman (Mohave)**  
 1914 Herndon, Charles W.  
 1912 Krook, Carl G.

**Mesa (Maricopa)**  
 1919 Dougherty, M. J. G.

**Nogales (Santa Cruz)**  
 1914 Hardy, Leslie C.

**Phoenix (Maricopa)**  
 1919 Alexander, J. L. B.  
 1919 Armstrong, Thomas, Jr.  
 1921 Baxter, Harold  
 1919 Birdsall, Alice M.  
 1921 Chalmers, Louis H.  
 1919 Christy, George D.  
 1921 Cox, James J.  
 1922 Cox, L. J.  
 1919 Cunningham, G. S.  
 1920 Drake, Earl F.  
 1921 Fennemore, H. M.  
 1914 Hayes, P. H.  
 1919 Holton, C. R.  
 1919 Jenckes, Joseph S.  
 1918 Lavin, James P.  
 1919 Lewis, Ernest W.  
 1921 Lewkowitz, Herman  
 1921 Longan, John M.  
 1920 Ludwig, Oswald Cross, Jr.

## ARIZONA—ARKANSAS

## Phoenix (Maricopa) Cont'd

1916 Marks, B. E.  
 1921 Nairn, Thomas G.  
 1919 Nealon, Thomas W.  
 1919 Nelson, James E.  
 1914 Perkins, F. W.  
 1915 Ross, Henry D.  
 1921 Shepherd, Robert E. Lee  
 1914 Sloan, Richard E.  
 1911 Smith, Frank O.  
 1919 Stahl, Floyd M.  
 1919 Stanford, Rawghlie C.  
 1912 Stilwell, William H.  
 1920 Stockton, A. Henderson  
 1921 Sullivan, Henry J.  
 1920 Townsend, Fred Blair  
 1920 Vaughn, Loren  
 1921 Walton, Thomas P.  
 1917 White, Samuel  
 1920 Whitney, Louis B.

## Prescott (Yavapai)

1913 Anderson, Le Roy  
 1922 Baker, Arthur G.  
 1922 Brown, M. Ralph  
 1919 Clark, Neil C.  
 1919 Ellis, John A.  
 1919 Favour, A. H.  
 1916 Lamson, Richard  
 1919 Loveridge, Edgar H.  
 1918 Morgan, Joseph H.  
 1899 Morrison, Robert E.  
 1919 Nilsson, George W.  
 1919 Norris, Herndon J.  
 1919 Norris, T. G.  
 1919 O'Sullivan, P. W.  
 1919 Parks, Daniel E.  
 1920 Sullivan, John L.  
 1919 Sweeney, John J.

## Safford (Graham)

1921 Spriggs, E. L.

## St. Johns (Apache)

1916 Nelson, Fred. W.

## Tempe (Maricopa)

1921 Windes, Dudley W.  
 1920 Woolf, Charles

## Tombstone (Cochise)

1919 Kingsbury, James Thom-  
 son  
 1919 Sames, Albert Morris

## Tucson (Pima)

1921 Barry, James D.  
 1921 Bernard, Frederick H.  
 1921 Bilby, Ralph W.

## Tucson (Pima) Cont'd

1921 Blenman, Charles  
 1912 Campbell, John H.  
 1921 Cella, Paul J.  
 1914 Curley, Frank E.  
 1921 Curtia, Leonard J.  
 1922 Darnell, George R.  
 1922 Davis, Robert M.  
 1921 Dunseath, James R.  
 1914 Hartman, Francis M.  
 1914 Hereford, Frank H.  
 1920 Hill, Ben O.  
 1919 Kingan, S. L.  
 1921 Langworthy, Ralph W.  
 1919 Pattee, Samuel L.  
 1919 Richey, Oscar Turner  
 1916 Sawtelle, William H.  
 1920 Winsett, Alfred Irl

## Willcox (Cochise)

1921 Gung'l, John O.

## Winslow (Navajo)

1913 Burbage, W. H.

## Yuma (Yuma)

1914 Baxter, Frank  
 1922 Campbell, Raymond N.  
 1922 Collins, Huber A.  
 1915 Gregory, Walter H.  
 1921 Lindeman, O. A.  
 1921 Molloy, Thomas D.  
 1921 Robertson, Peter T.

## ARKANSAS

## Arkadelphia (Clark)

1920 Hardage, Joe  
 1911 Johnson, James V.  
 1920 McMillan, Dougald  
 1920 McMillan, John H.

## Arkansas City (Desha)

1920 Hopson, E. E.

## Ashdown (Little River)

1913 DuLaney, A. D.

## Augusta (Woodruff)

1921 Hutchins, Arthur L.

## Bald Knob (White)

1920 Pearce, Culbert L.

## Batesville (Independence)

1920 Bone, Samuel M.  
 1913 Casey, Samuel M.  
 1922 McCaleb, John B.  
 1913 Neill, Ernest

## Bentonville (Benton)

1920 McGill, J. T.  
 1916 McGill, Leonidas H.

## Blytheville (Mississippi)

1911 Cunningham, O. A.  
 1922 Davis, T. W.  
 1922 Harrison, Z. B.  
 1920 Nelson, R. A.

## Brinkley (Monroe)

1921 Bogle, G. Otis  
 1920 Greenlee, O. F.

## Camden (Onachita)

1911 Gaughan, Thomas J.

## Conway (Faulkner)

1919 Clark, J. C.

## Corning (Clay)

1919 Bloodworth, O. T.  
 1920 Daniel, Charles L.  
 1920 Oliver, G. B.

## De Queen (Sevier)

1919 Collins, Abe  
 1920 Isbell, Benj. E.

## Dermott (Chicot)

1922 Hammock, H. G.

## Des Arc (Prairie)

1920 Vaughan, Emmet

## De Witt (Arkansas)

1913 Rasco, R. D.

## El Dorado (Union)

1922 Britt, L. S.  
 1922 Murphy, Patrick W.  
 1913 Patterson, Wm. E.  
 1921 Pope, Arthur D.  
 1922 Savage, Dwight L.

## Fayetteville (Washington)

1913 Davidson, B. R.  
 1919 Walker, J. V.

## Fordyce (Dallas)

1919 Wynne, T. D.

## Foreman (Little River)

1921 Livesay, J. O.

## Forrest City (St. Francis)

1922 Mann, S. H.  
 1922 Mann, Sam H., Jr.  
 1922 Norton, C. W.

# ARKANSAS

## Fort Smith (Sebastian)

1920 Brizzolara, John  
1918 Daily, H. P.  
1920 Falconer, Wm. Armistead  
1904 Fitzhugh, Henry L.  
1919 Hardin, G. C.  
1898 Hill, Joseph M.  
1920 Holland, John H.  
1911 Hon, Daniel  
1919 Johnson, Jo  
1898 McDonough, James B.  
1912 Miles, Vincent M.  
1912 Osborne, T. S.  
1913 Pryor, Thomas B.  
1916 Warner, Harry Preston  
1920 Woods, John Powell  
1899 Youmans, Frank A.

## Greenwood (Sebastian)

1920 Johnson, George W.  
1920 Rowe, Robert A.

## Hamburg (Ashley)

1920 George, Gaston P.  
1919 Norman, George

## Harrisburg (Poinsett)

1921 Mayo, S. T.

## Heber Springs (Oleburne)

1921 Bittle, J. L.

## Helena (Phillips)

1920 Adams, Skipwith W.  
1921 Brewer, Ozero C.  
1920 Burke, J. G.  
1918 Moore, John I.  
1921 Vineyard, Jesse M.  
1921 Whitehead, A. D.

## Hope (Hempstead)

1916 Graves, O. A.  
1918 McCollum, James H.

## Hot Springs (Garland)

1921 Bouic, W. G.  
1918 Cobb, M. S.  
1911 Huff, C. Floyd  
1919 Martin, T. K.  
1911 Martin, W. H.  
1921 Sparks, Charles O.  
1921 Stallcup, J. A.  
1920 Sumpter, Orlando H.  
1919 Wootton, E. H.

## Jonesboro (Craighead)

1916 Frierson, Charles D.  
1921 Gautney, J. F.

## Jonesboro (Craighead) Cont'd

1912 Lamb, N. F.  
1920 Patton, A. P.  
1920 Sloan, Horace

## Lake City (Craighead)

1919 Johnston, J. F.

## Lake Village (Chicot)

1918 Cook, Harry E.

## Lewisville (Lafayette)

1920 King, D. L.  
1921 Montgomery, R. L.

## Little Rock (Pulaski)

1919 Akers, Will G.  
1911 Armistead, Henry M.  
1921 Barber, A. L.  
1922 Bohlinger, Neill  
1912 Buzbee, Thomas S.  
1901 Cantrell, Deaderick H.  
1911 Carmichael, J. H.  
1918 Chamberlin, Horace  
1901 Cockrill, Ashley  
1921 Cohn, Louis M.  
1911 Coleman, Charles T.  
1921 Cypert, A. B.  
1922 Dodge, Frank H.  
1919 Downie, E. B.  
1920 Ehrman, S. Lasker  
1920 Emerson, George W.  
1918 Frauenthal, Sam.  
1920 Gannaway, Malcolm W.  
1921 Gray, Clifton W.  
1921 Hamiter, J. H.  
1919 Harris, Marvin  
1916 Harrison, Harvey T.  
1911 Hawthorne, D. K.  
1920 Hays, George W.  
1921 Helm, Thomas E.  
1912 Hemingway, Wilson E.  
1912 Henderson, G. D.  
1921 Henry, Elbert A.  
1920 House, J. W., Jr.  
1918 Humphreys, T. H.  
1920 Johnson, Ector R.  
1921 Kensworthy, B. S.  
1911 Kinsworthy, E. B.  
1911 Kirby, William F.  
1920 Lewis, Troy W.  
1911 Loughborough, J. F.  
1912 Lynn, Roscoe R.  
1918 McConnell, George A.  
1921 McDonnell, William A.  
1912 McHaney, Edgar L.  
1915 McNemer, Philip

## Little Rock (Pulaski)

Cont'd

1911 McRae, Thomas O.  
1921 Mallory, George L.  
1911 Mann, Richard M.  
1921 Martin, Melbourne M.  
1916 Martineau, John E.  
1916 Mehaffey, James W.  
1911 Mehaffy, T. M.  
1902 Moore, John M.  
1913 Moss, Edgar E.  
1920 Newman, John W.  
1920 Owens, Grover T.  
1911 Pace, Frank  
1922 Poe, Sam T.  
1919 Poe, Tom  
1913 Pugh, George B.  
1921 Riddick, W. G.  
1918 Rogers, Silas W.  
1898 Rose, George B.  
1921 Rose, John M.  
1922 Saye, J. N.  
1922 Saye, W. T.  
1921 Shofner, Price  
1901 Smith, William B.  
1911 Terry, Walter J.  
1918 Thweatt, Chas. B.  
1921 Townsend, Wallace  
1919 Trawick, J. I.  
1907 Trieber, Jacob  
1921 Utley, J. S.  
1912 Vaughan, George  
1919 Wade, John W.  
1919 White, S. L.  
1911 Wiley, Robert E.  
1920 Williams, Guy F.  
1920 Wood, Carroll D.

## Lonoke (Lonoke)

1911 Robinson, Joseph T.  
1917 Trimble, Thomas C., Jr.  
1920 Walls, Charles Albert

## McGehee (Desha)

1920 Wallace, Joseph F.

## Marianna (Lee)

1922 Daggett, O. E.  
1920 Daggett, J. B.  
1920 Robertson, E. D.

## Mena (Polk)

1916 Ragland, W. A.

## Monticello (Drew)

1919 Harris, Joe S.  
1920 Williamson, Lamar

## ARKANSAS—AUSTRIA—CALIFORNIA

<b>Nashville (Howard)</b>	<b>Texarkana (Miller)</b>	<b>Baldwin Park (Los Angeles)</b>
1912 Bishop, John W.	1919 Arnold, W. H., Jr.	1921 Bacon, Walter R.
1914 Feazel, W. P.	1906 Arnold, Wm. H.	
1920 Rodgers, W. C.	1922 Barney, Herbert M.	<b>Banning (Riverside)</b>
1914 Sain, J. G.	1911 Carter, Jacob M.	1922 Miller, Frank L.
	1912 Head, James D.	
<b>Newport (Jackson)</b>	1922 Jones, Paul	<b>Berkeley (Alameda)</b>
1904 Jones, Gustave	1922 Jones, Paul, Jr.	1913 Clark, Herbert W.
1920 Mack, Ira J.	1915 Moore, Henry, Jr.	1901 Costigan, George P., Jr.
1920 Stayton, John W.	1912 Pope, Gustavus G.	1913 McMurray, Orrin K.
1904 Stayton, Joseph M.	1911 Quinn, Frank S.	1922 May, Samuel C.
	1922 Sanderson, M. E.	1921 Nichols, Elmer E.
<b>Osceola (Mississippi)</b>	<b>Van Buren (Crawford)</b>	1922 North, H. H.
1911 Coston, J. T.	1920 Arbuckle, John D.	1913 Trabert, Charles L.
	1920 Matlock, Edgar L.	1922 Varnum, George Martin
<b>Paragould (Greene)</b>	1922 Stockard, George G.	
1913 Block, J. D.	1922 Thompson, Ola D.	<b>Brawley (Imperial)</b>
1920 Fuhr, Robert E.	1922 Woffard, Columbus M.	1906 Finney, A. C.
1920 Futrell, J. M.		
1912 Huddleston, M. P.	<b>Walnut Ridge (Lawrence)</b>	<b>Bridgeport (Mono)</b>
1921 Shane, Cecil	1919 Gibson, G. N.	1922 Parker, P. R.
1916 Taylor, R. P.	1919 Ponder, Harry L.	
	1919 Tharp, E. H.	<b>Burbank (Los Angeles)</b>
<b>Piggott (Clay)</b>	<b>Warren (Bradley)</b>	1922 Yale, Margeret D.
1921 Weldin, Frank	1921 Bradham, D. A.	
	1921 Wilson, J. R.	<b>Burlingame (San Mateo)</b>
<b>Pine Bluff (Jefferson)</b>	<b>AUSTRIA</b>	1922 Ferrell, Gilbert D.
1913 Alexander, W. B.	<b>Vienna</b>	
1921 Brockman, E. W.	1913 Washburn, Albert H.	<b>Callistoga (Napa)</b>
1911 Coleman, W. F.		1922 Billings, Addie M.
1919 Cooper, A. R.	<b>CALIFORNIA</b>	
1920 Danaher, Palmer	<b>Alameda (Alameda)</b>	<b>Chula Vista (San Diego)</b>
1914 Elliott, John M.	1908 Gray, Roscoe S.	1914 Griffith, John Cuyler
1912 Rowell, A. H.	<b>Altadena (Los Angeles)</b>	1912 Schoonover, Albert
1920 Taylor, J. G.	1899 Barton, George P.	
1920 Woolridge, W. T.	<b>Alturas (Modoc)</b>	<b>Colusa (Colusa)</b>
	1921 Laird, Reuel A.	1922 Millington, Seth, Jr.
<b>Prescott (Nevada)</b>	<b>Atascadero (San Luis Obispo)</b>	
1921 Hamby, Randolph P.	1922 Cohen, Louis	<b>Concord (Contra Costa)</b>
1911 McKenzie, H. B.		1922 Sherlock, Alva S.
1921 McRae, Duncan L.	<b>Auburn (Placer)</b>	
1921 Tompkins, Charles H.	1914 Fulweiler, John M.	<b>Corona (Riverside)</b>
1911 Tompkins, Wm. V.		1922 Clayson, Walter S.
9	<b>Bakersfield (Kern)</b>	1916 Ganahl, Alphonse E.
<b>Rogers (Benton)</b>	1922 Harvey, T. N.	1922 Stahl, H. K.
1920 Duty, John R.	1922 Kaye, William W.	
1922 Nance, John W.	1922 McCowan, Barclay	<b>Coronado (San Diego)</b>
	1922 Pears, Howard A.	1918 Dilworth, Read G.
<b>Russellville (Pope)</b>	1913 Scott, Thomas	
1922 Bullock, J. T.	1922 Whitakre, George E.	<b>Daly City (San Mateo)</b>
	1922 Wiley, J. W.	1918 Groene, John F.
<b>Sheridan (Grant)</b>		
1920 Posey, Robert Randolph		<b>El Centro (Imperial)</b>
		1919 Gole, Franklin J.
<b>Stuttgart (Arkansas)</b>		1916 Hickcox, Ross T.
1922 McCuing, Mike		
1912 Pettit, C. E.		
1920 Sternberg, H. L.		

# CALIFORNIA

## Escondido (San Diego)

1922 Turrentine, L. N.

## Eureka (Humboldt)

1922 Outler, Fletcher A.

## Fairfield (Solano)

1922 Dobbins, B. W.

1922 Goodman, W. U.

1922 Jones, Kenneth I.

1922 Lindauer, Arthur

1922 McInnes, Francis C.

1922 O'Donnell, William T.

1922 Raines, Joseph M.

## Fillmore (Ventura)

1922 Galvin, John A.

## Fort Bragg (Mendocino)

1922 Pettis, J. A.

1922 Stone, Leonard

## Fresno (Fresno)

1922 Allyn, Arthur

1922 Aynesworth, George L.

1922 Barber, L. N.

1922 Conley, W. M.

1922 Conn, W. A.

1922 Coy, Sam P.

1922 Cummings, Penn

1922 Dearing, Milton M.

1922 Docker, Frederick W.

1922 Drew, A. M.

1922 Dwelle, H. E.

1922 Evarta, O. L.

1922 Ewing, D. S.

1922 Fitch, John R.

1922 Gallagher, James J.

1922 Gearhart, Bertrand W.

1922 Gibson, Rue C.

1922 Hammel, John C.

1922 Harria, E. M.

1922 Harria, M. B.

1922 Harris, M. K.

1922 Hawson, Henry

1922 Hayhurst, L. B.

1922 Hill, Charles A.

1922 Huebner, F. O.

1922 Johnson, Ben H.

1922 Jones, George W.

1922 Kauke, Frank

1922 Lindsay, Carl E.

1922 McDowell, Herbert

1922 Ohannesian, Aram

1922 Ohannesian, J. George

1922 Ozias, C. M.

1922 Smith, Lewis H.

1922 Snow, Alva E.

## Fresno (Fresno) Cont'd

1922 Stammer, Walter H.

1922 Strother, S. L.

1922 Tupper, W. O.

1922 Wakefield, Ray O.

1922 Warlow, Chester H.

1922 Wild, M. K.

1922 Wildgrube, H. J.

1922 Willey, Frank A.

1922 Woolley, J. E.

## Gardena (Los Angeles)

1916 Burton, Newark L.

## Glendale (Los Angeles)

1907 Everson, John

## Glendora (Los Angeles)

1921 Bidwell, R. B.

## Grass Valley (Nevada)

1922 Armstrong, E. H.

1922 Nilon, Frank M.

## Hanford (Kings)

1922 Watkinson, Charles E.

## Healdsburg (Sonoma)

1922 Coffman, James T.

1922 Hollingsworth, A. W.

1918 Norton, E. M.

## Hermosa Beach (Los Angeles)

1915 Greer, Paul E.

## Independence (Inyo)

1922 Dehy, William D.

## La Jolla (San Diego)

1898 Harper, Jacob C.

## Lodi (San Joaquin)

1922 Henning, Frank A.

## Long Beach (Los Angeles)

1921 Clock, Ralph H.

1922 Denio, E. C.

1922 Doyle, Clyde

1922 Fisher, Eugene I.

1906 Flewelling, A. L.

1922 Kapp, George F.

1918 Keeler, P. E.

1918 Laird, George M.

1922 McCaughan, George E.

1922 McWhinney, C. C.

1922 Mason, Bruce W.

1916 Minnis, James L.

## Long Beach (Los Angeles)

Cont'd

1922 Pawson, John E.

1922 Rosenfield, Adolph B.

1922 Spicer, George M.

1921 Swaffield, Phil M.

1921 Swaffield, Roland O.

1916 Tyler, C. H.

1922 Wallace, Charles D.

1922 Whealton, Louis N.

## Los Angeles (Los Angeles)

1921 Adams, George W.

1922 Adams, William F.

1922 Aggeler, William T.

1922 Allen, Carroll

1922 Amend, Frank B.

1908 Anderson, James A.

1922 Anderson, William H.

1921 Andrews, Americus V.

1922 Andrews, L. W.

1921 Archbald, Harry R.

1921 Arnoldy, Fred N.

1921 Ashburn, A. W.

1922 Backus, Perry F.

1922 Bacon, Edward E.

1922 Bailie, Norman A.

1921 Bandini, Ralph

1921 Barker, Donald

1917 Barnhill, William Allen

1894 Barry, Edmund D.

1922 Bartlett, Alfred L.

1921 Bauer, Harry J.

1921 Beach, H. C.

1922 Beardale, John

1922 Beebe, George

1922 Beecher, Daniel

1921 Behymer, Glen

1921 Belcher, Frank B.

1921 Beman, John B.

1922 Benjamin, Maurice B.

1921 Bennett, E. Everett

1922 Bennett, James S.

1922 Berkebile, Thomas A.

1922 Biby, John E.

1913 Bicksler, W. S.

1922 Binford, L. B.

1913 Bledsoe, Benjamin F.

1918 Boardman, Louis P.

1922 Bodkin, Henry G.

1916 Bordwell, Walter

1922 Bowen, William A.

1922 Bowen, William M.

1921 Bowers, Walter L.

1918 Bradner, B. J.

1909 Brennan, Robert

1922 Breslin, George M.

1898 Britt, E. W.

## CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles (Los Angeles)  
Cont'd

1922 Brown, William B.  
1922 Browne, Nat B.  
1921 Bryan, William Jennings, Jr.  
1922 Bryson, Frank  
1922 Bullock, Georgia P.  
1921 Burr, Clyde R.  
1922 Bush, George W.  
1912 Camp, Edgar W.  
1911 Campbell, Altes H.  
1922 Campbell, Mrs. Kemper  
1921 Carnahan, H. L.  
1922 Carpenter, Ingle  
1901 Carpenter, Saml. L.  
1922 Carr, William J.  
1922 Carrigan, John W.  
1921 Carter, Henry E.  
1922 Carvell, Mae  
1922 Case, Munson T.  
1921 Casey, Walter T.  
1916 Castberg, Biarne  
1921 Castruccio, Constantine M.  
1922 Chamberlin, H. A.  
1922 Chambers, William  
1922 Chandler, Charles L.  
1913 Chandler, Jeff P.  
1905 Chandler, Joseph H.  
1921 Chapman, Ward  
1922 Chase, C. W.  
1922 Chase, Lucius K.  
1912 Childs, Frank Hall  
1916 Clark, Oliver O.  
1921 Clarke, Robert M.  
1922 Clotfelter, U. T.  
1922 Coe, Arthur F.  
1916 Collier, Frank C.  
1922 Collins, Victor Ford  
1922 Conrey, Nathaniel P.  
1922 Cooper, John W.  
1921 Copp, Andrew J., Jr.  
1921 Cosgrove, T. B.  
1922 Craig, Elliott  
1908 Craig, Gavin W.  
1911 Craig, William T.  
1921 Crenshaw, Loren O.  
1920 Crider, Joe, Jr.  
1922 Cruickshank, Lewis  
1922 Crump, Guy Richards  
1913 Crutcher, Albert  
1919 Culver, Richard J. O.  
1918 Daniels, Earle M.  
1922 Darlington, Barton  
1916 Davis, LeCompte  
1922 Davis, William H.  
1922 De Garmo, G. O.  
1922 Degnan, J. E.

Los Angeles (Los Angeles)  
Cont'd

1922 Dehm, W. H.  
1910 Denis, George J.  
1914 DeSantis, Anthony S.  
1922 Devin, Joseph F.  
1912 Dickson, William H.  
1913 Dillon, Richard J.  
1909 Dockweiler, Isidore B.  
1918 Dockweiler, Thos. A. J.  
1921 Doherty, Frank P.  
1922 Dryer, George W.  
1913 Dunn, W. E.  
1922 Dunnigan, H. L.  
1919 Duque, Gabriel Carlos  
1921 Eckman, Arthur W.  
1922 Edmonds, Douglas L.  
1913 Edwards, Leroy M.  
1922 Ellis, Arthur M.  
1922 Ellis, Kimpton  
1922 Euler, Louis  
1921 Evans, William E.  
1922 Farica, David R.  
1914 Farrand, George E.  
1922 Faulconer, Oda  
1922 Ferguson, Morris M.  
1920 Finch, Wilbur D.  
1916 Finlayson, Frank G.  
1922 Fletcher, Kimball  
1913 Flint, Frank P.  
1920 Flint, William Risley  
1922 Foltz, Clara Shortridge  
1918 Ford, W. J.  
1922 Fredericks, John D.  
1922 French, Samuel H.  
1921 Fulton, Robert M.  
1920 Geibel, Martin E.  
1918 Gerecht, E. F.  
1922 Gibson, J. A., Jr.  
1889 Gibson, James A.  
1916 Gifford, F. W.  
1922 Gilbert, W. I.  
1913 Goodrich, Ben  
1922 Goodspeed, Richard Cecil  
1922 Goodwin, Henry P.  
1921 Goodwin, W. N.  
1913 Gordon, Hugh T.  
1922 Gould, T. C.  
1922 Grainger, Kyle N.  
1922 Gray, Ben F.  
1922 Greenberg, Charles  
1922 Greer, George L.  
1921 Gregg, Paul M.  
1921 Grigsby, Bruce L.  
1913 Grus, Edward T.  
1922 Guernsey, Louis G.  
1922 Guthrie, Stanley W.  
1922 Haas, Walter Francis  
1922 Hahn, Edwin F.

Los Angeles (Los Angeles)  
Cont'd

1922 Haines, Martin L.  
1922 Hall, Frederick M.  
1921 Hall, Pierson M.  
1915 Halsted, A. S.  
1922 Hammon, Percy V.  
1922 Hanna, Byron  
1922 Hannon, J. Vincent  
1918 Hannon, Joseph E.  
1919 Hardy, Carlos S.  
1921 Hardy, Rex  
1921 Hart, John W.  
1921 Haskins, S. M.  
1922 Hawkins, Eugene A.  
1904 Hawkins, John J.  
1922 Hazlett, William  
1922 Heney, Francis J.  
1922 Herrington, B. A.  
1921 Hervey, Wm. Rhodes  
1922 Hewitt, Leslie R.  
1921 Hiatt, William M.  
1922 Himrod, William B.  
1913 Hocker, J. W.  
1919 Holcomb, Margaret E. Kempley  
1919 Holcomb, William H.  
1921 Hollzer, Harry A.  
1922 Horton, Rufus L.  
1898 Hunsaker, William J.  
1922 Hunter, Ben S.  
1913 Hutton, Frank S.  
1921 Insfeld, J. B.  
1922 Jackson, Grant  
1921 Jackson, Samuel Spencer (Chicago, Ill.)  
1921 James, Frank  
1922 James, Henry N.  
1918 Jennings, Robert P.  
1912 Jensen, Constan  
1913 Jones, Mattison B.  
1919 Jordan, C. Hughes  
1922 Joujon-Roche, J. B.  
1904 Karcher, George H.  
1918 Karr, Frank  
1906 Kelby, James Edward  
1922 Kelly, Hugh T.  
1922 Kelso, Ivan  
1909 Kemp, John W.  
1918 Kenney, Elizabeth L.  
1921 Kidd, Herbert West  
1922 Knoop, Henry L.  
1918 Lady, William Ellis  
1921 Lake, Frederick W.  
1922 Larrabee, L. L.  
1906 Lawler, Oscar  
1922 Lawson, Gordon  
1911 Lee, Bradner W.  
1918 Lee, Bradner Wella, Jr.

# CALIFORNIA

## Los Angeles (Los Angeles) Cont'd

1918 Lee, Kenyon Farrar  
1922 Leeds, Walter R.  
1922 Leitch, Constance  
1921 Lewinson, Joseph L.  
1918 Lloyd, Warren E.  
1922 Lobdell, J. Karl  
1921 Loeb, Edwin J.  
1918 Loeb, Joseph P.  
1908 Loewenthal, Max  
1922 Loewenthal, Paul  
1922 Lovett, William W., Jr.  
1922 Lucey, Edmund T.  
1921 Lyman, Edward D.  
1922 Lynn, Roy A.  
1922 Lyon, Frederick S.  
1922 McAdoo, Alfred H.  
1918 McAdoo, William G.  
1920 McCarthy, Neil S.  
1922 McDill, George W.  
1918 McGarry, M. J.  
1921 McKinley, J. W., Jr.  
1922 McNitt, Rollin L.  
1922 McPherrin, Paul H.  
1919 MacDonald, Alexander  
1918 MacDonald, J. Wiseman  
1921 MacFarland, John C.  
1920 Mackay, Henry Square-  
brigga, Jr.  
1919 MacNeil, Sayre  
1911 Manierre, George W.  
1922 Mann, Leland  
1922 Marshall, Humphrey  
1922 Martin, George Miner  
1922 Martin, Theodore  
1911 Mason, Norman T.  
1908 Meserve, Edwin A.  
1922 Meserve, Shirley E.  
1922 Millar, W. R.  
1922 Miller, Kenton A.  
1908 Millikin, E. E.  
1922 Mitchell, W. Egbert  
1922 Moerdyke, N. P.  
1912 Monnette, Orra E.  
1889 Monroe, Charles  
1922 Montgomery, Chas. O.  
1922 Moore, Minor  
1922 Morgrage, Wilbert  
1922 Morrison, Fred W.  
1922 Morrison, Willis L.  
1922 Morrow, H. T.  
1913 Moss, Leon F.  
1918 Mott, John G.  
1922 Moultrie, Lloyd W.  
1918 Mowery, George A.  
1908 Mueller, Oscar O.  
1921 Murphey, Robert B.  
1922 Musick, E.

## Los Angeles (Los Angeles) Cont'd

1922 Myers, Louis W.  
1922 Neblett, Wm. H.  
1922 Nelson, Dario H.  
1922 Newby, Nathan  
1909 Newlin, Gurney E.  
1921 Nourse, Paul  
1922 O'Brien, William J.  
1918 O'Connell, Geoffrey O.  
1922 O'Connor, J. Robert  
1919 O'Melveny, Henry W.  
1920 O'Melveny, Stuart  
1922 Overton, Eugene  
1912 Pace, Troy  
1922 Page, Benjamin E.  
1922 Pease, Robert M.  
1913 Peirce, George H.  
1921 Plumb, P. B.  
1908 Porter, Frank M.  
1922 Post, Charles A.  
1922 Potter, Charles F.  
1922 Prichard, George A.  
1922 Prince, H. F.  
1889 Prussing, Eugene E.  
1912 Pyle, Emery Clinton  
1916 Quayle, Alexandros J.  
1922 Radir-Norton, Vere  
1922 Randall, L. B.  
1921 Rankin, John W.  
1922 Reed, Thomas B.  
1921 Reppy, Roy V.  
1922 Reynolds, Howard W.  
1922 Richardson, Robert W.  
1918 Riddle, Lee  
1922 Ridgway, Thomas C.  
1922 Riggins, Harley E.  
1922 Ritter, Allen Gerald  
1922 Robertson, Howard  
1922 Robinson, Dudley  
1922 Robinson, Thomas W.  
1922 Robinson, William H.  
1918 Rohe, Clifford A.  
1918 Root, Edwin B.  
1922 Roseberry, L. H.  
1914 Ross, Erskine M.  
1919 Roth, Lester Wm.  
1921 Salisbury, Stuart M.  
1922 Sampsell, Paul W.  
1921 Schauer, B. Rey  
1921 Schmidt, Ruben S.  
1908 Scott, Joseph  
1921 Seaver, Byron D.  
1921 Selby, Edward M.  
1922 Shannon, Michael F.  
1922 Shaw, Arvin B., Jr.  
1921 Shelton, W. C.  
1922 Shenk, John W.  
1922 Shepherd, Howard F.

## Los Angeles (Los Angeles) Cont'd

1921 Shoemaker, Clyde C.  
1921 Simons, Seward A.  
1922 Skinner, Newton J.  
1921 Slosson, Leonard B.  
1921 Stephens, Henry J.  
1921 Stephens, Raymond W.  
1922 Sterry, Norman S.  
1922 Stick, John C.  
1921 Stimson, Marshall  
1922 Stone, Duke  
1914 Stoneman, George J.  
1908 Storrs, H. E.  
1918 Stuart, Zebulon B.  
1922 Sutton, Chas. Thomas  
1922 Tappaan, Clair S.  
1922 Thoms, Clifford L.  
1921 Thorpe, Spencer  
1921 Toland, Thomas O.  
1918 Tribit, Charles H., Jr.  
1899 Trippet, Oscar A.  
1919 Tuller, Walter K.  
1922 Turner, Richard A.  
1922 Valentine, Louis Hulett  
1922 Vallee, Paul  
1921 Van Pelt, Walter G.  
1921 Variel, R. H. F., Jr.  
1922 Verheyen, A. J.  
1914 Vigg, Sandor J.  
1919 Walker, Irving M.  
1922 Walters, R. T.  
1921 Ward, Chandler P.  
1922 Ward, Sherley O.  
1922 Webb, Arthur O.  
1918 Wehrle, E. F.  
1922 Weller, Dana R.  
1922 Westervelt, James  
1922 Weyl, Bertin A.  
1914 White, Thomas P.  
1915 Will, Arthur P.  
1921 Williams, E. S.  
1921 Williams, Eugene D.  
1922 Willis, Frank R.  
1921 Wilson, Emmet H.  
1920 Wilson, Horace Sandes  
1922 Wood, John Perry  
1918 Woodruff, George H.  
1921 Woolwine, Clare  
1895 Works, John D.  
1918 Wright, Alfred  
1921 Wright, Arthur  
1922 Wright, Howard W.  
1922 York, Waldo Marvin  
1922 Young, E. R.  
1921 Young, Lyndol L.  
1918 Young, Milton K.



## CALIFORNIA

**Madera (Madera)**

1922 Barcroft, David P.  
 1922 Barcroft, Joseph  
 1922 Green, Sherwood  
 1922 Maxim, Harry I.

**Martinez (Contra Costa)**

1922 Bray, A. F.  
 1922 Hoey, James F.  
 1922 Ormsby, Alfred D.  
 1922 Rodgers, J. E.  
 1922 Tinning, W. S.  
 1922 Wight, Ralph H.

**Marysville (Yuba)**

1922 Belcher, Richard  
 1922 Carlin, W. H.  
 1922 McDaniel, Eugene P.  
 1922 Stanwood, Edward B.

**Modesto (Stanislaus)**

1922 Boone, Frank G.  
 1922 Boone, Thomas O.  
 1922 Broughton, E. B.  
 1922 Carlson, Arthur J.  
 1922 Crittenden, James L.  
 1922 Cross, Joseph M.  
 1922 Dennett, Lewis L.  
 1922 Fulkirth, L. A.  
 1922 Griffin, P. H.  
 1922 Hawkins, N. A.  
 1922 Jennings, J. B.  
 1922 Maxey, Ray B.  
 1922 Needham, J. O.  
 1922 Scott, Thomas B.  
 1922 Zion, Edwin H.

**Monterey (Monterey)**

1922 Hudson, W. G.  
 1922 Treat, Fred A.

**Napa (Napa)**

1922 Coomba, Frank L.  
 1922 Johnston, L. E.  
 1922 King, Percy J.  
 1922 Nieto, I. P.  
 1922 Palmer, J. M.  
 1922 Riggins, Clarence W.  
 1922 Webber, Edward L.  
 1922 York, John T.

**Nevada City (Nevada)**

1922 Searls, Carroll

**Oakland (Alameda)**

1921 Abbott, Carl H.  
 1921 Beardsley, Charles A.  
 1922 Brown, Everett J.

**Oakland (Alameda) Cont'd**

1922 Burpee, Walter J.  
 1922 Calkins, John, Jr.  
 1922 Carey, Philip M.  
 1922 Chamberlain, R. H., Jr.  
 1921 Chapman, M. C.  
 1922 Church, L. S.  
 1921 Crosby, Peter J.  
 1913 Donahue, William H.  
 1922 Dunn, Jesse J.  
 1913 Fitzgerald, Robert M.  
 1922 Hayes, William J.  
 1922 Hynes, W. H.  
 1921 McDonald, John J.  
 1922 Peck, C. M.  
 1922 Peck, James F.  
 1922 Probasco, Ramsey  
 1922 Robinson, Edward O.  
 1922 Silverstein, Bernard  
 1922 Tasheira, A. G.  
 1922 White, Carlos G.  
 1922 White, Earl D.  
 1922 Whittle, Albert L.  
 1922 Wittschen, T. P.

**Ontario (San Bernardino)**

1915 Jolliffe, Elisha H.

**Orange (Orange)**

1922 Mellen, John

**Oroville (Butte)**

1922 Gregory, H. D.

**Oxnard (Ventura)**

1922 Blackstock, Charles F.  
 1922 Downs, Henry C.  
 1922 Durley, Mark

**Palo Alto (Santa Clara)**

1913 Carpenter, Clay  
 1908 Fullerton, William D.  
 1922 Malcolm, Norman E.  
 1922 Schneider, Frederick

**Pasadena (Los Angeles)**

1922 Butler, Maynard B.  
 1922 Dunham, Frank C.  
 1916 Gibbs, George A.  
 1913 Hacker, Nicholas W.  
 1913 Ong, Walter O.  
 1922 Rowland, A. Lincoln  
 1922 Taylor, Edward Everett  
 1906 Thompson, William H.  
 1905 Waldo, George E.  
 1912 Whittlesey, George P.

**Petaluma (Sonoma)**

1922 Burke, Frank J.  
 1922 Dole, Edward J.  
 1922 Donohue, Emmett L.  
 1922 Howell, Fred S.

**Pittsburg (Contra Costa)**

1922 Wolfe, R. N.

**Porterville (Tulare)**

1922 Knupp, Guy

**Red Bluff (Tehama)**

1922 McCoy, A. M.

**Redding (Shasta)**

1922 Carr, Francis  
 1922 Chenoweth, Orr M.  
 1922 Dean, Arthur M.  
 1922 Kennedy, Laurence J.  
 1922 Leininger, C. W.

**Redwood City (San Mateo)**

1922 Bullock, J. Joseph  
 1922 Machado, John H.  
 1922 Mansfield, Albert  
 1922 O'Keefe, James T.  
 1922 Ross, Hall O.  
 1922 Ross, Lee T.  
 1922 Swart, Franklin

**Richmond (Contra Costa)**

1922 Calfee, T. N.  
 1922 Carlson, Thomas M.  
 1922 Delap, T. H.  
 1922 Hannum, Clarence S.  
 1922 Jacobs, Hiram E.  
 1922 Roberson, Will S.

**Riverside (Riverside)**

1922 Best, Raymond  
 1917 Craig, Hugh H.  
 1922 Davison, Walter C.  
 1922 Ellis, W. H.  
 1913 Estudillo, Miguel  
 1922 Evans, Lyman  
 1913 Freeman, G. R.  
 1922 French, George A.  
 1907 Gandy, Newton S.  
 1922 Hamblin, Fred L.  
 1922 Irving, W. G.  
 1922 Kelley, Loyal C.  
 1922 McFarland, C. L.  
 1922 Moore, R. A.  
 1922 Sarau, George A.  
 1917 Thompson, H. L.  
 1922 Winder, A. Heber

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## Sacramento (Sacramento)

1922 Brand, Clyde H.  
 1922 Burnett, A. G.  
 1921 Bush, George B.  
 1922 Butler, J. W. S.  
 1922 Crocker, Charles H.  
 1922 Devlin, Robert T.  
 1922 Devlin, Wm. H.  
 1922 Elliott, O. A.  
 1922 Farrell, T. A.  
 1922 French, H. Nelson  
 1922 Funke, H. W.  
 1922 Gaddis, Byron E.  
 1922 Gibson, Irving D.  
 1922 Harber, Clinton E.  
 1922 Harris, Fred J.  
 1922 Hatfield, V. L.  
 1922 Johnson, Fontaine  
 1922 Kleinsorge, William E.  
 1922 McKisick, R. T.  
 1918 McLaughlin, Charles E.  
 1922 March, John O.  
 1922 Meredith, James D.  
 1922 Metteer, O. F.  
 1922 Needham, Irving  
 1922 Parkinson, Valla E.  
 1922 Pigott, John T.  
 1922 Shepherd, Wallace  
 1922 Smith, Albert D.  
 1922 Smith, Ralph W.  
 1922 Swisler, Charles A.  
 1922 Tade, Frank  
 1922 Van Dyke, B. F.  
 1922 West, Percy G.  
 1922 White, Clinton L.  
 1922 White, Herbert E.  
 1922 Work, George A.

## Salinas (Monterey)

1922 Bardin, J. A.  
 1922 Rosendale, Charles B.  
 1922 Scott, Russell

## San Bernardino (San Bernardino)

1922 Bates, Frank T.  
 1922 Curtis, J. W.  
 1916 Gridley, Ernest C.  
 1922 Holcomb, Grant  
 1922 Richards, David W.  
 1918 Surr, Howard  
 1922 Swing, Ralph E.  
 1922 Warner, Benjamin F.

## San Diego (San Diego)

1922 Bell, Dwight D.  
 1922 Bennett, Vernon F.  
 1922 Binnard, Morris

## San Diego (San Diego) Cont'd

1922 Bischoff, H. J.  
 1922 Bowlby, John H.  
 1922 Bowman, Abram B.  
 1921 Breckenridge, James J.  
 1922 Burr, Lealie L.  
 1921 Burry, George  
 1922 Cary, W. P.  
 1918 Casebeer, Arthur J.  
 1922 Connell, Stephen  
 1922 Crouch, Charles O.  
 1911 Daney, Eugene  
 1920 Davis, W. Jefferson  
 1922 Evans, William H.  
 1922 Francis, Wirt  
 1922 Gazlay, Frank A.  
 1919 Gray, Gordon  
 1918 Haines, A.  
 1919 Hamilton, Robert R.  
 1922 Harden, Clarence  
 1922 Harris, Ray M.  
 1919 Heskett, Frank H.  
 1922 Hillyer, Curtis  
 1922 Hubbell, E. E.  
 1919 Jenney, Ralph E.  
 1922 Johnson, Carl Alex.  
 1922 Johnson, E. L.  
 1922 Kirby, Lewis R.  
 1922 Lannon, Edward T.  
 1918 Libby, Warren E.  
 1919 Lindley, Fred E.  
 1922 Luce, Edgar A.  
 1918 McCorkle, John H.  
 1922 McKee, Dempster  
 1922 Macomber, Frank J.  
 1922 Martin, Nicholas J.  
 1922 Mirow, Wm. G.  
 1922 Morrison, Wm. L.  
 1922 Mossholder, W. J.  
 1922 Munkelt, Glen H.  
 1922 O'Keefe, James E.  
 1922 Planstiel, James G.  
 1922 Puterbaugh, Johnson W.  
 1922 Richardson, F. L.  
 1922 Rogers, Allen E.  
 1922 Sample, E. P.  
 1922 Sloane, Harrison G.  
 1922 Smith, Laurence H.  
 1912 Sprigg, Patterson  
 1922 Springer, Rolland O.  
 1912 Stearns, Frederic W.  
 1922 Stone, George H.  
 1922 Sweet, A. H.  
 1922 Thompson, Adam  
 1922 Titus, Horton L.  
 1922 Torrance, E. Swift  
 1922 Treadwell, Alliene Wetmore

## San Diego (San Diego) Cont'd

1922 Tucker, J. Z.  
 1922 Vanwinkle, O. H.  
 1922 Wadham, James E.  
 1922 Walters, Byron J.  
 1922 Ward, J. M.  
 1912 Ward, M. L.  
 1922 Webber, Lane D.  
 1922 Weinberger, Jacob  
 1922 Winnek, E. V.  
 1922 Wright, Leroy A.

## San Francisco (San Francisco)

1913 Abbott, Wm. M.  
 1922 Ach, Henry  
 1921 Ackerman, Lloyd S.  
 1921 Adams, Anette Abbott  
 1921 Adams, Charles Albert  
 1922 Agnew, Albert O.  
 1921 Aitken, Frank W.  
 1922 Alexander, Jewel  
 1921 Allan, Thomas A.  
 1922 Allan, R. E.  
 1922 Altman, John O.  
 1922 Ames, Aldem  
 1921 Andrews, W. S.  
 1922 Angellotti, Frank M.  
 1922 Appel, Cyril  
 1922 Armstrong, R. M. J.  
 1922 Arnold, G. S.  
 1918 Athearn, Fred. G.  
 1920 Atwood, Clarence G.  
 1922 Austin, Frank B.  
 1917 Baldwin, A. R.  
 1921 Barber, Oscar T.  
 1921 Barendt, Arthur H.  
 1922 Barrows, R. K.  
 1922 Barrows, W. H.  
 1922 Barry, J. E.  
 1921 Bartlett, Louis  
 1922 Bayless, W. S.  
 1922 Beckett, C. Tucker  
 1922 Becsey, Roland  
 1913 Beedy, Louis S.  
 1922 Bell, Golden W.  
 1921 Benjamin, Raymond  
 1922 Bennett, Eugene D.  
 1921 Bergerot, P. A.  
 1921 Berry, Fred L.  
 1922 Bien, Joseph E.  
 1922 Billings, William E.  
 1918 Black, Alfred P.  
 1922 Blakeman, T. Z.  
 1922 Blanckenburg, G. B.  
 1921 Bluxome, Joseph F.  
 1922 Boland, F. Eldred  
 1922 Bolton, Arthur W.

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## San Francisco (San Francisco) Cont'd

1922 Booth, Henley Clifton  
 1922 Borland, Robert H.  
 1913 Bosley, Wm. Bradford  
 1922 Boyken, A. W.  
 1913 Boynton, Albert E.  
 1922 Boynton, Charles C.  
 1921 Bradley, Christopher M.  
 1913 Brandenstein, H. U.  
 1913 Brann, Walter S.  
 1922 Breen, Peter A.  
 1922 Breeze, Thomas H.  
 1922 Bridgford, Eugene A.  
 1913 Brittain, Frank S.  
 1913 Brobeck, W. I.  
 1922 Bronson, Roy A.  
 1921 Brookman, Douglas  
 1921 Brouillet, A. W.  
 1922 Brown, I. I.  
 1922 Brown, Joseph A.  
 1922 Brun, Samuel Jacques  
 1922 Brune, Ernest L.  
 1922 Buckley, Christopher W.  
 1922 Burke, Andrew F.  
 1922 Burks, Leslie E.  
 1922 Burnett, W. S.  
 1922 Bush, Samuel T.  
 1921 Byington, Lewis F.  
 1922 Byrnes, Charles W.  
 1922 Cabaniss, George H.  
 1921 Campbell, Donald Yorke  
 1913 Cannon, William M.  
 1921 Carr, Sterling  
 1922 Carter, Royle A.  
 1922 Cashman, W. E.  
 1922 Castelhun, F. J.  
 1922 Caulfield, O. Harold  
 1921 Cerf, Marcel E.  
 1922 Chadbourne, H. F.  
 1922 Chamberlin, Herbert  
 1922 Chandler, A. E.  
 1922 Chapman, Edgar C.  
 1921 Chickering, Allen L.  
 1922 Childs, E.  
 1922 Cluff, Alfred T.  
 1922 Coffey, Edward I.  
 1921 Coffey, Jeremiah V.  
 1921 Coghlan, John P.  
 1922 Colby, William E.  
 1922 Coleman, Byron  
 1921 Colston, James E.  
 1921 Conlin, Eugene F.  
 1921 Connolly, George A.  
 1921 Cooley, A. E.  
 1893 Corbet, Burke  
 1922 Cormac, T. E. K.  
 1921 Cornish, Frank V.  
 1913 Countryman, Robert H.

## San Francisco (San Francisco) Cont'd

1921 Orabbe, John Hammond  
 1922 Orane, Arthur Bathurst  
 1913 Creed, W. E.  
 1922 Critcher, Alan H.  
 1921 Crittenden, William C.  
 1921 Croma, R. H.  
 1922 Orothers, George Edward  
 1922 Orothers, R. A.  
 1922 Orothers, Thomas G.  
 1921 Crowley, Louis V.  
 1921 Oullinan, Eustace  
 1922 Ounha, Edward A.  
 1913 Cushing, O. S.  
 1913 Cushing, O. K.  
 1917 Cutten, C. P.  
 1913 Dall, Cornelius G.  
 1922 Davis, John P.  
 1922 Deahl, John L.  
 1922 De Bettencourt, Jose L.  
 1913 Deering, Frank P.  
 1921 Deering, James H.  
 1921 DeForest, J. G.  
 1922 DeLigne, A. A.  
 1912 Denman, William  
 1914 Denning, J. Henry  
 1921 Derby, S. Hasket  
 1922 Dernham, Monte A.  
 1914 DeRoy, Irvin E.  
 1921 Dessoulavy, A. P.  
 1922 Devlin, Frank R.  
 1922 Devoto, Anthony  
 1921 Dibble, Oliver  
 1922 Dibblee, Albert J.  
 1913 Dinkelspiel, Henry G. W.  
 1921 Dooling, Maurice T., Jr.  
 1921 Dorn, Winfield  
 1922 Dorr, Frederick W.  
 1921 Dorsey, J. W.  
 1922 Douglas, J. Franklin  
 1922 Dow, W. A.  
 1922 Dowd, Mervyn R.  
 1922 Downing, William S.  
 1922 Dozier, Thomas B., Jr.  
 1922 Dreher, Fred L.  
 1922 Drew, Frank C.  
 1922 Drobisch, Walter E.  
 1922 Drum, John S.  
 1922 Duane, Walter H.  
 1922 Dunlap, Boutwell  
 1922 Dunne, Frank H.  
 1921 Dunne, J. J.  
 1906 Dunne, Peter F.  
 1921 Durbrow, C. W.  
 1922 Du Val, Ralph William  
 1922 Dwyer, J. J.  
 1913 Eells, Charles P.  
 1916 Ehrman, S. M.

## San Francisco (San Francisco) Cont'd

1910 Eickhoff, Henry  
 1921 Elkins, Luther  
 1913 Elliot, Albert H.  
 1922 Ellsworth, Oliver  
 1922 Epstein, Elbert M.  
 1920 Erskine, Herbert W.  
 1922 Erskine, Morse  
 1921 Evans, Perry  
 1922 Fallon, Joseph P.  
 1921 Farmer, Milton T.  
 1922 Filippini, John V.  
 1922 Finch, Fabius T.  
 1922 Foerster, Roland O.  
 1908 Folsom, Myron A.  
 1913 Ford, Tirey L.  
 1922 Foulds, E. J.  
 1922 Fourtner, August L.  
 1922 Fratessa, Paul F.  
 1921 Fritz, Alfred J.  
 1913 Frohman, Isaac  
 1922 Frost, C. A. S.  
 1921 Gaylord, Robert B.  
 1922 Gendotti, Joseph A.  
 1922 Gerstle, Mark L.  
 1922 Gherini, Ambrose  
 1922 Gillett, J. N.  
 1922 Goldberg, John J.  
 1922 Goodell, C. J.  
 1913 Goodfellow, Hugh  
 1922 Goodman, Louis E.  
 1913 Goodrich, Chauncey S.  
 1922 Gordon, Hugh  
 1913 Gorrill, William H.  
 1922 Graham, William S.  
 1922 Grant, William  
 1921 Gray, Charles A.  
 1922 Greene, A. Crawford  
 1922 Gregory, T. T. C.  
 1912 Gregory, Warren  
 1922 Griffiths, Farnham P.  
 1922 Haber, Joseph, Jr.  
 1922 Hackett, O. Nelson  
 1922 Hadsell, D.  
 1915 Hale, Theodore  
 1922 Hall, Chaffee E.  
 1922 Hall, Frank  
 1922 Hall, Frederick W.  
 1922 Hamm, L. S.  
 1922 Hanley, James M.  
 1922 Hanlon, Charles F.  
 1922 Harding, R. T.  
 1913 Harrison, Edward O.  
 1920 Harrison, Maurice E.  
 1916 Harrison, Richard C.  
 1922 Haswell, Charles W.  
 1921 Haven, Harold E.  
 1913 Haven, Thomas E.

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## San Francisco (San Francisco) Cont'd

1922 Hayes, E. L.  
 1922 Healy, Timothy  
 1916 Heller, E. S.  
 1918 Hengstler, Louis T.  
 1922 Henshall, R. P.  
 1918 Herrin, William F.  
 1922 Herrington, George  
 1922 Hess, William T.  
 1922 Hettman, Walter E.  
 1922 Heywood, John Guthrie  
 1922 Himmel, James A.  
 1918 Hinckley, Frank E.  
 1922 Hobbs, H. W.  
 1920 Hodghead, Beverly L.  
 1922 Hoefler, L. M.  
 1922 Hoge, J. Hampton  
 1922 Hohfeld, Edward  
 1922 Houghton, Edward T.  
 1916 How, Jared  
 1922 Hubbard, T. W.  
 1920 Hubbard, William P.  
 1922 Hughes, O. T.  
 1922 Humphrey, C. F.  
 1921 Humphrey, William F.  
 1921 Humphreys, Wm. Penn  
 1914 Hunt, William H.  
 1922 Hutchinson, J. S.  
 1922 Hutchinson, Joseph K.  
 1922 Jacks, Lile T.  
 1922 Jackson, B. M.  
 1921 Jacobs, Henry A.  
 1922 James, Leander L., Jr.  
 1922 Joel, Arthur  
 1921 Johnson, Archibald M.  
 1921 Johnson, Hiram W., Jr.  
 1922 Jones, Madison Ralph  
 1922 Jordan, Thomas O.  
 1922 Judkins, T. O.  
 1922 Kaufman, Helen  
 1922 Keane, Augustine O.  
 1918 Keesling, Francis V.  
 1921 Kehoe, William  
 1922 Kelly, James Raleigh  
 1920 Keyes, Alexander D.  
 1921 Kidd, A. M.  
 1922 Kimball, Rufus Hatch  
 1922 Kirk, Joseph  
 1921 Knight, E. D.  
 1918 Knight, Samuel  
 1922 Kollmyer, Wm. Blythe  
 1918 Kuhl, Max J.  
 1922 Lamont, Donald Y.  
 1918 Lamson, J. S.  
 1922 Langdon, W. H.  
 1921 Langhorne, James P.  
 1922 Lansburg, S. Laz  
 1922 Laughlin, Gail

## San Francisco (San Francisco) Cont'd

1922 Lawlor, William P.  
 1922 Leicester, J. F.  
 1922 Lennon, Thomas J.  
 1921 Levy, David L.  
 1921 Levy, Lawrence L.  
 1922 Lewis, John M.  
 1922 Lewis, R. F.  
 1922 Liechti, Arnold W.  
 1918 Lillick, Ira S.  
 1922 Linforth, Walter H.  
 1922 Lingenfelter, O. H.  
 1919 Linney, Hartwell H.  
 1922 Lipman, George M.  
 1922 Loeb, Albert I.  
 1922 Loewy, Walter  
 1922 Loftus, William A.  
 1918 Long, Percy V.  
 1918 Lovell, Charles H.  
 1914 Lum, Burt F.  
 1918 Lyders, E.  
 1922 Lynch, Thomas B.  
 1922 Lyons, J. E.  
 1922 McAuliffe, Florence M.  
 1922 McCaughey, J. W.  
 1922 McClanahan, Edmund B.  
 1922 McCl Clarke, Reed  
 1922 McCulloch, Alexander  
 1918 McCutchen, Edward J.  
 1922 McDougal, Frank J.  
 1918 McEnerney, Garret W.  
 1922 McGee, William G.  
 1922 McGowan, George A.  
 1922 McInerney, Joseph  
 1921 McIntosh, Miles W.  
 1918 McKannay, Harry G.  
 1922 McKeon, Joseph B.  
 1922 McKenzie, Harry A.  
 1918 McKevitt, Hugh K.  
 1897 McKinney, William M.  
 1918 McKinstry, J. O.  
 1921 McNab, Gavin  
 1922 McNab, John L.  
 1922 McNulty, Frederick W.  
 1922 McNutt, Maxwell  
 1922 McPike, H. H.  
 1922 McWilliams, Robert L.  
 1922 Maddux, Parker S.  
 1918 Madison, F. D.  
 1921 Magee, E. DeLos  
 1921 Mann, Seth  
 1922 Manning, J. E.  
 1922 Mannon, J. M., Jr.  
 1918 Mansfield, Walter D.  
 1921 Manson, Philip I.  
 1922 Marks, Milton  
 1922 Marrin, Paul S.  
 1922 Marshall, John William

## San Francisco (San Francisco) Cont'd

1896 May, Henry F.  
 1922 Mayer, Joseph H.  
 1922 Mazuran, Marion J.  
 1918 Metson, W. H.  
 1921 Meyerstein, Joseph O.  
 1922 Michael, Harry E.  
 1922 Michelson, Albert  
 1921 Miller, H. B. M.  
 1922 Miller, J. Paul  
 1918 Miller, John H.  
 1915 Milverton, Frederick W.  
 1922 Mogan, Richard F.  
 1922 Molkenbuhr, S. W.  
 1918 Monroe, Henry E.  
 1921 Monteagle, Paige  
 1922 Moore, Courtney L.  
 1918 Moore, Stanley  
 1922 Moran, Edward F.  
 1921 Moran, Nathan  
 1922 Morris, Charles B.  
 1922 Morris, J. H.  
 1918 Morris, Leon E.  
 1914 Morrow, William W.  
 1922 Mott, Ernest J.  
 1922 Moulthrop, J. R.  
 1922 Murasky, Frank J.  
 1918 Nathan, Milton A.  
 1918 Newhouse, Hugo D.  
 1922 Newman, Harold L.  
 1921 Newmark, Milton  
 1921 Neylan, John Francis  
 1922 Noble, Robert H.  
 1921 Nutting, Franklin P.  
 1922 Oatman, O. H.  
 1922 O'Brien, J. M.  
 1921 Oddie, Clarence M.  
 1922 O'Donnell, Joseph E.  
 1922 Oliver, Boyd  
 1922 Oliver, James M.  
 1918 Olney, Warren, Jr.  
 1922 Ornbaum, Casper A.  
 1916 Orrick, William H.  
 1922 Otis, Edwin M.  
 1922 O'Toole, John T.  
 1922 Parker, Byron C.  
 1921 Partridge, John S.  
 1918 Patton, Charles L.  
 1922 Pawlicki, T. E.  
 1922 Peart, Hartley F.  
 1922 Peery, Charles S.  
 1921 Peixotto, Edgar D.  
 1922 Perkins, Thomas Allen  
 1922 Peterson, Fred. C.  
 1922 Phillips, Esther B.  
 1921 Phleger, Herman H.  
 1922 Picard, Albert  
 1916 Pillsbury, H. D.

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## San Francisco (San Francisco) Cont'd

1922 Pillsbury, Warren H.  
 1922 Pulitzer, Jerome  
 1922 Porter, Robert C.  
 1922 Postel, Waldo F.  
 1918 Powell, Howell A.  
 1922 Powell, W. K.  
 1922 Pratt, Elinor D.  
 1922 Pratt, Orville C., Jr.  
 1921 Preston, John W.  
 1922 Pringle, E. J.  
 1922 Ragland, R. E.  
 1922 Raymond, Albert  
 1889 Redding, Joseph D.  
 1921 Redington, Arthur H.  
 1918 Redman, Lander A.  
 1922 ResLeure, J. F.  
 1922 Reyman, Harold O.  
 1922 Richards, D. B.  
 1922 Richards, John E.  
 1921 Richter, Erwin E.  
 1922 Riley, Stanislaus A.  
 1913 Rixford, E. H.  
 1921 Rixford, Halsey L.  
 1922 Robbins, Lloyd M.  
 1922 Robbins, Milo R.  
 1922 Robertson, George M.  
 1922 Robinson, Elmer E.  
 1921 Roche, Theo. J.  
 1922 Roehl, A. B.  
 1922 Rose, William F.  
 1921 Rosenshine, Albert A.  
 1922 Rothchild, Herbert L.  
 1913 Rothchild, Walter  
 1922 Ryan, Daniel A.  
 1922 Samter, Samuel M.  
 1922 Samuels, Jacob  
 1922 Samuels, Marcus L.  
 1922 Sanborn, H. H.  
 1922 Sanderson, A. A.  
 1921 Sapiro, Milton D.  
 1921 Sargent, George Clark  
 1916 Sawyer, Harold M.  
 1922 Schapiro, Esmond  
 1922 Schlesinger, Amanda  
 1922 Schlesinger, Bert  
 1921 Schmulowitz, Nat.  
 1922 Schunck, Dorothea  
 1922 Scott, James Walter  
 1922 Searls, Robert M.  
 1922 Selby, John R.  
 1922 Shapiro, L. H.  
 1918 Sharpsteen, W. O.  
 1913 Shaw, A. E.  
 1922 Shaw, Lucien  
 1922 Shelton, Walter  
 1922 Sherman, Roger  
 1922 Short, John Douglas

## San Francisco (San Francisco) Cont'd

1921 Shoup, Guy V.  
 1922 Shuey, Clarence A.  
 1922 Shuman, Blair S.  
 1922 Shuman, J. F.  
 1918 Shurtleff, Charles A.  
 1921 Silva, Frank M.  
 1922 Simmons, W. M.  
 1922 Sinclair, John A.  
 1922 Singer, William Menzies  
 1922 Sinton, Edgar  
 1922 Skafte, Alfred C.  
 1913 Slack, Charles W.  
 1918 Slack, Walter  
 1922 Sloane, W. A.  
 1920 Sloss, M. C.  
 1922 Smith, DeLancey C.  
 1922 Smith, Grant H.  
 1922 Smith, Wilbur R.  
 1922 Smith, Willard P.  
 1922 Smith, William H., Jr.  
 1922 Soto, R. M. F.  
 1921 Spaulding, W. H.  
 1922 Spence, Homer R.  
 1913 Steinhart, Jesse H.  
 1922 Stevens, Martin  
 1922 Stevens, Samuel S.  
 1922 Stevick, Guy LeRoy  
 1922 Stidger, O. P.  
 1922 Stone, Byron F., Jr.  
 1918 Stoney, Gaillard  
 1916 Straub, Thomas J.  
 1922 Stringham, Frank D.  
 1922 Strong, Charles A.  
 1922 Sturtevant, Geo. Abram  
 1921 Sullivan, Harry F.  
 1918 Sullivan, Jeremiah F.  
 1921 Sullivan, Matt. I.  
 1916 Susman, Leo H.  
 1918 Sutro, Oscar  
 1921 Sweet, Joe G.  
 1922 Talbott, Edward J.  
 1922 Thacher, Thomas A.  
 1922 Tharp, Lawrence H.  
 1922 Theisen, S. Joseph  
 1918 Thelen, Max  
 1922 Thomas, F. F., Jr.  
 1922 Thomas, James M.  
 1921 Thomas, William  
 1914 Thorne, Paul O.  
 1922 Thunen, Frank  
 1922 Titus, Louis  
 1922 Todd, Clarence E.  
 1922 Torchiana, H. A. Van O.  
 1922 Torregano, Ernest J.  
 1921 Towne, Percy E.  
 1916 Townsend, Charles E.  
 1921 Tramutolo, Chauncey

## San Francisco (San Francisco) Cont'd

1921 Treadwell, Edward F.  
 1921 Treat, Archibald J.  
 1922 Tremont, Edwin J.  
 1920 Trowbridge, Delger  
 1922 Tyler, Harriet P.  
 1922 Tyler, John F.  
 1922 Tyler, Russel P.  
 1922 U'Ren, Milton T.  
 1915 Van Duyn, O. M.  
 1921 Van Fleet, Alan O.  
 1915 Van Fleet, Carey  
 1914 Van Fleet, William C.  
 1921 Van Ness, T. O., Jr.  
 1921 Van Wyck, Sidney M., Jr.  
 1922 Vaughn, Orville R.  
 1922 Wakeman, E. H.  
 1922 Walker, Foshay  
 1921 Wallace, Bradley L.  
 1922 Waste, Wm. H.  
 1922 Watson, W. W.  
 1922 Watt, Rolla Bishop  
 1922 Webb, Joseph J.  
 1918 Webb, U. S.  
 1922 Webb, Walton C.  
 1921 Webster, Bradford  
 1922 Wehe, Frank R.  
 1922 Well, A. L.  
 1922 Weinberger, Herman  
 1922 West, T. O.  
 1921 Westerfeld, Carl  
 1922 Westlake, Elmer  
 1922 Westover, Myron  
 1922 Whalen, James D.  
 1921 Wheeler, Charles S., Jr.  
 1918 Wheeler, Charles Stetson  
 1922 White, Charles W.  
 1922 White, J. E.  
 1922 White, Thomas R.  
 1918 White, William K.  
 1921 Whiting, Randolph V.  
 1922 Whitson, Robert  
 1915 Wiel, Samuel C.  
 1922 Wilbur, Curtis D.  
 1922 Willard, Charles W.  
 1922 Williams, Evan  
 1922 Williams, John T.  
 1922 Wilson, Edgar M.  
 1922 Wilson, John Ralph  
 1918 Wilson, Mountford S.  
 1922 Wolff, Harry K.  
 1922 Woten, John W.  
 1918 Wright, Allen G.  
 1917 Wright, Austin Tappan  
 1921 Wright, George Thomas  
 1916 Wright, Harry M.  
 1921 Zook, Edgar T.

## CALIFORNIA

**San Jose (Santa Clara)**

1913 Beasley, W. A.  
 1922 Blanchard, Hiram A.  
 1922 Boalt, Gilbert D.  
 1922 Bohnett, L. D.  
 1922 Bowden, Nicholas  
 1922 Brown, F. B.  
 1922 Cassin, Charles M.  
 1922 Dasteel, J. Hart  
 1922 Davison, C. W.  
 1922 Fitzgerald, John P.  
 1922 Fry, H. Ray  
 1922 Hambly, F. J.  
 1922 Jones, Herbert C.  
 1922 McComish, Ralph C.  
 1922 O'Neil, Robert K.  
 1922 Petree, Louis E.  
 1922 Rankin, Maurice J.  
 1922 Sex, James P.  
 1922 Speciale, O. H.  
 1922 Tuttle, Hiram D.  
 1922 Welsh, J. R.  
 1922 Wilcox, Edwin A.  
 1922 Witten, C. L.  
 1922 Wretman, N. E.  
 1922 Wright, R. M.

**San Mateo (San Mateo)**

1922 Gordon, Joa. B.  
 1922 Kirkbride, Chas. N.

**San Pedro (Los Angeles)**

1919 Smith, Clyde W.

**San Rafael (Marin)**

1922 Martinelli, Jordan L.

**Santa Ana (Orange)**

1902 Thomas, Wm. H.

**Santa Barbara (Santa Barbara)**

1914 Bliss, William H.  
 1922 Canfield, Robert B.  
 1922 Curran, John M.  
 1911 Gill, Henry Sterling  
 1922 Gould, G. H.  
 1922 Griffith, Wm. G.  
 1922 Heaney, John William  
 1922 Mygatt, W. R.  
 1922 Price, Francis  
 1918 Rickard, James Bickle  
 1922 Schauer, Fred H.  
 1922 Squier, Eugene W.  
 1908 Whittemore, James

**Santa Monica (Los Angeles)**

1921 Coffin, Chester L.  
 1921 Fogel, Moe M.

**Santa Clara (Santa Clara)**

1922 Thompson, Charles A.

**Santa Cruz (Santa Cruz)**

1922 Jeter, William T.  
 1922 Smith, Ralph H.

**Santa Maria (Santa Barbara)**

1922 Goble, Fred J.  
 1922 Preisker, C. L.  
 1922 Shaeffer, Fred A.

**Santa Paula (Ventura)**

1922 Blanchard, Arthur H.

**Santa Rosa (Sonoma)**

1922 Anderson, Clarendon W.  
 1922 Barrett, R. M.  
 1922 Casey, Hiram E.  
 1922 Geary, W. Finlaw  
 1922 Lambert, L. R.  
 1922 Leppo, J. R.  
 1922 Murphy, George W.  
 1922 Quackenbush, Russell M.  
 1922 Seawell, Emmett  
 1922 Thompson, R. L.

**Selma (Fresno)**

1922 Smith, Joel H.

**Sonoma (Sonoma)**

1922 Cowgill, C. C.

**South Pasadena (Los Angeles)**

1889 Lackner, Francis

**South San Francisco (San Mateo)**

1922 Coleberd, J. W.

**Stanford University (Santa Clara)**

1916 Bingham, Joa. Walter  
 1917 Cathcart, Arthur Martin  
 1908 Whittier, Clarke B.

**Stockton (San Joaquin)**

1922 Allen, G. C.  
 1916 Ashley, Arthur Henry  
 1922 Bainbridge, B. M.  
 1922 Berry, Ben  
 1922 Brown, Nat. A.  
 1922 Buck, George F.  
 1922 Coale, H. W.  
 1922 Cronin, John R.  
 1922 Freitas, Law. T.  
 1922 Frioux, George E.

**Stockton (San Joaquin)**  
Cont'd

1922 Gill, C. M.  
 1922 Gumpert, Emil  
 1922 Johnson, J. LeRoy  
 1922 Levinsky, Arthur L.  
 1922 McNoble, George F.  
 1922 Marceau, Daniel V.  
 1922 Pardoe, Reuben C.  
 1922 Parkinson, Oscar C.  
 1922 Plummer, J. A.  
 1922 Rendon, Cecil Paul  
 1922 Rutherford, Newton  
 1922 Smallpage, Lafayette J.  
 1922 Snyder, J. P.  
 1922 Stemler, J. O.  
 1922 Stewart, Gordon A.  
 1922 Van Vranken, Edward  
 1922 Von Detten, Otto  
 1922 Wallace, Gerald Beatty

**Susanville (Lassen)**

1922 Pardee, James A.  
 1922 Pardee, Julien E.

**Tracy (San Joaquin)**

1922 Crittenden, Bradford C.  
 1922 Hench, George M.

**Turlock (Stanislaus)**

1920 Hemple, Gustaf A.

**Ukiah (Mendocino)**

1922 Eversole, Keith C.  
 1922 Gibson, Lilburn  
 1922 Held, W. D. L.  
 1922 Iversen, M. H.  
 1922 Kasch, Charles  
 1922 McCowen, Hale, Jr.  
 1922 Mannon, Chas. M.  
 1922 Preston, H. L.  
 1922 Thomas, J. R.  
 1922 VanDyke, Will  
 1922 Wessels, Arthur L.

**Vacaville (Solano)**

1922 Reynolds, Thomas E.

**Vallejo (Solano)**

1922 Colthurst, J. A.  
 1922 Foster, W. W.  
 1922 Gee, Harry A.  
 1922 Greenwood, Harlow V.  
 1922 Griffin, Roscoe W.  
 1922 Horan, Thomas J.  
 1922 Manning, H. E.  
 1922 O'Hara, Russell F.

## CALIFORNIA—CANADA—CANAL ZONE—CHINA—COLORADO

<b>Van Nuys (Los Angeles)</b>	<b>Shanghai Cont'd</b>	<b>Colorado Springs (El Paso)</b>
1918 Johnson, Charles A.	1917 Davies, James B.	Cont'd
<b>Ventura (Ventura)</b>	1916 Fessenden, Stirling	1920 Curtis, Leonard E.
1922 Bowker, Don G.	1916 Fleming, William S.	1912 Frost, Hildreth
1922 Clark, Wayne L.	1920 Franklin, Cornell S.	1906 Hamlin, C. C.
1922 Drapeau, L. C.	1916 Holcomb, Chauncey P.	1915 Harris, Ira
1922 Gardner, E. S.	1920 Linebarger, Paul Myron	1915 Hungerford, Victor W.
1922 Knox, Clay G.	1907 Lobingier, Charles S.	1913 Irwin, Geo. M.
1922 Orr, H. F.	1920 Lurton, Nelson E.	1915 Kinsley, Samuel H.
1922 Rogers, Merle J.	1916 Rodger, H. D.	1915 Little, John E.
<b>Visalia (Tulare)</b>	1916 Rose, Earl B.	1896 Lunt, Horace G.
1922 McFadzean, Daniel	<b>Tientsin</b>	1920 Preston, Eugene D.
1922 Middlecott, Walter W.	1918 Luckner, Harry A.	1916 Ritter, J. Alfred, Jr.
1922 Power, Maurice E.	<b>COLORADO</b>	1920 Rothrock, James H.
1914 Wallace, W. B.	<b>Akron (Washington)</b>	1921 Sanford, James F.
<b>Watsonville (Santa Cruz)</b>	1916 Pelton, Isaac	1915 Sheafor, John W.
1922 Hall, James A.	<b>Alamosa (Alamosa)</b>	1915 Sherwin, Frederic L.
1922 Maher, D. F.	1913 Adams, John T.	1915 Spurgeon, William H.
1921 Wyckoff, Hubert C.	1913 Moses, Albert L.	1916 Strachan, Willis L.
<b>Whittier (Los Angeles)</b>	<b>Antonito (Conejos)</b>	1913 Strickler, David P.
1922 Owens, Madison T.	1922 Carr, Ralph L.	1915 Turner, Thomas C.
1922 Smith, Frederick W.	<b>Boulder (Boulder)</b>	<b>Cortez (Montezuma)</b>
<b>Willits (Mendocino)</b>	1913 Andrew, Henry O.	1920 Coffield, W. H.
1922 Taft, Frank	1922 Arthur, William R.	<b>Craig (Moffat)</b>
<b>Woodland (Yolo)</b>	1904 Fleming, John D.	1922 Pughe, George A.
1922 Bailey, A. G.	1922 Folsom, Frederick G.	<b>Cripplecreek (Teller)</b>
<b>Yreka (Siskiyou)</b>	1911 Goss, Melvin C.	1916 Alter, Wilbur M.
1913 Tapscott, Jas. R.	1906 Hadley, Herbert S.	1915 Upton, Ernest B.
<b>CANADA</b>	1913 Kimbrough, D. M.	<b>Del Norte (Rio Grande)</b>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	1913 McHarg, T. A.	1915 Wiley, Jesse C.
<b>Clemensport (Annapolis)</b>	1913 Moorhead, Frank L.	<b>Delta (Delta)</b>
1909 Chase, Warren D.	1922 Smith, Bryant	1915 Fairlamb, Millard
<b>CANAL ZONE</b>	<b>Brighton (Adams)</b>	<b>Denver (Denver)</b>
<b>Ancon</b>	1922 Behm, Harry	1901 Allen, George W.
1921 Hindman, Albert C.	1920 Hood, W. C., Jr.	1901 Babb, Henry B.
1917 Porter, Felix E.	1922 Hunter, F. F.	1916 Bancroft, Frank N.
<b>Christobal</b>	<b>Brush (Morgan)</b>	1913 Bannister, L. Ward
1920 Fairman, Chauncey P.	1917 Anderson, Leonard E.	1915 Barnett, John T.
<b>CHINA</b>	<b>Canon City (Fremont)</b>	1920 Barry, Hamlet J.
<b>Hankow</b>	1914 Jeffrey, A. L.	1922 Bartels, Arthur C.
1916 Frost, Ralph Aldom	1916 Stinemeyer, Edwin H.	1894 Bartels, Gustave C.
<b>Shanghai</b>	<b>Castle Rock (Douglas)</b>	1907 Bell, Joseph C.
1916 Bassett, Arthur	1912 Dillon, William	1894 Blood, James H.
1920 Bryan, Robert T., Jr.	<b>Colorado Springs (El Paso)</b>	1916 Blood, Walter W.
	1915 Bennett, John L.	1915 Blount, G. Dexter
	1917 Burns, Martin M.	1919 Bosworth, Robt. Graham
	1913 Chinn, William J.	1922 Bray, Ross
	1917 Cornforth, Arthur	1907 Brock, Chas. R.
		1920 Brock, Elmer L.
		1907 Brown, James H.
		1919 Burke, Haslett P.
		1916 Butler, Charles C.



# COLORADO

## Denver (Denver) Cont'd

1907 Campbell, John  
 1920 Carter, Mabelle Alice  
 1920 Champion, Lee  
 1916 Clark, Elroy N.  
 1922 Clark, Henry H.  
 1913 Clark, John D.  
 1920 Clark, W. E.  
 1922 Collier, Robert  
 1922 Connor, Patrick D.  
 1922 Craig, Albert G.  
 1918 Davis, Harry A.  
 1901 Davis, Harry C.  
 1901 Dawson, Clyde C.  
 1920 Denious, Wilbur F.  
 1919 Dennison, John H.  
 1922 Dick, Lewis A.  
 1896 Dines, Tyson S.  
 1920 Dixon, N. Walter  
 1920 Dixon, Thomas J.  
 1906 Dorsey, Clayton C.  
 1922 Doud, A. L.  
 1914 Downer, Frank M., Jr.  
 1906 Dubbs, Henry A.  
 1916 Eaton, William R.  
 1906 Ellis, Daniel B.  
 1919 Ellis, Eri H.  
 1916 Epperson, Clyde O.  
 1901 Ewing, John A.  
 1916 Ferguson, William H.  
 1919 Fillius, Richard S.  
 1922 Foley, William E.  
 1913 Fowler, Addison J.  
 1917 Friedman, Arthur F.  
 1913 Fry, John H.  
 1912 Fuller, Pierpont  
 1901 Gabbert, Wm. H.  
 1922 Gabriel, John H.  
 1919 Garriguea, James E.  
 1920 Garwood, Omar E.  
 1916 Geijsbeek, John B.  
 1915 Gillette, Andrew W.  
 1920 Goudy, Frank B.  
 1912 Goudy, Frank C.  
 1901 Gove, Frank E.  
 1920 Grant, James B.  
 1913 Grant, William W., Jr.  
 1901 Gregg, Frank E.  
 1901 Grozier, Joshua  
 1896 Gunter, Julius C.  
 1912 Haines, Chas. H.  
 1901 Harrison, William B.  
 1916 Hart, Richard Huson  
 1922 Hartzell, Ralph  
 1913 Hawkins, Horace N.  
 1902 Hayt, Charles D.  
 1920 Hendershot, C. L.  
 1894 Herrington, Cass E.

## Denver (Denver) Cont'd

1906 Herrington, Fred  
 1901 Hersey, Henry J.  
 1920 Hicks, H. A.  
 1922 Hilliard, Benjamin O.  
 1901 Hodges, George L.  
 1906 Hodges, William V.  
 1912 Holme, Peter H.  
 1922 Hornbein, Philip  
 1922 Howze, Isham R.  
 1916 Hughes, Gerald  
 1920 Humphreys, Harrie M.  
 1913 Hutton, William E.  
 1915 Johnson, Lewis B.  
 1920 Kavanagh, William P.  
 1922 Kelley, James W.  
 1922 Kemp, Frank A., Jr.  
 1901 Killian, James R.  
 1922 Lakusta, Nicholas  
 1919 Larwill, Langdon H.  
 1918 Lathrop, Mary Florence  
 1916 Lee, Archibald A.  
 1922 Lemmon, George J.  
 1915 Lewis, Lawrence  
 1920 Lewis, Mason A.  
 1901 Lindsley, Henry A.  
 1913 Lutz, Henry E.  
 1901 McAllister, Henry, Jr.  
 1922 McOutchen, C. M.  
 1907 McDonough, Frank, Sr.  
 1912 McLean, Hugh  
 1921 McMullin, Bentley M.  
 1916 McWhinney, Leroy  
 1901 Manly, George C.  
 1919 Martin, Caldwell  
 1912 Melville, Irving B.  
 1922 Melville, Max D.  
 1922 Millikin, Eugene D.  
 1913 Morris, Ernest  
 1907 Northcutt, Jesse G.  
 1920 Nyce, Peter Q.  
 1922 Nye, George L.  
 1920 O'Donnell, Canton  
 1896 O'Donnell, Thomas J.  
 1920 Owen, James  
 1922 Owens, Everett  
 1913 Park, Edwin H.  
 1921 Perkins, Merritt H.  
 1917 Perry, John A.  
 1913 Pershing, James H.  
 1917 Ponsford, Arthur  
 1922 Prosser, Paul R.  
 1921 Quiat, Ira L.  
 1906 Reddin, John H.  
 1920 Redmond, Charles H.  
 1907 Reed, Albert A.  
 1922 Rhoads, Ernest L.  
 1915 Riddle, Harry Carson

## Denver (Denver) Cont'd

1922 Ritter, Halstead L.  
 1920 Robertson, Howard S.  
 1922 Robertson, Samuel R.  
 1922 Robinson, J. E.  
 1919 Robinson, Percy  
 1919 Rogers, Edmund  
 1898 Rogers, Henry T.  
 1916 Rogers, James Grafton  
 1890 Rogers, Platt  
 1920 Ross, Frank L.  
 1920 Rothgerber, Ira O.  
 1921 Ryan, Richard F.  
 1921 Sabin, Edward M.  
 1922 Sackmann, Charles C.  
 1922 Sales, Harry N.  
 1918 Sampson, Joseph Cromwell  
 1912 Schultz, John H.  
 1916 Schuyler, Karl O.  
 1916 Schuyler, Walter F.  
 1915 Scott, Tully  
 1921 Seeman, Bernard J.  
 1919 Shafroth, Morrison  
 1919 Silverstein, Harry S.  
 1901 Smith, John R.  
 1916 Smith, Milton  
 1915 Steele, George P.  
 1896 Stevenson, Archi M.  
 1913 Stimson, Edward C.  
 1917 Strong, Robert G.  
 1915 Stuart, Barnwell S.  
 1916 Sullivan, James J.  
 1911 Symes, J. Foster  
 1901 Tears, Daniel W.  
 1919 Teller, James H.  
 1922 Tesch, Frank S.  
 1896 Thomas, Charles S.  
 1922 Toll, Henry Wolcott  
 1913 Truesdell, John F.  
 1907 Twitchell, La Fayette  
 1922 Vaessen, Bertha  
 1922 Van Cise, Philip S.  
 1912 Vidal, Henry C.  
 1922 Vivian, John C.  
 1920 Vogl, Albert L.  
 1918 Wadley, William H.  
 1922 Wallbank, Stanley T.  
 1919 Ward, Ethelbert  
 1920 Wardlaw, J. M.  
 1916 Warfield, John D.  
 1906 Warner, Stanley Clark  
 1901 Waterman, Charles W.  
 1913 West, Frank C.  
 1920 Whitehead, Carle  
 1901 White, S. Harrison  
 1906 Whitted, Elmer E.

## COLORADO—CONNECTICUT

**Denver (Denver) Cont'd**

- 1918 Williams, Le Roy J.  
1916 Wolcott, Roger H.

**Durango (La Plata)**

- 1914 Searcy, W. N.

**Florence (Fremont)**

- 1922 Hessick, Delbert A.  
1916 Wilkes, George H.

**Fort Collins (Larimer)**

- 1907 Annis, Frank J.  
1911 Fleming, Russell W.  
1921 Sarchet, Fancher  
1914 Stover, Fred W.  
1911 Stow, Fred W.  
1921 Warren, Thomas J.

**Fort Morgan (Morgan)**

- 1917 Coen, Walter S.  
1920 Lee, Frank E.  
1920 Twombly, George C.

**Glenwood Springs (Garfield)**

- 1921 Darrow, Charles W.

**Grand Junction (Mesa)**

- 1921 Burgess, Lee W.  
1913 Logan, Straud M.  
1913 McMullin, S. G.  
1922 Sternberg, Guy V.

**Greeley (Weld)**

- 1921 Baker, Herbert M.  
1922 Bradfield, George H.  
1920 Churchill, Harry E.  
1912 Clark, Frederic Wilson  
1923 Green, Franklin J.  
1901 Haynes, H. N.  
1922 Houtchens, E. H.  
1922 Kelly, William R.  
1917 McCreery, Donald C.  
1901 McCreery, James W.  
1920 Smith, I. S.  
1914 Thompson, William Hall

**Gunnison (Gunnison)**

- 1920 Shackelford, Sprigg

**Hayden (Routt)**

- 1920 Carpenter, Ferry R.

**Holyoke (Phillips)**

- 1920 Walrod, Claude D.

**Hugo (Lincoln)**

- 1920 Reed, J. T.  
1920 Reid, John G.

**Idaho Springs (Clear Creek)**

- 1901 Regennitter, Erwin L.

**La Junta (Otero)**

- 1920 Haskins, Earl W.  
1907 Sabin, Fred A.

**Lamar (Prowers)**

- 1922 Cole, Allyn  
1920 Hillyer, Granby  
1921 Horn, Hershel  
1922 Kinkaid, D. B.

**Leadville (Lake)**

- 1901 Bouck, Francis E.  
1922 Pendery, Henry R.

**Monta Vista (Rio Grande)**

- 1913 Caldwell, Fred. S.  
1920 Corlett, George M.

**Montrose (Montrose)**

- 1922 Moynihan, Charles J.

**Pueblo (Pueblo)**

- 1911 Adams, Alva B.  
1920 Ballreich, C. A.  
1906 Devine, Thos. H.  
1911 Gast, Robert S.  
1906 Hartman, Wm. Laurence  
1922 Hughes, Charles B.  
1920 Koperlik, Benjamin F.  
1913 McCorkle, James Thomas  
1922 Martin, John A.  
1913 Packard, Sperry S.  
1922 Phelps, J. Arthur  
1911 Preston, J. W.  
1917 Rose, Charles M.  
1922 Stewart, A. T.  
1920 Stewart, William B.  
1917 Storer, Todd C.  
1916 Trimble, Samuel D.  
1901 Vates, William B.  
1922 Vories, Harry P.

**San Luis (Costilla)**

- 1913 Ellithorp, Elias H.

**Steamboat Springs (Routt)**

- 1920 Bozard, Joseph K.  
1920 Monson, Claude Raymond  
1914 Morning, Charles A.

**Sterling (Logan)**

- 1917 Coen, John R.  
1920 Fox, Gladys F.

**Sterling (Logan) Cont'd**

- 1920 Johnson, Roy T.  
1922 Keating, Herbert E.  
1922 McConley, George E., Jr.  
1922 Munson, T. E.  
1922 Naugle, S. E.  
1922 Sauter, Raymond L.

**Telluride (Miguel)**

- 1920 Adams, E. B.  
1916 Allen, L. W.  
1920 Woy, John M.

**Trinidad (Las Animas)**

- 1920 Hawley, Joseph W.  
1913 McHendrie, A. Watson  
1920 Sanders, Gilbert

## CONNECTICUT

**Ansonia (New Haven)**

- 1921 Aaronson, Abraham S.  
1920 Bellin, Jacob  
1921 Cohen, Franklin Willard  
1913 Holden, Frederick Wm.  
1916 Isbell, Milton C.  
1913 McCarthy, Frederick M.  
1921 McOrmond, Arthur R.

**Bridgeport (Fairfield)**

- 1914 Banks, John W.  
1921 Bartlett, Frederic A.  
1896 Beardsley, Morris B.  
1921 Beardsley, Samuel F.  
1921 Calhoun, Philo C.  
1921 Canfield, Charles Stuart  
1916 Comley, William H., Jr.  
1909 Davenport, Daniel  
1916 Day, David S.  
1921 DeForest, Robert G.  
1921 Flanagan, Michael J.  
1914 Foster, Carl  
1914 Gould, Louis K.  
1913 Klein, Jacob B.  
1921 Marsh, Arthur M.  
1914 Merritt, Albert J.  
1921 Miller, Paul L.  
1914 Phelan, John J.  
1913 Pullman, John S.  
1922 Saltman, Bernard P.  
1921 Shannon, Henry E.  
1914 Shapiro, Charles H.  
1917 Shapiro, Joseph G.  
1913 Spafford, John A.  
1921 Stoddard, Sanford  
1914 Wheeler, George W.  
1921 Wilder, Frank L.

## CONNECTICUT

**Bristol (Hartford)**

1921 Jennings, Newell  
1903 Peck, Epaphroditus

**Cheshire (New Haven)**

1921 Peasley, Frederick M.

**Clinton (Middlesex)**

1909 Pelton, Charles A.  
1921 Stevens, Lucius K.

**Danbury (Fairfield)**

1914 Cunningham, Martin J.  
1912 Davis, Samuel Allan  
1904 Ives, J. Moss

**Danielson (Windham)**

1917 Shumway, Milton A.

**Deep River (Middlesex)**

1916 Burke, Edward G.

**Derby (New Haven)**

1908 Baldwin, Alfred O.  
1914 Drew, Harold E.  
1921 Healey, William F.  
1921 O'Sullivan, Patrick B.  
1903 Williams, William H.

**Greenwich (Fairfield)**

1921 Brush, Ralph E.

**Groton (New London)**

1913 Avery, C. L.

**Haddam (Middlesex)**

1921 Russell, Charles A.

**Hartford (Hartford)**

1921 Albrecht, Abraham S.  
1918 Alcorn, Hugh M.  
1909 Andrews, James P.  
1921 Beckwith, Oliver R.  
1911 Bill, Albert C.  
1921 Brosmith, Allan E.  
1907 Brosmith, William  
1913 Broughel, Andrew J.  
1921 Buckley, John  
1912 Burpee, Lucien Francis  
1921 Butler, Robert P.  
1921 Cole, Francis W.  
1892 Conant, George A.  
1914 Coxe, Alfred C.  
1921 Creedon, Alex W.  
1920 Daly, Edward J.  
1913 Day, Edward M.  
1916 Dickenson, Robert C.  
1921 Egan, William E.

**Hartford (Hartford) Cont'd**

1922 Elamer, Solomon  
1916 Forward, John F.  
1921 Freeman, Harrison B.  
1916 Gates, Andrew F.  
1917 Gross, Charles E.  
1913 Gross, Charles Welles  
1920 Hazen, Maynard T.  
1916 Healy, Frank E.  
1917 Henney, William F.  
1921 Hewes, Thomas  
1921 Holden, Benedict M.  
1913 Hyde, Alvan W.  
1913 Lonergan, Augustine  
1913 McCook, Anson T.  
1921 McKone, Thomas C.  
1916 Maltbie, William M.  
1914 Marvin, L. P. Waldo  
1921 Molloy, Thomas J.  
1921 Pallotti, Francis A.  
1920 Peck, Josiah H.  
1916 Pierce, Noble E.  
1914 Prentice, S. O.  
1914 Rhodes, James E., 2d.  
1916 Robinson, Lucius F.  
1916 Schutz, Walter S.  
1912 Sherman, Charles P.  
1921 Smith, Harry Tyler  
1916 Spellacy, Thomas J.  
1916 Sperry, Lewis  
1921 Stoner, George J.  
1915 Wells, Ralph Olney  
1921 Wilson, Albion B.  
1920 Yeomans, Edward M.

**Litchfield (Litchfield)**

1919 Foord, William Malcolm  
1913 Ryan, Thomas F.  
1878 Woodruff, George M.  
1920 Woodruff, James P.

**Meriden (New Haven)**

1913 Aubrey, Alfred B.  
1921 Danaher, Cornelius J.  
1921 Dunne, Thomas P.  
1909 Fay, Frank S.  
1916 O'Brien, Denis T., Jr.  
1921 Smith, Irving G.

**Middletown (Middlesex)**

1891 Culver, M. Eugene  
1921 Inglis, Ernest A.  
1921 Robinson, Silas A.  
1921 Ryan, Leonard O.  
1921 Wells, Philip P.

**Mystic (New London)**

1921 Hewitt, Benjamin H.

**Naugatuck (New Haven)**

1921 Klein, Clayton L.

**New Britain (Hartford)**

1921 Gaffney, B. F.

**New Haven (New Haven)**

1921 Adinolfi, Anthony P.  
1920 Alcorn, William F.  
1911 Alling, John W.  
1920 Anquillare, Joseph T.  
1912 Asher, Harry W.  
1916 Atwater, Harry Hall  
1917 Augur, Erroll M.  
1919 Baldwin, Seth W.  
1878 Baldwin, Simeon E.  
1920 Barclay, Albert H.  
1908 Beach, John K.  
1894 Beers, George E.  
1921 Bergin, Frank S.  
1917 Birely, Charles W.  
1921 Bishop, Frank S.  
1917 Bollmann, Carl F.  
1920 Bollmann, Frank E.  
1913 Booth, John R.  
1920 Borchard, Edwin M.  
1917 Bree, William A.  
1921 Bristol, John W.  
1921 Bronson, Clarence W.  
1921 Brooks, Harry L.  
1921 Burton, Louis R.  
1921 Caplan, Jacob  
1914 Chambers, Arthur W.  
1916 Clarke, Charles F.  
1906 Cleaveland, L. W.  
1920 Connor, James E., Jr.  
1921 Corbin, Arthur L.  
1920 Cox, Thomas H.  
1913 Daggett, Leonard M.  
1920 Day, H. Frederick  
1920 Dean, Thompson  
1921 Dooley, Vincent P.  
1913 Elliott, John  
1917 Farley, Eugene F.  
1920 Field, Lewis L.  
1909 Fitzgerald, David E.  
1913 Gilson, John L.  
1921 Gumbart, William B.  
1917 Hall, George E.  
1913 Hall, Henry A. L.  
1916 Harriman, Charles H.  
1913 Hewitt, Harrison  
1916 Hillhouse, James  
1921 Hoffman, Bernhart Eliot  
1916 Hooker, Thomas, Jr.  
1913 Hoyt, Samuel E.  
1922 Ireland, Gordon  
1917 Judson, Walter P.

## CONNECTICUT

New Haven (New Haven)  
Cont'd

1916 Kenna, Frank  
 1920 Kennedy, William J.  
 1913 Kleiner, Charles  
 1907 Lorenzen, Ernest G.  
 1912 Lynch, Bernard E.  
 1921 McLaren, George S.  
 1911 Mansfield, Burton  
 1914 Martin, Charles J.  
 1915 Martin, Sanford B.  
 1909 Mathewson, Albert Mc-Olellan  
 1914 Merwin, Henry W.  
 1921 Meyer, W. W.  
 1921 Montgomery, Phelps  
 1917 Moran, James T.  
 1913 Morehouse, Samuel O.  
 1919 Morgan, Edmund Morris  
 1921 Nathanson, Samuel J.  
 1921 O'Keefe, Arthur B.  
 1922 O'Meara, Edward P.  
 1911 Parmelee, Henry F.  
 1915 Peck, George L.  
 1911 Perry, Fred L.  
 1921 Persky, Samuel A.  
 1916 Pickett, Walter M.  
 1911 Pond, Philip  
 1921 Quinn, Michael J.  
 1921 Rice, Cleaveland J.  
 1916 Roberts, Charles F.  
 1914 Robertson, A. Heaton  
 1921 Robinson, Thomas R.  
 1915 Rosenbluth, Louis M.  
 1913 Russell, Frederick O.  
 1916 Sheldon, Harrison T.  
 1916 Steele, Thomas M.  
 1917 Stevens, Carleton H.  
 1921 Stoddard, Robert O.  
 1916 Swan, Thomas W.  
 1909 Thomas, Edwin S.  
 1912 Thurston, Edward S.  
 1913 Tilson, John Q.  
 1909 Townshend, Henry H.  
 1916 Tuttle, Grove J.  
 1902 Tuttle, J. Birney  
 1903 Vance, William R.  
 1916 Walsh, Walter J.  
 1917 Watrous, Eliot  
 1891 Watrous, George D.  
 1896 Webb, James H.  
 1917 Wetzler, S. Fred.  
 1908 Wheeler, James E.  
 1921 White, Roger S., 2nd  
 1914 Wiggin, F. H.  
 1921 Willcox, Donald D.  
 1914 Wolfe, Isaac  
 1913 Woodruff, Robert J.

New Haven (New Haven)  
Cont'd

1894 Woolsey, Theo. S.  
 1915 Wynne, Kenneth  
 1913 Yates, Clyde Raymond

## New London (New London)

1921 Belcher, Nathan  
 1921 Calkins, Arthur B.  
 1912 Hull, Charles Hadlai  
 1909 Hull, Hadlai A.  
 1921 Keefe, Arthur Thomas  
 1909 McGuire, Frank L.  
 1913 Mahan, Bryan F.

## North Haven (New Haven)

1913 Reynolds, James Bronson

## Norwalk (Fairfield)

1921 Dunbar, Jesse T.  
 1921 Lockwood, Edward M.  
 1921 Quinlan, Edward J.  
 1914 Walsh, John J.

## Norwich (New London)

1921 Brown, Allyn L.  
 1917 Brown, Arthur M.  
 1911 Greene, Gardiner  
 1913 Higgins, Edwin W.  
 1914 Huntington, J. P.  
 1918 James, Charles V.  
 1921 Mathewson, Earl  
 1921 Perkins, Edmund W.  
 1921 Peterson, Harry L.  
 1919 Quinn, Virtume P. A.  
 1921 Robbins, Lee R.  
 1919 Stewart, Charles L.

## Portland (Middlesex)

1911 Haines, Frank D.

## Putnam (Windham)

1914 Russell, Frank F.  
 1907 Sanborn, Frederick H.  
 1916 Warner, Edgar M.

## Rockville (Tolland)

1898 Phelps, Charles

## Salisbury (Litchfield)

1891 Warner, Donald T.

## Simsbury (Hartford)

1914 McLean, George P.

## South Manchester (Hartford)

1921 Bowers, Herbert O.  
 1921 Hyde, William S.

## South Norwalk (Fairfield)

1921 Benedict, Roswell A.  
 1909 Light, John H.

## Stamford (Fairfield)

1913 Coe, Walter E.  
 1916 Oresay, Warren F.  
 1909 Cummings, Homer S.  
 1921 Durey, John C.  
 1921 Hackett, Raymond E.  
 1913 Lockwood, Charles D.  
 1916 Mead, Benjamin H.  
 1909 Taylor, Frederick O.

## Thompson (Windham)

1891 Searls, Charles E.

## Thompsonville (Hartford)

1914 Mulligan, Wm. J.

## Torrington (Litchfield)

1921 O'Sullivan, Eugene T.

## Tylerville (Middlesex)

1913 Tyler, Rollin U.

## Wallingford (New Haven)

1921 Wrynn, William F.

## Washington (Litchfield)

1907 Clarke, Samuel B.

## Waterbury (New Haven)

1916 Beardsley, Harry J.  
 1921 Bernstein, Philip M.  
 1921 Brett, Frank P.  
 1909 Bronson, Nathaniel R.  
 1913 Byrne, M. J.  
 1913 Carmody, Terrence F.  
 1921 Cassidy, John H.  
 1913 Church, Ulysses G.  
 1914 Cole, Edward F.  
 1919 Coleman, Dennis W.  
 1921 Gager, William Williams  
 1921 Guilfoyle, Francis P.  
 1921 Hayes, Abner P.  
 1921 Hincks, Carroll O.  
 1911 Kellogg, John P.  
 1920 Lynch, James M.  
 1921 McDonough, John F.  
 1921 McEvoy, Frank P.  
 1913 McGrath, John F.  
 1921 McNiff, Miles F.  
 1912 Makepeace, Walter D.  
 1912 Marsh, Samuel John  
 1921 Merriman, Buckingham  
 Parsons

# STATE LIST OF MEMBERS

## CONNECTICUT—CUBA—DELA

### Waterbury (New Haven) Cont'd

1921 Meyer, Theodore V.  
1921 Monzani, John T.  
1921 Phelan, Finton J.  
1908 Pierce, Wilson H.  
1916 Reeves, Francis T.  
1921 Seery, Edward L.  
1921 Slavin, Dennis J.  
1918 Thoms, William E.  
1921 Walker, Robert S.  
1920 Weissman, Herman J.  
1909 Williams, Frederic M.

### Winsted (Litchfield)

1909 Herman, Samuel A.  
1914 Higgins, Richard T.

### Woodbury (Litchfield)

1914 Sturges, George R.

## CUBA

### Havana

1911 Lamar, Lucius Q. C.

## DELAWARE

### Dover (Kent)

1914 Harrington, Wm. Watson  
1922 Hughes, James H.  
1917 Hutton, John B.  
1918 Kenney, Richard R.  
1922 Magee, Arley B.  
1917 Pennewill, James  
1911 Powell, Walter A.  
1912 Ridgely, Henry  
1918 Satterfield, James M.  
1912 Wolcott, Josiah O.

### Laurel (Sussex)

1915 Tutherly, William

### New Castle (New Castle)

1922 Rodney, Richard S.

### Wilmington (New Castle)

1914 Ball, J. Frank  
1914 Bayard, Thomas F.  
1922 Berl, Eugene Ennalls  
1885 Bradford, Edw. G.  
1914 Brown, George T.  
1912 Burchenal, Caleb E.  
1922 Cann, John Pearce  
1914 Ourley, Charles F.  
1918 Davis, George N.  
1914 Eastburn, Horace G.  
1917 Elliott, George A.  
1914 Emmons, Harry

### Wilmington (

1922 Finger,  
1914 Gray, J.  
1884 Gray, C.  
1922 Hasting  
1891 Hillea,  
1921 Hughes,  
1922 Isaacs,  
1922 Jamison  
1914 Janvier,  
1911 Laffey,  
1922 Layton,  
1917 Marsh,  
1912 Marvel,  
1912 Marvel,  
1922 Morris,  
1899 Nields,  
1918 Penington  
1914 Polk, Al  
1918 Prickett  
1922 Rheuby,  
1912 Richards  
1914 Satterth  
Jr.

1885 Saulsbury  
1922 Southerland  
1914 Townsenc  
Jr.

1922 Ward, H.  
1896 Ward, H.  
1914 Woolley,

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

### Washington Colu

1916 Acuff, H.  
1911 Adkins, J.  
1921 Allen, N.  
1912 Allison, J.  
1922 Andrew, J.  
1912 Ansell, S.  
1920 Appel, M.  
1922 Ash, Robt.  
1914 Bailey, E.  
1914 Baker, G.  
1921 Baker, L.  
1911 Balderston  
1903 Barbour, J.  
1921 Barger, H.  
1909 Barlow, B.  
1906 Barnard, I.  
1921 Barse, Geo.  
1912 Beaman, M.  
1901 Beck, Jam.  
1922 Beedy, Car.  
1914 Bell, Alex.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington (District of  
Columbia) Cont'd

1922 Compton, Wilson Martin-  
dale  
1911 Cooke, Levi  
1902 Costigan, Edward P.  
1917 Costigan, Ignatius John  
1914 Covington, J. Harry  
1911 Crain, Robert  
1911 Crowder, E. H.  
1886 Cummins, A. B.  
1918 Curtis, Charles  
1912 Cushman, Arlon V.  
1913 Dallinger, Frederick W.  
1914 Dalzell, John  
1921 Darr, Charles W.  
1921 Daugherty, Harry M.  
1912 Davies, Joseph E.  
1914 Davila, Felix Cordova  
1896 Davis, Henry E.  
1896 Davis, James O.  
1921 Day, Rufus S.  
1902 Day, William R.  
1912 Dean, Charles Ray  
1920 Dean, Robert A.  
1912 DeKnight, C. W.  
1908 DeLacy, William H.  
1913 Dennis, William Cullen  
1914 DeVries, Marion  
1916 Dewey, L. A.  
1912 Dodge, Horace A.  
1902 Dodge, William W.  
1906 Donaldson, R. Golden  
1921 Donovan, William H.  
1916 Dorsey, Vernon M.  
1911 Douglas, Charles A.  
1922 Dow, Fayette B.  
1909 Dowell, Arthur E.  
1902 Dowell, Julian O.  
1914 Drain, James A.  
1916 Drayton, Charles D.  
1903 Dunlop, G. Thomas  
1910 Dupre, H. Garland  
1916 Dyer, Leonidas C.  
1914 Easby-Smith, James S.  
1921 Eby, Robert J.  
1890 Edmonston, William E.  
1902 Edson, Joseph R.  
1914 Elliott, Milton C.  
1912 Ellis, Wade H.  
1914 English, Walter O.  
1907 Esterline, Blackburn  
1920 Evans, Alvin E.  
1904 Everette, Willis Eugene  
(Tacoma, Wash.)  
1904 Ewing, John G.  
1914 Faust, Frederick De O.  
1907 Fenning, Frederick A.

Washington (District of  
Columbia) Cont'd

1911 Fenning, Karl  
1919 Fenwick, Edward Taylor  
1911 Ferguson, Garland S., Jr.  
1912 Ferson, Merton L.  
1899 Fisher, Robert J.  
1904 Flannery, John S.  
1897 Fletcher, D. U.  
1922 Floyd, Pauline M.  
1900 Flynn, Leo J.  
1914 Folk, Joseph W.  
1914 Ford, Richard A.  
1913 Frailey, Charles L.  
1921 Freebey, Harriet  
1912 French, Burton L.  
1918 Gann, Edward E.  
1913 Gardiner, W. G.  
1921 Gartner, Karl Knox  
1912 Gary, Hampson  
1912 Gatley, H. Prescott  
1919 Gillet, Emma M.  
1914 Gittings, John C.  
1914 Given, Harvey  
1911 Glassie, Henry H.  
1911 Goff, Guy D.  
1912 Gordon, Peyton  
1921 Gore, Thomas P.  
1913 Graham, B. U.  
1913 Graham, Samuel J.  
1889 Gregory, Charles Noble  
1914 Gregory, Thomas W.  
1918 Guerry, Homer  
1921 Guy, Walter B.  
1911 Hackett, Chauncey  
1908 Hadley, Lin H.  
1904 Hagerman, James, Jr.  
1918 Hagerty, Alfred G.  
1907 Hale, Frederick  
1901 Hall, Henry O.  
1922 Hamale, Ottomar  
1883 Hamilton, George E.  
1911 Harlow, Leo P.  
1912 Harr, Wm. R.  
1896 Harriman, Edward A.  
1921 Harris, Elizabeth O.  
1916 Harvey, Richard S.  
1916 Hawes, Harry B.  
1921 Haynes, J. Marion  
1914 Henderson, Daniel B.  
1911 Henderson, William G.  
1911 Henning, Edward J.  
1921 Henry, Robert L., Jr.  
1914 Henry, Thomas M.  
1914 Herrick, Samuel  
1918 Hickey, John J.  
1912 Hodges, Vernon E.  
1911 Hogan, Frank J.

Washington (District of  
Columbia) Cont'd

1913 Holland, E. E.  
1913 Holland, Rush L.  
1914 Hoover, George P.  
1922 Hoover, John E.  
1920 Horton, Edward H.  
1914 Hough, Franklin H.  
1900 Howard, George H.  
1880 Howry, Chas. B.  
1913 Hoyt, Henry M.  
1895 Hughes, Charles E.  
1913 Hughes, William J.  
1914 Huidekoper, Reginald S.  
1922 Hull, J. A.  
1918 Hunter, William Boyd  
1919 Hutchinson, George A.  
1907 Hyde, Charles Cheney  
1914 Hynson, N. Thorton  
1919 Imlay, Charles V.  
1921 Jackson, E. Hilton  
1896 James, Francis B.  
1908 Jeffries, L. E.  
1912 Johnson, Guy H.  
1914 Johnston, Forney  
1920 Jones, Marvin  
1904 Kappler, Charles J.  
1922 Keene, Henry O.  
1911 Kenyon, J. Miller  
1889 King, George A.  
1908 King, Will B. (Portland,  
Ore.)  
1906 King, William B.  
1897 Kinkaid, M. P.  
1914 Knaebel, Ernest  
1913 Knapp, Martin A.  
1921 Laird, Mary E.  
1914 Lamar, George H.  
1914 Lamar, William H.  
1914 Lambert, Wilton J.  
1883 Lancaster, Chas. O.  
1914 Lansing, Robert  
1911 Laskey, John E.  
1921 Leahy, William E.  
1922 Leatherwood, Elmer O.  
1914 LeFevre, Charles H.  
1914 Lesh, Paul E.  
1914 Lester, Wharton E.  
1914 Linkins, Charles  
1919 Littlepage, Thomas P.  
1914 Lloyd, J. T.  
1914 Lobdell, Charles E.  
1917 Lodge, Henry Cabot  
1914 Long, Breckinridge  
1921 Loos, Karl D.  
1922 Loring, Charles  
1922 Loughran, Patrick H.  
1911 Loving, Lucas P.

Washington (District of Columbia) Cont'd	DISTRICT Washington Colum
1921 Lyon, R. B. H.	1914 Peelle,
1914 Lyon, Simon	1921 Pelzma
1921 McCall, M. Pearl	1909 Penfield
1911 McCalmont, Edward S.	1914 Perry,
1914 McDonald, Charles H.	1900 Perry,
1919 McElroy, Bernard W.	1914 Peter, .
1921 McGlue, G. Percy	Md.)
1913 McGovern, James P.	1912 Peters,
1918 McKenna, Royal T.	1914 Peyser,
1899 McKenney, Frederic D.	1919 Philbin
1911 McLaughlin, A. A.	1916 Pierce,
1913 McNary, Charles L.	1919 Pike, K
1918 McReynolds, Frederick W.	1913 Pitney,
1906 McReynolds, James O.	1922 Pittmar
1918 Marshall, Cloud B.	1917 Potter,
1912 Mason, Eugene G.	1915 Prevost,
1921 Mason, Guy	1911 Prince,
1900 Michener, L. T.	1917 Proctor,
1914 Micou, Benjamin	1916 Puller,
1906 Millan, William W.	1916 Quinter,
1903 Minor, Benjamin S.	1921 Quirk, F
1906 Mohun, Barry	1914 Raker, .
1914 Montgomery, William P.	1898 Ralston,
1922 Moore, Harry Thornton	1914 Rhodes,
1922 Moreland, Sherman	1921 Richards
1914 Morrill, Chester	1915 Riter, W
1920 Morrill, Lowry L.	1912 Ritter, F
1920 Morris, George Maurice	1921 Roach, C
1919 Moyers, Ida M.	1921 Roberts,
1919 Mussey, Ellen Spencer	1921 Robertson
1922 Myers, Abram F.	1912 Robinson
1912 Myers, T. Percy	1922 Rock, Lc
1911 Myrick, N. Sumner	1921 Rogers,
1913 Nebeker, Franklin K.	ham
1913 Needham, Charles W.	1906 Rogers, V
1921 Newmyer, Alvin L.	1914 Rosenberg
1922 Nielsen, Fred K.	1904 Rowe, Le
1912 Norris, James L.	1914 Rowland,
1914 Northrop, Claudian B.	1914 Ruffin, Tl
1914 Obear, Hugh H.	1914 Saul, Joh
1922 O'Donoghue, Daniel W.	1912 Scaife, H
1918 Offut, George W., Jr.	1918 Schick, J
1921 Ogilby, C. F. R.	1922 Schlobohn
1921 O'Shea, James A.	1919 Scholle, C
1921 O'Toole, Mary	1901 Scott, Jar
1921 Outcault, Dudley C.	1919 Scott, Joh
1921 Pack, Harold J.	1921 Scott, Rol
1888 Page, Thomas Nelson	1919 Sellers, Ka
1919 Palmer, A. Mitchell	1922 Sheehy, E
1921 Parker, A. Warner	1910 Shelton, H
1921 Parker, B. W.	1919 Sherier, J
1880 Parker, Richard Wayne	1914 Shields, J
1912 Pattison, Allen S.	1921 Shinn, Geo
1906 Payne, John Barton	1921 Sholes, W
1921 Peacock, James Craig	1913 Shortridge
	1906 Siddons, F



## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—EGYPT—ENGLAND—FLORIDA

Washington (District of Columbia) Cont'd	Bartow (Polk) Cont'd	Jacksonville (Duval) Cont'd
1914 Wells, C. A. M.	1911 Olliphant, H. K.	1922 Barker, William J.
1918 Wells, George F.	1921 Olliphant, Horace K., Jr.	1922 Barringer, Harrison E.
1914 Wells, Robert W.	1921 Walker, G. Edwin	1903 Bedell, George O.
1911 Wheatley, H. Winship	1921 Wilson, Solon G.	1922 Blount, J. Henry
1921 White, Wm. Henry		1922 Booth, Lee Madden
1911 White, William Henry, Jr.	Bradentown (Manatee)	1906 Bostwick, Wm. M., Jr.
1921 Whiteford, Roger J.	1920 Orichlow, W. B. Shelby	1906 Bryan, Nathan P.
1921 Wiener, David	1921 Glasier, H. S.	1922 Caldwell, Stafford
1922 Willebrandt, Mabel Walker	1914 Singeltary, John B.	1918 Clark, Henry C.
1914 Williams, George Francis	Bronson (Levy)	1910 Cockrell, A. W., Jr.
1915 Williams, Nathan B.	1921 Rivers, William E.	1912 Cockrell, Alston
1912 Williamson, Chas J.	Chipley (Washington)	1921 Cooper, John C., Jr.
1921 Willis, Frank B.	1922 Daniel, James N.	1922 Copp, Cyril C.
1912 Wilson, Andrew	1922 Jones, D. J.	1914 Crawford, John T. G.
1914 Wilson, Charles F.	Dade City (Pasco)	1921 Daniel, Richard P.
1904 Wilson, Clarence R.	1916 Sturkie, Robert B.	1906 Doggett, John L.
1878 Wilson, Nathaniel	Daytona (Volusia)	1919 Fleming, Charles Seton
1894 Wilson, Woodrow	1921 Sholtz, David	1911 Fleming, Francis P.
1911 Winston, R. W.	De Funiak Springs (Walton)	1921 Foster, Stephen E.
1920 Wise, Jennings Cropper	1911 Campbell, Angus G.	1922 Fowler, W. Thomas
1921 Wolf, Alexander	1918 Flournoy, William W.	1906 Gibbons, Cromwell
1921 Wright, Daniel Thew	DeLand (Volusia)	1911 Gibbs, George C.
1914 Wyvell, Manton M.	1921 Landis, Cary D.	1921 Guest, Lee
1921 Yeatman, Rudolph H.	Eustis (Lake)	1921 Hale, Eugene
1918 Zevely, J. W.	1914 Bishop, Henry W.	1919 Haley, D. Greenwood
EGYPT	Fernandina (Nassau)	1921 Hamilton, Frank P.
Alexandria	1921 Baker, Hinton J.	1922 Harding, Julia A.
1918 Brinton, Jasper Y.	1921 Upchurch, Frank D.	1902 Hartridge, John E.
ENGLAND	Fort Lauderdale (Broward)	1921 Heintz, Frank J.
Birmingham	1889 Gartside, John M.	1922 Hemphill, Edward Strobel
1916 Jewell, John F.	Fort Pierce (St. Lucie)	1922 Howell, Charles Cook
London	1912 Fee, Fred	1922 Hutchinson, Gov.
1916 Barratt, J. Arthur	Gainesville (Alachua)	1922 Hutchinson, R. L.
1913 DeFriese, Lafayette H. (New York, N. Y.)	1913 Adkins, J. O.	1922 Jennings, S. B.
1911 Forbes, J. Grant (Boston, Mass.)	1921 Baxter, E. G.	1921 Jones, Lake
1913 Harrington, Howard S. (New York, N. Y.)	1917 Ellis, T. B., Jr.	1922 Kanner, A. O.
1912 Kellogg, Virgil K.	1910 Hampton, William Wade	1899 Kay, William E.
1921 Lee, Duncan Campbell	1919 Hampton, William Wade, Jr.	1921 Knight, Albion W.
1896 Lewis, Howard C. (Schenectady, N. Y.)	Jacksonville (Duval)	1921 Knight, Telfair
FLORIDA	1921 Adair, Henry P.	1922 Lamson, Herbert
Bartow (Polk)	1920 Adams, Thomas Burton	1910 L'Engle, E. J.
1921 Boswell, C. A.	1902 Axtell, Ezra P.	1920 Lewis, Miles W.
1921 Brady, James W.	1906 Baker, Robert A.	1919 Loftin, Scott M.
1921 Holland, S. L.	1900 Baker, William H.	1912 Long, Martin Henry
1921 Oliver, George W.		1918 McCollum, Oscar O.
		1921 McGarry, Paul D.
		1906 McGarry, Thomas F.
		1914 Marks, Richard P.
		1921 May, Philip S.
		1919 Miller, Austin
		1913 Noble, Fred B.
		1910 Odom, Patrick H.
		1922 Osborne, W. P.
		1921 Peeler, Charles B.
		1906 Powell, George M.
		1910 Reynolds, John Chandler

# FLORIDA--FRANCE

## Jacksonville (Duval) Cont'd

1885 Rinehart, O. D.  
 1921 Rogers, Wm. H.  
 1914 St. Clair-Abrams, Alex.  
 1922 Smith, E. J., Jr.  
 1921 Stockton, William Tennent  
 1920 Stroup, A. B.  
 1920 Swearingen, Van C.  
 1904 Toomer, W. M.  
 1921 Walker, Stanton  
 1921 Williams, Simon F.  
 1922 Yerkes, Damon G.  
 1922 Zacharias, Isidore A.

## Koy West (Monroe)

1916 Allen, George W.  
 1911 Taylor, H. H.

## Kissimmee (Osceola)

1918 Garrett, George Palmer  
 1916 Johnston, Pat.

## Lakeland (Polk)

1921 Peterson, J. H.

## Leesburg (Lake)

1922 Futch, Truman G.

## Live Oak (Suwanee)

1918 Harrell, John F.  
 1914 Roberson, L. E.

## McIntosh (Marion)

1920 Wahl, J. H.

## Madison (Madison)

1914 Rowe, R. H.

## Marianna (Jackson)

1906 Wilson, O. L.

## Miami (Dade)

1921 Barco, Samuel J.  
 1914 Benson, Clifton D.  
 1921 Botts, Fred  
 1914 Brown, Armstead  
 1919 Burdine, R. Freeman  
 1916 Gautier, Redmond B.  
 1921 Gramling, John C.  
 1910 Hudson, Frederick M.  
 1919 Kurtz, Everett B.  
 1922 Price, Mitchell D.  
 1906 Price, William H.  
 1916 Ralley, Lilburn R.  
 1919 Robineau, Simon Pierre  
 1904 Rose, A. J.  
 1922 Scott, Paul R.

## Miami (Dade) Cont'd

1915 Shutta, Frank B.  
 1914 Smith, William P.  
 1921 Taylor, Paul O.  
 1921 Thompson, Uly O.  
 1922 Twyman, Lewis  
 1919 Willard, Ben O.

## Milton (Santa Rosa)

1921 Clark, W. W.  
 1920 Lewis, Giles F.  
 1920 McGeachy, R. A.

## Ocala (Marion)

1910 Duval, Louis W.  
 1918 Ferguson, D. Niel

## Orlando (Orange)

1921 Andrews, Charles O.  
 1921 Davis, E. W.  
 1921 Giles, LeRoy B.  
 1914 Jones, John C.  
 1914 Jones, Joseph H.  
 1886 Massey, Louis O.  
 1921 Robinson, O. B.  
 1922 Warlow, T. Pieton

## Pensacola (Escambia)

1920 Beall, Phillip D.  
 1920 Coe, J. M.  
 1916 Fisher, William  
 1920 Holsberry, Leroy V.  
 1910 Maxwell, Evelyn O.  
 1916 Pasco, Samuel  
 1920 Reese, R. Pope  
 1918 Stokes, John P.  
 1908 Sullivan, J. J.  
 1920 Watson, W. H.  
 1914 Yonge, J. E. Davis

## Plant City (Hillsborough)

1916 Wells, G. B.

## St. Augustine (St. Johns)

1918 Dewhurst, Wm. W.

## St. Petersburg (Pinellas)

1920 Bussey, James R.  
 1918 Merrell, Herman

## Sanford (Seminole)

1919 Housholder, E. F.

## Sarasota (Manatee)

1921 Gillespie, J. Hamilton  
 1921 Perry, W. Y.

## Tallahassee (Leon)

1919 Browne, Jefferson B.  
 1919 Ellis, W. H.  
 1918 Gaines, J. B.

## Tampa (Hillsborough)

1919 Altman, Pasco  
 1910 Baya, Harry P.  
 1918 Caraballo, Martin  
 1920 Carlton, Doyle E.  
 1910 Carter, William A.  
 1910 Frazier, Joseph W.  
 1908 Glen, James F.  
 1910 Hampton, Hilton S.  
 1908 Hunter, William  
 1919 Kelly, T. Paine  
 1910 Knight, Peter O.  
 1912 Lucas, Thomas Edward  
 1912 McKay, Kenneth I.  
 1915 McMullen, Alonzo B.  
 1919 Morris, James W., Jr.  
 1916 Morrow, Charles J.  
 1916 Parkhill, Charles B.  
 1911 Pettingill, N. B. K.  
 1921 Phillips, H. S.  
 1921 Reaves, O. K.  
 1919 Sandler, Harry N.  
 1912 Shackelford, T. M., Jr.  
 1919 Sutton, John B.  
 1918 Turner, Alonzo G.  
 1916 Watson, J. T.

## Tavares (Lake)

1916 Duncan, Harry C.

## West Palm Beach (Palm Beach)

1919 Bussey, H. L.  
 1920 Carmichael, M. D.  
 1922 Chillingworth, C. E.  
 1919 Donnell, E. B.  
 1922 Wideman, Jerome E.

## Winterhaven (Polk)

1921 Craig, E. R.  
 1917 Register, Don  
 1921 Summerlin, A.  
 1921 Touchton, William J.

## Winter Park (Orange)

1911 Vans Agnew, P. A.

## FRANCE

### Paris

1918 Beckley, Pendleton  
 1914 Conner, Benjamin H.  
 1917 Emrich, Wm. H. Pauling  
 1899 Hubbard, Harry

## GEORGIA

## GEORGIA

## Abbeville (Wilcox)

1917 Lawson, Hal.

## Albany (Dougherty)

1914 Bennet, Sam S.  
 1914 Hofmayer, I. J.  
 1914 Payton, Claude  
 1914 Pope, John D.  
 1914 Pottle, J. R.

## Americus (Sumter)

1916 Dykes, W. W.  
 1921 Ellis, G. R.  
 1921 Webb, G. C.

## Arlington (Calhoun)

1920 Fortson, B. W.

## Athens (Clarke)

1921 Bradwell, J. D.  
 1912 Cobb, Andrew J.  
 1921 Cornett, Walter G.  
 1914 Fortson, Blanton  
 1921 Gamble, John B.  
 1921 Lumpkin, E. K.  
 1914 Morris, Sylvanus  
 1904 Strickland, John J.

## Atlanta (Fulton)

1919 Alston, Robert C.  
 1919 Andrews, Walter P.  
 1901 Arnold, Reuben R.  
 1887 Brandon, Morris  
 1914 Bryan, Shepard  
 1920 Candler, Asa W.  
 1919 Candler, John S.  
 1922 Chalmers, Franklin S.  
 1914 Chastain, Edward S.  
 1917 Chipley, Hunt  
 1919 Colquitt, Walter T.  
 1922 Cook, Robert Mangum  
 1914 Fish, William H.  
 1922 Gilbert, S. Price  
 1919 Haas, Leonard  
 1909 Hammond, Theodore A.  
 1919 Heyman, Arthur  
 1919 Higdon, T. B.  
 1915 Hirsch, Harold  
 1915 Hopkins, Stiles  
 1919 Howell, Albert  
 1916 Hynds, John A.  
 1916 Johnson, Paul E.  
 1920 Jones, Harrison  
 1919 Jones, Robert P.  
 1920 Jones, Winfield P.  
 1921 Jordan, James Kollock

## Atlanta (Fulton) Cont'd

1910 King, Alexander C.  
 1910 Kontz, Ernest C.  
 1913 Latimer, W. Carroll  
 1916 McDaniel, Sanders  
 1916 MacDougald, Daniel  
 1919 Parker, R. S.  
 1914 Peeples, Henry C.  
 1919 Pomeroy, Edgar E.  
 1914 Porter, J. H.  
 1916 Powell, Arthur Gray  
 1912 Randolph, Hollins N.  
 1914 Rosser, Luther Z.  
 1914 Russell, R. B.  
 1920 Sibley, John A.  
 1916 Slaton, John M.  
 1909 Smith, Alexander W., Sr.  
 1916 Smith, Marion  
 1909 Smith, Victor Lamar  
 1916 Spalding, Hughes  
 1920 Spalding, Jack J.  
 1914 Stephens, Alexander W.  
 1914 Thomson, W. D.  
 1914 Tye, John L.  
 1914 Underwood, E. Marvin  
 1910 Watkins, Edgar

## Augusta (Richmond)

1912 Barrett, Wm. H.  
 1917 Howard, William M.  
 1913 Hull, James M., Jr.

## Bainbridge (Decatur)

1922 Bell, Henry Grady  
 1919 Custer, W. V.  
 1910 Hawes, T. S.  
 1922 O'Neal, M. E.  
 1916 Wilson, John R.

## Brunswick (Glynn)

1917 Bennett, Joseph W.  
 1921 Butts, Eustace C.  
 1921 Conyers, C. B.  
 1890 Crovatt, A. J.  
 1920 Crovatt, Alfred Hayne  
 1921 Krauss, Daniel Webster  
 1917 Reese, Millard  
 1921 Twitty, Frank Elmore

## Cairo (Grady)

1918 Bell, R. C.  
 1921 Pope, Jeff A.

## Camilla (Mitchell)

1919 Cox, E. Eugene

## Camp Benning

1914 King, Archibald

## Cedartown (Polk)

1919 Watkins, Homer

## Columbus (Muscogee)

1921 Battle, Charlton E.  
 1921 Gaggstatter, Henry D.  
 1911 Goetchium, Henry R.  
 1921 Slade, Lester C.  
 1919 Swift, H. H.  
 1921 Terrell, J. R.

## Cordele (Crisp)

1912 Crum, D. A. R.

## Darien (McIntosh)

1912 Tyson, Charles M.

## Dawson (Terrel)

1915 Wilkinson, H. A.  
 1920 Yeomans, M. J.

## Dublin (Laurens)

1919 Camp, R. Earl

## Emory University

1906 Williams, Samuel C.

## Hawkinsville (Pulaski)

1914 Lawson, Harley F.

## La Fayette (Walker)

1918 Shattuck, Norman

## La Grange (Troup)

1917 Moon, E. T.  
 1921 Thompson, Arthur Hayes

## Louisville (Jefferson)

1917 Phillips, John R.  
 1917 Phillips, W. L.

## Macon (Bibb)

1887 Bartlett, Chas. L.  
 1919 Grice, Warren  
 1919 Hall, Charles H.  
 1917 Harris, John B.  
 1914 Harris, Walter A.  
 1914 Jones, George S.  
 1919 Jones, Malcolm D.  
 1914 Miller, A. L.  
 1919 Miller, Wallace  
 1910 Park, Orville A.  
 1914 Smith, John R. L.  
 1919 Strozier, Harry S.

## Marietta (Cobb)

1919 Blair, D. W.



## IDAHO—ILLINOIS

**Burley (Cassia)**  
1913 Lee, T. Bailey

**Challis (Custer)**  
1921 Brown, Milton Adams

**Coeur d'Alene (Kootenai)**  
1909 Ailshie, James F.  
1919 Berg, E. H.  
1919 Boughton, E. V.  
1919 Culp, Lynn W.  
1919 Elder, R. H.  
1915 Flynn, John M.  
1914 McOlear, James L.  
1919 McFarland, W. B.  
1919 Nelson, Ralph S.  
1919 Reed, Bert A.  
1919 Wernette, N. D.  
1919 Whittle, Ezra R.

**Grangeville (Idaho)**  
1919 Auger, Berchmans

**Idaho Falls (Bonneville)**  
1922 Johannesen, Oscar A.  
1913 McCutcheon, Otto E.  
1913 St. Clair, Clency

**Lewiston (Nez Perce)**  
1904 Babb, James E.  
1910 Butler, Fred. E.  
1908 Cox, Eugene A.  
1919 Leeper, Robert D.

**Montpelier (Bear Lake)**  
1912 Gough, Aurelian Bruce

**Moscow (Latah)**  
1915 Cockerill, O. P.

**Nampa (Canyon)**  
1913 Lamson, George W.  
1913 Rhodes, D. L.

**Payette (Payette)**  
1913 Freehafer, Albert L.

**Pocatello (Bannock)**  
1921 Bacon, James B.  
1915 Budge, Jesse R. S.  
1920 Coffin, Thomas C.  
1921 Edens, William  
1921 McDougall, Isaac  
1921 McDougall, Isaac E.  
1921 Merrill, R. D.  
1921 Peterson, J. H.  
1914 Terrell, Robert M.

**Pocatello (Bannock) Cont'd**  
1913 Thompson, Horace B.  
1906 Turner, Harry R.  
1915 White, E. O.  
1915 Witty, W. H.

**Rathdrum (Kootenai)**  
1913 Heitman, Charles L.

**Salmon (Lemhi)**  
1921 Burleigh, Henri J.

**Silver City (Owyhee)**  
1921 Stacy, Wright A.

**Twin Falls (Twin Falls)**  
1915 Babcock, W. A.  
1918 Bothwell, James R.  
1915 Davies, John E.  
1918 Hicks, A. R.  
1915 Wise, James H.

**Wallace (Shoshone)**  
1908 Beale, Charles W.  
1921 Callahan, Donald A.  
1919 Craig, Charles H.  
1919 Featherstone, Albert H.  
1914 Fox, Carlton  
1921 Gundlach, S. S.  
1919 Hanson, Walter H.  
1919 Horning, Charles E.  
1919 Hull, Harold J.  
1921 McEvers, John H.  
1918 Towles, Therrett  
1914 Wayne, James A.  
1919 Worstell, Harrold E.

**Weiser (Washington)**  
1913 Varian, Bertram S.

## ILLINOIS

**Aledo (Mercer)**  
1921 Carlstrom, Oscar E.

**Alton (Madison)**  
1921 Boynton, William P.

**Aurora (Kane)**  
1921 Alschuler, Benjamin P.  
1912 Plain, Frank G.  
1921 Worcester, Theodore

**Belleville (St. Clair)**  
1921 Perrin, L. N. Nick, Jr.  
1913 Tecklenburg, F. J.

**Bement (Platt)**  
1921 Thompson, George M.

**Bloomington (McLean)**  
1921 Bracken, William K.  
1901 Capen, Charles L.  
1921 De Pew, Joseph W.  
1921 Donnelly, E. E.  
1921 FitzHenry, Louis  
1921 Irwin, Samuel P.  
1921 Kennedy, Thomas  
1920 Zweng, Charles A.

**Cairo (Alexander)**  
1921 Lansden, David S.  
1921 Lansden, John M.

**Cambridge (Henry)**  
1921 King, Erman A.

**Canton (Fulton)**  
1914 Chipperfield, B. M.  
1921 Hippler, C. Harold

**Carbondale (Jackson)**  
1920 Feirich, Charles E.

**Carmi (White)**  
1915 Randolph, Charles T.

**Carthage (Hancock)**  
1908 O'Harra, Apollos W.

**Centralia (Marion)**  
1921 Jonas, L. H.  
1921 Skipper, Logan B.  
1920 Smith, June O.

**Champaign (Champaign)**  
1916 Bauer, Ralph S.  
1921 Dobbins, Donald Claude  
1921 Kerker, Harry E.  
1921 Schaefer, Peter P.

**Charleston (Coles)**  
1921 Anderson, Sumner S.  
1921 Kelly, James Y.

**Chicago (Cook)**  
1921 Aaron, Charles  
1915 Aaron, Henry J.  
1921 Abbott, Edwin H.  
1918 Abrahamson, Henry M.  
1921 A'Brunswick, Frank P.  
1921 Adams, Asa G.  
1921 Adams, Ralph

## ILLINOIS

## Chicago (Cook) Cont'd

1921 Adams, Robert McCormick  
 1918 Adams, Samuel  
 1918 Addington, Keene H.  
 1914 Adelman, Abram E.  
 1921 Adkinson, Elmer W.  
 1914 Adler, Sidney  
 1908 Alden, W. T.  
 1921 Allegretti, Francis B.  
 1921 Alschuler, Samuel  
 1922 Altheimer, Benjamin J.  
 1921 Andalman, Samuel J.  
 1919 Anderson, G. Bernhard  
 1921 Anderson, Norman K.  
 1922 Andrews, Roscoe C.  
 1916 Angerstein, Thomas C.  
 1908 Ap Madoc, W. T.  
 1912 Appell, Albert J. W.  
 1922 Arnold, Victor P.  
 1912 Ashcraft, Raymond M.  
 1919 Austin, Chauncey G., Jr.  
 1921 Austin, Edward W.  
 1908 Austrian, Alfred S.  
 1921 Baar, Arnold R.  
 1916 Bachrach, Walter  
 1916 Bacon, Henry M.  
 1921 Baker, Irving Wesley  
 1921 Baldrige, Baker  
 1906 Baldwin, Henry R.  
 1904 Baldwin, W. W.  
 1914 Ball, Farlin H.  
 1921 Ballard, Ernest S.  
 1895 Bancroft, Edgar A.  
 1911 Bangs, Frederick A.  
 1919 Bangs, Hal O.  
 1921 Bangs, William Dean  
 1912 Barasa, Bernard P.  
 1914 Barbour, James J.  
 1906 Barnes, Albert O.  
 1919 Barnes, Cecil  
 1917 Barnes, Harry C.  
 1921 Barnes, John P.  
 1904 Barnett, Otto Raymond  
 1921 Barnhart, Marvin E.  
 1921 Bartelme, Mary M.  
 1908 Barthell, Edward E.  
 1921 Bartlett, Charles C.  
 1887 Bartlett, Charles L.  
 1906 Bartley, Chas. E.  
 1921 Bates, Jeanette  
 1916 Beach, Elmer E.  
 1916 Beach, Raymond W.  
 1896 Beale, William G.  
 1912 Becker, Benjamin V.  
 1921 Becker, Louis L.  
 1921 Bederman, Edwin B.  
 1921 Beebe, Walter E.

## Chicago (Cook) Cont'd

1921 Beebe, William  
 1912 Behan, Louis J.  
 1921 Belfield, A. Miller  
 1921 Bell, Hayden N.  
 1921 Bell, Will J.  
 1909 Belt, William O.  
 1921 Bengel, Frederic H.  
 1911 Bennet, William S.  
 1908 Bentley, Cyrus  
 1921 Berger, Henry A.  
 1921 Berger, William B.  
 1919 Berkson, Maurice  
 1921 Bern, Edward A.  
 1921 Bernstein, Fred  
 1920 Berry, George A., Jr.  
 1913 Best, E. O.  
 1916 Beye, William  
 1921 Bicek, Frank H.  
 1908 Billings, O. L.  
 1922 Binswanger, Augustus  
 1912 Bishop, James Franklin  
 1916 Black, John D.  
 1921 Blackwood, R. E.  
 1922 Blaha, Ralph C.  
 1921 Blake, Guy M.  
 1922 Blanksten, Samuel B.  
 1922 Blatner, William D.  
 1908 Bledsoe, S. T.  
 1922 Blim, Henry L.  
 1921 Block, Samuel  
 1916 Blocki, Gale  
 1921 Bloom, David H.  
 1921 Blum, A. M.  
 1921 Blum, Henry S.  
 1921 Blumberg, Nathan S.  
 1920 Blumenthal, Isadore S.  
 1921 Blumenthal, Oscar  
 1921 Blumrosen, David  
 1914 Bobb, Dwight S.  
 1921 Booz, John Taylor  
 1913 Borders, M. W.  
 1921 Borrelli, Francis  
 1920 Boucher, John J.  
 1921 Boutell, Francis L.  
 1922 Bowe, Augustine J.  
 1921 Boylan, Peter Richard  
 1921 Boyle, Edward  
 1916 Boyle, Lawrence P.  
 1914 Bradley, Ralph R.  
 1922 Bradley, Thomas E. D.  
 1922 Brady, William N.  
 1912 Breeding, Ben. N.  
 1921 Breen, James W.  
 1921 Brendecke, Walter A.  
 1921 Brill, J. Leonard  
 1921 Brothers, David M.  
 1916 Brothers, Elmer D.

## Chicago (Cook) Cont'd

1921 Brothers, William Vincent  
 1921 Brouillet, Hector A.  
 1902 Brown, Charles A.  
 1916 Brown, Charles Le Roy  
 1921 Brown, Charles R.  
 1914 Brown, Edward Eagle  
 1906 Brown, Edward Osgood  
 1912 Brown, Frederick A.  
 1916 Brown, James Edgar  
 1921 Brown, Milton A.  
 1921 Brown, Scott  
 1894 Brown, Taylor E.  
 1901 Bruce, Andrew A.  
 1919 Bruggemeyer, Mancha  
 1908 Buckingham, George T.  
 1921 Buckley, Thomas M.  
 1921 Buckley, Warren B.  
 1912 Bulkley, Almon W.  
 1921 Bull, Follett W.  
 1918 Bunch, Thaddeus O.  
 1922 Burchmore, John S.  
 1921 Burgess, Kenneth F.  
 1921 Burke, Thomas F.  
 1914 Burke, Webster H.  
 1912 Burnham, Frederic  
 1914 Burns, James F.  
 1922 Burr, Maurice  
 1921 Burr, Maurice E.  
 1919 Burras, Charles H.  
 1896 Burry, William  
 1912 Burton, Chas. S.  
 1912 Busby, Leonard A.  
 1919 Busch, Francis X.  
 1921 Bush, Frank G.  
 1922 Bushonville, Lealie F.  
 1921 Bussian, John A.  
 1906 Butler, Rush C.  
 1921 Byrne, Charles E.  
 1921 Caldwell, Louis G.  
 1913 Cameron, John M.  
 1920 Cameron, Ossian  
 1921 Campbell, Benjamin A.  
 1916 Campbell, Herbert J.  
 1916 Campbell, John G.  
 1913 Campbell, R. M.  
 1916 Campbell, Robert W.  
 1916 Cannon, Thomas H.  
 1919 Canty, F. J.  
 1921 Carlin, Nellie  
 1921 Carnahan, Charles C.  
 1906 Carpenter, George A.  
 1915 Carpenter, Paul  
 1921 Carroll, Frank J.  
 1919 Carson, William Sherman  
 1917 Carter, Howard M.  
 1908 Carter, Orrin N.

## ILLINOIS

## Chicago (Cook) Cont'd

1914 Carton, Alfred T.  
 1921 Carynski, Stephen R.  
 1912 Case, Chas. Center, Jr.  
 1914 Case, William W.  
 1912 Cassels, Edwin H.  
 1919 Castle, Howard P.  
 1919 Cattel, Archibald  
 1896 Chancellor, Justus  
 1921 Chandler, Henry P.  
 1914 Chapman, Theodore S.  
 1921 Charles, Albert N.  
 1906 Cheever, D. B.  
 1921 Cheney, Henry D.  
 1921 Childs, Lester C.  
 1921 Chindahl, George L.  
 1921 Chones, William  
 1921 Christopher, T. Irving  
 1921 Churan, Charles A.  
 1921 Church, Chester W.  
 1921 Church, Ralph E.  
 1922 Clark, Ainsworth W.  
 1921 Clark, Charles D.  
 1919 Clark, Charles V.  
 1914 Clark, Lincoln R.  
 1915 Clarke, Henry L.  
 1921 Clary, A. R.  
 1922 Cleary, Leo V.  
 1922 Clements, Chauncey N.  
 1912 Cleveland, Chester E.  
 1916 Clifford, Richard W.  
 1921 Clinnin, John V.  
 1913 Clithero, Delbert A.  
 1921 Cloud, A. D.  
 1916 Clyne, Charles F.  
 1919 Cobb, Charles L.  
 1921 Coghlan, Henry D.  
 1922 Cohen, Archie H.  
 1921 Cohen, George B.  
 1921 Cohen, Samuel  
 1922 Cohn, Louis S.  
 1916 Coleman, James Leonard  
 1921 Coliopoulos, Emmanuel G.  
 1919 Collins, Beryl B.  
 1921 Colson, Harry G.  
 1922 Colwell, Clyde C.  
 1912 Comerford, Frank  
 1914 Condee, Leander D.  
 1915 Condit, J. Sidney  
 1913 Condon, James G.  
 1916 Condon, Thomas J.  
 1919 Conerty, Joseph A.  
 1914 Connell, Joseph A.  
 1919 Cook, Edgar J.  
 1910 Cook, Wells M.  
 1919 Cooke, George A.  
 1921 Coonley, Henry E.

## Chicago (Cook) Cont'd

1919 Cooper, Homer H.  
 1921 Corboy, William J.  
 1921 Cowan, Leonard L.  
 1908 Cox, Arthur M.  
 1922 Crafts, H. K.  
 1921 Craig, Bryan Y.  
 1921 Crandall, Ralph G.  
 1921 Crapple, Guy Crapullo  
 1921 Craven, Alfred W.  
 1921 Creekmur, John W.  
 1912 Cressy, Morton S.  
 1921 Cromwell, William Ne-  
     varre  
 1918 Crossley, Frederic B.  
 1921 Crow, William R.  
 1922 Oudahy, E.  
 1912 Culver, Morton T.  
 1921 Cummings, John H.  
 1921 Cummins, Joseph  
 1913 Cunnea, William A.  
 1916 Currier, Albert Dean  
 1906 Cutting, Chas S.  
 1919 Dahlberg, G. A.  
 1921 Dahlin, C. Edward  
 1921 Dammann, J. F., Jr.  
 1912 D'Ancona, Edward N.  
 1921 Daniels, Robert W.  
 1921 Dankowski, I. F.  
 1922 Darley, Reginald C.  
 1906 David, Joseph B.  
 1919 David, Sigmund W.  
 1921 Davidson, John L.  
 1922 Davidson, Martin M.  
 1921 Davis, Abel  
 1906 Davis, Brode B.  
 1914 Day, Stephen Albion  
 1919 DeFrees, Donald  
 1908 DeFrees, Joseph H.  
 1921 Dellenback, William H.  
 1921 De Moe, Earl W.  
 1921 Demos, Paul  
 1897 Deneen, Charles S.  
 1916 Denning, Clarence P.  
 1918 Dent, Louis L.  
 1883 Dent, Thomas  
 1920 Deutschman, Archie J.  
 1921 Devine, Miles J.  
 1919 DeYoung, Frederic R.  
 1919 Dick, Homer T.  
 1884 Dickinson, Jacob M.  
 1919 Dickinson, J. M., Jr.  
 1905 Dickinson, J. R.  
 1921 Dierssen, George E.  
 1921 Dillon, William H.  
 1921 Ditchburne, Harry S.  
 1921 Dixon, George W.  
 1921 Dixon, Simeon W.

## Chicago (Cook) Cont'd

1916 Dixon, William W.  
 1913 Dobyns, Fletcher  
 1913 Dolan, M. D.  
 1919 Dow, Harry A.  
 1913 Dowell, Osgood H.  
 1921 Downes, Joanna E.  
 1919 Doyle, Edward Andrew  
 1922 Doyle, Leo J.  
 1919 Doyle, William A.  
 1921 Dreiske, George J.  
 1921 Dresser, Jasper Marion  
 1921 Drucker, Henry M.  
 1921 Dulsky, Louis  
 1921 Dulsky, Samuel  
 1919 Dunbar, David O.  
 1921 Dunbaugh, Harry J.  
 1921 Dunn, Robert W.  
 1921 Durand, Arthur F.  
 1922 Durham, Harold E.  
 1921 Duval, William H.  
 1910 Dynes, O. W.  
 1899 Dyrenforth, William H.  
 1921 Eakin, Edgar Oswald  
 1921 Early, John  
 1907 Eastman, Albert N.  
 1889 Eastman, Sidney C.  
 1909 Eaton, Marquis  
 1921 Eberhardt, Alfar M.  
 1921 Eckert, Walter H.  
 1908 Eckhart, Percy B.  
 1921 Edelson, Robert  
 1912 Ekern, Herman L.  
 1911 Elder, Chas. B.  
 1922 Eldridge, F. Howard  
 1912 Elliott, Robert L.  
 1921 Ellis, Howard  
 1905 Elting, Victor  
 1919 England, Edward L.  
 1906 English, Lee F.  
 1921 Ennis, James Ignatius  
 1916 Enoch, Albert B.  
 1921 Erb, J. B.  
 1921 Erland, Henry H.  
 1912 Ettelson, Samuel A.  
 1914 Evans, John T.  
 1906 Evans, Lynden  
 1916 Evans, Peter L.  
 1912 Everett, Edward W.  
 1921 Fales, David  
 1916 Falk, Lester L.  
 1921 Farrell, Robert H.  
 1913 Fassett, Eugene G.  
 1916 Faulkner, Charles J., Jr.  
 1921 Feinberg, Michael  
 1912 Felsenthal, Eli B.  
 1912 Fergus, Robert C.  
 1912 Fernald, Gustavus S.



## ILLINOIS

## Chicago (Cook) Cont'd

1921 Fetzner, William R.  
 1922 Fidler, George E.  
 1891 Field, Heman H.  
 1921 Fink, Albert  
 1921 Fink, George E.  
 1921 Finn, Richard J.  
 1921 Finnegan, Thomas J.  
 1908 Fisher, George P.  
 1921 Fisher, Harry M.  
 1922 Fiske, Kenneth M.  
 1921 Fitch, Joseph H.  
 1916 Fitta, Henry  
 1922 Fitzgerald, Charles F.  
 1921 Flannigan, Richard J.  
 1912 Fletcher, Robert V.  
 1922 Floyd, Henry B.  
 1912 Foell, Charles M.  
 1914 Fogle, John L.  
 1912 Follansbee, Mitchell D.  
 1914 Folonie, Robert J.  
 1919 Folsom, Richard S.  
 1916 Foote, Roger L.  
 1914 Fordham, Albert C.  
 1912 Foreman, Milton J.  
 1921 Forrest, William S.  
 1921 Forstall, James J.  
 1912 Foster, Stephen A.  
 1921 Fox, Jacob Logan  
 1921 Frank, Bernhardt  
 1919 Frank, Jerome N.  
 1915 Freeman, Charles Y.  
 1921 French, Charles Newton  
 1908 Freund, Ernst  
 1921 Friedman, Herbert J.  
 1921 Friedman, William  
 1920 Friend, Hugo M.  
 1902 Frost, E. Allen  
 1918 Fulton, Arthur W.  
 1912 Fyfe, Colin C. H.  
 1912 Gallagher, M. F.  
 1919 Gann, David B.  
 1921 Gannon, George  
 1921 Gardner, Addison L.  
 1921 Gardner, Henry A.  
 1920 Garey, Earl J.  
 1918 Garey, Eugene L.  
 1921 Gaskill, Roy S.  
 1919 Gavin, John E.  
 1914 Gavin, Richard I.  
 1921 Geary, John R.  
 1921 Gehr, S. W.  
 1921 Gerlach, Fred  
 1921 Gesas, Michael  
 1922 Gibson, Joseph R.  
 1919 Gilbert, Barry  
 1919 Gilbert, Hiram T.  
 1921 Gilbert, Samuel Harvey

## Chicago (Cook) Cont'd

1921 Gilruth, Irwin T.  
 1921 Girtten, Michael F.  
 1919 Glennon, Edward T.  
 1921 Godehn, Paul M.  
 1919 Godman, Elwood G.  
 1921 Golde, Joseph A.  
 1921 Goodman, Charles  
 1916 Goodman, Mark D.  
 1921 Goodspeed, C. T. B.  
 1917 Goodwin, Clarence N.  
 1916 Gorham, Sidney S.  
 1921 Gorman, George E.  
 1921 Gottlieb, H. N.  
 1921 Grams, Walter E.  
 1921 Graves, Wm. C.  
 1919 Graydon, Thomas J.  
 1908 Greeley, Louis M.  
 1922 Green, Thomas A.  
 1921 Greenacre, Alice  
 1908 Greenacre, Isaiah T.  
 1921 Greene, J. Kent  
 1921 Greenlimb, Peter E.  
 1918 Gregory, Tappan  
 1904 Gresham, Otto  
 1908 Gridley, Martin M.  
 1919 Grollman, Louis  
 1922 Groner, Powell O.  
 1921 Grossberg, Jacob G.  
 1921 Grover, Mortimer C.  
 1922 Gubernator, E. S.  
 1918 Guerin, Mark E.  
 1921 Guerine, Guy C.  
 1921 Guilleams, John R.  
 1919 Guinan, James J.  
 1921 Gunnell, J. M.  
 1912 Gurley, Wm. W.  
 1919 Hack, Fred C.  
 1919 Haft, Charles M.  
 1908 Hagan, Henry M.  
 1919 Haight, George I.  
 1921 Haight, William H.  
 1921 Hale, William Brown  
 1916 Hall, David F.  
 1903 Hall, James P.  
 1921 Hall, Ross C.  
 1922 Haller, Louis P.  
 1911 Hamill, Charles H.  
 1922 Hamilton, Charles S.  
 1921 Handy, James S.  
 1921 Hanecy, Elbridge  
 1921 Hanley, Henry L.  
 1919 Hansen, Otto S.  
 1919 Hapeman, W. T.  
 1908 Harding, Charles F.  
 1920 Harding, Charles F., Jr.  
 1921 Hardy, Robert O.  
 1921 Harkness, Frank E.

## Chicago (Cook) Cont'd

1912 Harlan, John Maynard  
 1912 Harley, Herbert  
 1921 Harman, Harry De Jersey  
 1921 Harmon, Roy Milton  
 1918 Harper, Samuel A.  
 1921 Harrington, Patrick T.  
 1922 Harris, Joseph  
 1921 Harris, Paul P.  
 1912 Harrold, James P.  
 1913 Hart, Louis E.  
 1920 Hartigan, Edward  
 1916 Havard, Charles H.  
 1920 Hawkins, Kenneth B.  
 1919 Hawxhurst, Ralph R.  
 1921 Hay, William Sherman  
 1916 Hayes, Howard W.  
 1919 Hazen, Irwin R.  
 1921 Healy, Daniel M.  
 1908 Healy, John J.  
 1919 Hebel, Oscar  
 1919 Hedrick, Edwin  
 1921 Hefferan, William S.  
 1921 Helander, William E.  
 1919 Helmer, Bessie Bradwell  
 1916 Helmer, Frank A.  
 1922 Hennings, Abraham J.  
 1921 Henry, Louis  
 1921 Herbert, Paul W.  
 1922 Herman, Maxwell R.  
 1921 Herrick, Walter D.  
 1919 Herriott, Irving  
 1921 Hess, Franklin  
 1919 Hibben, Samuel E.  
 1909 Hill, John W.  
 1921 Hills, Charles W., Jr.  
 1921 Hines, Patrick A.  
 1903 Hinton, Edward W.  
 1921 Hitch, Marcus  
 1912 Hoag, Parker H.  
 1921 Hodges, Ernest Stanley  
 1921 Hoffman, Julius J.  
 1919 Hoffman, Leo W.  
 1919 Holden, Charles R.  
 1921 Holden, Walter S.  
 1889 Holdom, Jesse  
 1915 Hollen, Richard H.  
 1921 Holly, William H.  
 1921 Holmes, George B.  
 1921 Holter, Nels J.  
 1921 Holton, Charles Ray  
 1921 Hoover, Jonas O.  
 1914 Hopkins, Albert J.  
 1918 Hopkins, Albert L.  
 1921 Hopkins, John L.  
 1921 Hornbaker, Clyde O.  
 1914 Horner, Henry  
 1921 Hornstein, Leon

## ILLINOIS

## Chicago (Cook) Cont'd

1921 Hostetter, Earl D.  
 1919 Houlihan, Francis J.  
 1922 House, Arthur A.  
 1921 Hovey, Fred B.  
 1921 Howard, Hans L.  
 1921 Howard, Hubert E.  
 1919 Howe, Beverly W.  
 1916 Howe, Chas. D.  
 1921 Howe, Mary Clinton  
 1914 Howe, Thomas Francis  
 1912 Hoyne, Thomas M.  
 1922 Hughes, John E.  
 1919 Hull, Morton Denison  
 1908 Humburg, Andrew P.  
 1912 Hummeland, Andrew  
 1914 Hummer, John S.  
 1919 Humphrey, Wirt E.  
 1905 Hurd, Harry B.  
 1921 Hussey, Franklin B.  
 1921 Hutchinson, Charles G.  
 1921 Huxley, Henry M.  
 1903 Hyde, James W.  
 1921 Iceley, Albert E.  
 1913 Ickes, Harold L.  
 1921 Igoe, Michael L.  
 1916 Innes, Alexander J.  
 1922 Irrmann, John A.  
 1912 Irving, Samuel Crozier  
 1921 Irwin, Harry D.  
 1916 Irwin, Royal W.  
 1917 Isaacs, Martin J.  
 1906 Ives, Morse  
 1912 Jackson, John L.  
 1915 Jacobs, Walter H.  
 1921 Jacobson, Lewis F.  
 1921 Janiszewski, Frank H.  
 1920 Janney, Laurence A.  
 1921 Janowicz, Stephen  
 1922 Jaquet, Seymour, Jr.  
 1919 Jarecki, Edmund K.  
 1914 Jarrett, Delta I.  
 1916 Jeffery, James Clarke  
 1921 Jerka, Daniel S.  
 1921 Jetzinger, David  
 1921 Johnson, Elmer A.  
 1922 Johnson, Rush B.  
 1921 Johnston, Edward R.  
 1919 Johnston, Frank, Jr.  
 1919 Johnston, Morris L.  
 1918 Johnstone, F. B.  
 1916 Jonas, Edgar A.  
 1912 Jones, W. Clyde  
 1921 Joseph, Jesse A.  
 1914 Judah, Noble B., Jr.  
 1899 Junkin, Francis T. A.  
 1921 Juron, Bernard J.  
 1922 Kahn, Harry A.

## Chicago (Cook) Cont'd

1921 Kahn, Julius M.  
 1922 Kahn, Nat. M.  
 1921 Kamfner, Joseph  
 1912 Kannally, Michael V.  
 1916 Kaplan, Jacob  
 1912 Kaplan, Nathan D.  
 1921 Kasper, Frederick J.  
 1921 Kavanagh, Marcus A.  
 1919 Kearns, Hugh J.  
 1912 Keehn, Roy D.  
 1912 Kehoe, John E.  
 1916 Kelly, Edmund P.  
 1920 Kelly, Edward J.  
 1907 Kelly, Harry Eugene  
 1912 Kelly, James J.  
 1918 Kennedy, Millard B.  
 1919 Kerner, Otto  
 1921 Kerr, William D.  
 1912 Kersten, George  
 1912 Kimball, B. F.  
 1920 King, Florence  
 1912 King, Samuel B.  
 1922 King, Willard L.  
 1916 Kirkland, Ira Bird  
 1917 Kirkland, Weymouth  
 1921 Kixmiller, Wm.  
 1912 Kline, Julius Reynolds  
 1916 Knapp, Kemper K.  
 1921 Knittel, Oscar A.  
 1912 Kocourek, Albert  
 1921 Koenig, Harry D.  
 1912 Koepke, Chas. A.  
 1921 Kohlsaat, Edward O.  
 1914 Kompel, Morris  
 1919 Kopf, William P.  
 1921 Kordowski, C. H.  
 1921 Korshak, Max M.  
 1921 Kraft, F. William  
 1921 Krauss, Max  
 1917 Kreamer, Ernest L.  
 1921 Kretzinger, George W., Jr.  
 1914 Kropf, Oscar A.  
 1922 Kuflewski, Thaddeus F.  
 1921 Kunz, Medard A.  
 1921 Kyriakopoulos, G. A.  
 1914 Lamb, William E.  
 1919 L'Amoreaux, Paul O.  
 1919 Lanaghen, Gideon F.  
 1921 Landon, Benson  
 1908 Lane, Wallace R.  
 1921 Langworthy, Benjamin F.  
 1921 Lasecki, Joseph Andrew  
 1912 Latham, Carl R.  
 1883 Lathrop, Gardiner  
 1921 Lautmann, Herbert M.  
 1916 Lavery, Urban A.

## Chicago (Cook) Cont'd

1920 Lawler, Joseph B.  
 1921 Lawless, Thos. J.  
 1919 Leach, C. Nelson  
 1921 Le Bosky, Leo S.  
 1921 Lederer, Charles  
 1910 Lee, Edward T.  
 1916 Lee, John H. S.  
 1921 Lee, John M.  
 1921 Lee, Orville W.  
 1921 Leffingwell, Frank P.  
 1919 Legg, Chester Arthur  
 1921 Lehrer, S. J.  
 1921 Lehtman, Benjamin  
 1922 Leman, Henry W.  
 1922 Leonard, Frank R.  
 1921 Levinson, David  
 1919 Levinson, Harry C.  
 1921 Levinson, Morris G.  
 1896 Levinson, Salmon O.  
 1921 Levisohn, Arthur A.  
 1921 Levit, Lewis D.  
 1922 Leviton, Charles  
 1919 Levy, David R.  
 1921 Levy, Harry H.  
 1906 Lewis, J. Hamilton  
 1921 Lewis, Leon L.  
 1921 Lewis, Seymour M.  
 1922 Lindsay, William J.  
 1919 Lipson, Isaac B.  
 1922 Liss, Max C.  
 1922 Liss, Rebecca Willner  
 1916 Litsinger, Edward R.  
 1921 Loehwing, Marx  
 1898 Loesch, Frank J.  
 1921 Loftus, Clarence J.  
 1916 Long, Jesse R.  
 1921 Long, William H.  
 1916 Looby, M. F.  
 1908 Lord, Frank E.  
 1912 Lord, John S.  
 1919 Loucka, Charles O.  
 1921 Louer, Albert S.  
 1921 Love, Stephen  
 1919 Lowenthal, Frederick  
 1922 Lowery, John M.  
 1921 Lowes, Francis M.  
 1921 Lowes, George M. B.  
 1921 Luby, Oswald D.  
 1922 Lucas, Ralph D.  
 1914 Lucey, Patrick J.  
 1921 Lunsford, Todd  
 1921 Lurie, Harry J.  
 1922 Lust, H. C.  
 1921 Luster Max  
 1916 Lutkin, Harris Carman  
 1907 Lyford, Will H.  
 1920 Lyle, John H.

## ILLINOIS

**Chicago (Cook) Cont'd**

1912 Lynde, Cornelius  
 1922 McCaffrey, Eugene  
 1918 McCall, Thomas  
 1921 McCally, Jay Clifford  
 1921 McCandless, Lewis W.  
 1899 McCordic, Alfred E.  
 1921 McCormick, Howard H.  
 1908 McCormick, Robert H.  
 1921 McCormick, Robert R.  
 1921 McCulloch, Catharine  
     Waugh  
 1921 McDermott, C. H.  
 1921 McDermott, Frank T.  
 1919 McDonald, Charles A.  
 1921 McDonnell, Frank A.  
 1921 McElroy, Charles F.  
 1908 McEwen, Willard M.  
 1921 McGarry, Eugene L.  
 1921 McGinn, Frank P.  
 1905 McGoorty, John P.  
 1897 McHugh, William D.  
 1921 McInerney, John L.  
 1919 McInerney, Joseph A.  
 1921 McKee, John A.  
 1919 McKeever, Buell  
 1916 McKenzie, William D.  
 1912 McKeown, John A.  
 1921 McKibbin, George B.  
 1921 McKinlay, Donald S.  
 1916 McKinley, Archibald A.  
 1914 McKinney, Hayes  
 1901 McKnight, Richard  
 1921 McMath, James C.  
 1912 McMurdy, Robert  
 1916 McNabb, Duane T.  
 1921 McNamara, William S.  
 1919 McShane, James C.  
 1921 McShane, James E.  
 1908 McSurely, William H.  
 1906 MacOlesney, Nathan Wil-  
     liam  
 1917 MacOracken, William P.,  
     Jr.  
 1921 Mack, Louis W.  
 1912 MacLeish, John E.  
 1921 Madden, Daniel L.  
 1921 Maddock, Thomas H.  
 1912 Magee, Henry W.  
 1921 Maguire, Philip J.  
 1921 Maher, Edward  
 1919 Mahoney, Joseph P.  
 1911 Mahony, Charles L.  
 1919 Malato, Stephen A.  
 1921 Manheimer, Arthur E.  
 1922 Mankle, George  
 1921 Markheim, Harry  
 1921 Marshall, Alexander H.

**Chicago (Cook) Cont'd**

1922 Marshall, Edward  
 1921 Marshall, John W.  
 1921 Marshall, Thomas  
 1921 Marshall, Thomas L.  
 1912 Marso, Michael  
 1908 Marston, Thomas B.  
 1912 Martin, Amos W.  
 1921 Martin, Charles  
 1895 Martin, H. H.  
 1921 Martin, Mellen C.  
 1907 Marx, Frederick Z.  
 1918 Mason, George A.  
 1922 Mason, Lowell B.  
 1913 Mason, Roswell B.  
 1921 Massena, Roy  
 1919 Matchett, David F.  
 1921 Mathiesen, William  
 1919 Matthews, Francis E.  
 1921 Maxwell, William W.  
 1921 May, John V.  
 1921 Mayer, Edwin B.  
 1921 Mayer, Elias  
 1919 Mayer, Isaac H.  
 1906 Mayer, Levy  
 1921 Mayo, Arthur E.  
 1906 Mecartney, Harry S.  
 1895 Mechem, Floyd R.  
 1921 Megan, Charles P.  
 1912 Mehlhope, Clarence E.  
 1921 Melichar, James J.  
 1921 Meneley, Harry W.  
 1912 Mergentheim, Morton A.  
 1897 Merrick, George Peck  
 1921 Merrick, Roy C.  
 1922 Mesirov, Benjamin S.  
 1912 Meyer, Abraham  
 1912 Meyer, Carl  
 1915 Meyer, George H.  
 1922 Michal, Charles J.  
 1921 Michelet, Charles Jules  
 1921 Micon, Samuel  
 1922 Midowics, Casimir Eu-  
     gene  
 1921 Millar, Robert Wyness  
 1916 Miller, Amos C.  
 1922 Miller, Charles H.  
 1921 Miller, George J.  
 1916 Miller, George W.  
 1921 Miller, Harry B.  
 1913 Miller, Henry G.  
 1922 Miller, J. Arthur  
 1919 Miller, John Stocker, Jr.  
 1917 Miller, Luther L.  
 1921 Miller, Oscar C.  
 1919 Miller, William S.  
 1919 Millner, LeRoy  
 1912 Mills, Allen G.

**Chicago (Cook) Cont'd**

1921 Milmine, John  
 1921 Mishkin, Charles  
 1922 Mitchell, George R.  
 1921 Moloney, George H.  
 1916 Moltrop, Charles P.  
 1908 Montgomery, John R.  
 1912 Moore, Frederick W.  
 1912 Moore, Langdon  
 1921 Moore, Nathan G.  
 1922 Moran, Samuel J.  
 1909 More, Clair E.  
 1908 Morrill, Donald L.  
 1921 Morrill, Nahum  
 1912 Morris, Henry C.  
 1916 Morrison, Charles B.  
 1912 Morse, Ohas. F.  
 1921 Morse, Edward P.  
 1921 Morton, Meyer  
 1921 Moss, Walter E.  
 1913 Moss, William R.  
 1912 Mosser, Edwin J.  
 1916 Moulton, Frank I.  
 1922 Mozart, Justus F.  
 1921 Mulcahy, Edmond L.  
 1921 Mullen, Timothy F.  
 1921 Mulligan, George F.  
 1919 Munger, Edwin A.  
 1921 Munhall, William D.  
 1919 Munna, Harry P.  
 1922 Munsell, Robert F.  
 1920 Murphy, John K.  
 1922 Murray, Charles Freder-  
     ick  
 1921 Murray, Frank B.  
 1912 Murray, Patrick F.  
 1919 Murray, Sidney O.  
 1921 Nahin, Robert S.  
 1921 Napier, Charles R.  
 1921 Nelson, Arthur William  
 1921 Nergard, Edwin J.  
 1921 Netherton, Ross DeWitt  
 1921 Neuffer, Paul A.  
 1920 Newby, Harry A.  
 1912 Newcomb, Geo. Eddy  
 1921 Newey, Frederick J.  
 1908 Newman, Jacob  
 1913 Nichols, Warren  
 1921 Nicholson, John R.  
 1921 Niemeyer, Grover C.  
 1916 Norcross, Frederic F.  
 1921 Norden, Gabriel J.  
 1922 Northrup, John E.  
 1908 Norton, T. J.  
 1922 Nyka, Leon O.  
 1909 O'Connor, Charles J.  
 1912 O'Connor, John  
 1919 O'Connor, John M.

## ILLINOIS

## Chicago (Cook) Cont'd

1914 Octigan, Thomas P.  
 1907 O'Donnell, Joseph A.  
 1921 O'Donnell, Paul M.  
 1913 Ogren, John W.  
 1912 O'Keeffe, P. J.  
 1918 Olds, Walter F.  
 1918 Olson, Harry  
 1921 Olson, O. D.  
 1919 O'Neill, Hugh  
 1921 Oppenheim, Sidney  
 1912 Orr, Louis T.  
 1921 Osgood, Roy O.  
 1919 Ott, John Nash  
 1908 Packard, George  
 1903 Paden, Joseph E.  
 1900 Page, George T.  
 1921 Palmer, Ernest  
 1921 Paltzer, Charles W.  
 1921 Pam, Hugo  
 1912 Pam, Max  
 1922 Pantelis, Athanasius A.  
 1909 Parker, Francis W.  
 1920 Parker, Francis W., Jr.  
 1920 Parker, Lealie M.  
 1908 Parker, Lewis W.  
 1912 Parker, Woodruff J.  
 1916 Parkin, Harry A.  
 1895 Parkinson, Robert H.  
 1916 Passmore, John H.  
 1919 Patterson, Perry S.  
 1908 Peaks, George H.  
 1921 Pearce, John Irving  
 1919 Pease, Warren  
 1886 Peck, George R.  
 1912 Peck, Ralph L.  
 1912 Peden, Thos. J.  
 1922 Peebles, Henry R.  
 1914 Pendarvis, Robert E.  
 1921 Pennington, George W.  
 1916 Penwell, LeRoy V.  
 1921 Perel, Harry Z.  
 1921 Peter, William F.  
 1916 Peters, Guy M.  
 1921 Petersen, Samuel  
 1922 Peterson, Albert  
 1921 Peterson, William A.  
 1913 Petit, Adelor J.  
 1912 Pfau, Abraham J.  
 1921 Phillips, Edgar John  
 1921 Phillips, Harry H.  
 1921 Plamondon, Charles Ambrose, Jr.  
 1916 Platt, Henry R.  
 1911 Pollack, Sidney S.  
 1919 Pope, Herbert  
 1905 Poppenhusen, C. H.  
 1919 Porter, Gilbert E.

## Chicago (Cook) Cont'd

1916 Potter, Ralph F.  
 1921 Potts, Rufus M.  
 1921 Powell, Albert N.  
 1921 Pratt, Thornton M.  
 1921 Prendergast, John  
 1921 Preschern, George T.  
 1921 Price, Enoch J.  
 1916 Price, Henry W.  
 1921 Priest, Elroy M.  
 1921 Priestley, John J.  
 1912 Prindiville, Thomas W.  
 1912 Prindiville, John K.  
 1921 Pringle, Frederick W.  
 1921 Priore, Jerry O.  
 1916 Pritchard, Norman H.  
 1919 Pritzker, Nicholas J.  
 1919 Proudfoot, Frederick W.  
 1921 Purcell, William A.  
 1919 Quasser, Julius H.  
 1914 Raftree, Matthias L.  
 1919 Ramsay, Gordon A.  
 1921 Ramsey, William R.  
 1921 Ranstead, Arthur D.  
 1918 Rathbone, Henry R.  
 1919 Rawlins, Edward W.  
 1921 Read, Frederick P.  
 1902 Rector, Edward  
 1897 Reed, Frank F.  
 1912 Reed, John P.  
 1922 Reeve, J. Fred  
 1912 Reichmann, Alex. F.  
 1921 Reiher, Harry W.  
 1922 Rentner, Otto C.  
 1921 Repetto, Frank H.  
 1919 Rhodes, Carey W.  
 1921 Rice, Corrinne L.  
 1906 Richards, John T.  
 1916 Richardson, John  
 1909 Richberg, Donald R.  
 1921 Richolson, Benj. F.  
 1921 Rieger, Louis  
 1916 Rigby, W. O.  
 1916 Riley, Harrison B.  
 1919 Rinaker, Samuel M.  
 1912 Ritchie, William  
 1895 Robbins, Henry S.  
 1922 Robbins, Jerome W.  
 1919 Roberston, Egbert  
 1921 Roberts, Jesse Elmer  
 1919 Robinson, Max  
 1912 Rockhold, Frank A.  
 1921 Roderick, Solomon P.  
 1921 Roe, Clifford G.  
 1906 Rogers, Edward S.  
 1921 Rogers, Frank C.  
 1921 Rogers, Hopewell L.  
 1921 Rommel, Jasper F.

## Chicago (Cook) Cont'd

1912 Rooney, Thos. Edw.  
 1914 Rose, John A.  
 1921 Rosen, John F.  
 1921 Rosen, Ralph  
 1912 Rosenbaum, Mens I.  
 1921 Rosenberg, Harry O.  
 1921 Rosenberg, Hyman J.  
 1921 Rosenstone, Bertram W.  
 1912 Rosenthal, James  
 1903 Rosenthal, Leasing  
 1912 Ross, Walter W.  
 1907 Rothmann, William  
 1919 Rothschild, Isaac S.  
 1916 Rowe, Frederick A.  
 1921 Rubenstein, Julius B.  
 1921 Rubinkam, Nathaniel  
 1922 Ruehler, Benjamin P.  
 1909 Rummier, William R.  
 1919 Rundall, Charles O.  
 1885 Runnells, John S.  
 1921 Rush, G. Fred  
 1912 Rush, Sylvester R.  
 1912 Ryan, Andrew J.  
 1922 Ryan, Michael F.  
 1912 Ryden, Otto G.  
 1921 Sabath, A. J.  
 1919 Sabath, Albert  
 1912 Sabath, Joseph  
 1921 Sadler, Monte H.  
 1922 St. Clair, Edward  
 1916 Salisbury, Frank L.  
 1919 Samuels, Benjamin John  
 1914 Sargent, F. W.  
 1906 Sauter, L. E.  
 1914 Sawyer, Carlos P.  
 1919 Scanlan, Kickham  
 1912 Schaffner, Arthur B.  
 1921 Schaffner, Margaret Anna  
 1921 Schiepan, William  
 1912 Schlesinger, Elmer  
 1921 Schmutz, Emil Wm.  
 1921 Schoenfeld, Frank  
 1915 Schoonover, Frank S.  
 1921 Schram, Otto B.  
 1921 Schreiber, R. E.  
 1919 Schupp, Robert W.  
 1917 Schnyler, Daniel J., Jr.  
 1922 Schwarzer, Frank B.  
 1920 Schwartz, A. L.  
 1921 Schwartz, Charles P.  
 1921 Schwartz, Jacob J.  
 1921 Schwartz, Ulymes S.  
 1919 Scofield, Timothy J.  
 1895 Scott, Frank H.  
 1913 Scott, R. B.  
 1921 Scott, Walter A.  
 1920 Sears, Burton P.

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George H.

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## ILLINOIS

## Chicago (Cook) Cont'd

1912 Wentworth, Daniel S.  
 1917 Wermuth, William Charles  
 1921 Werno, Charles  
 1897 West, Roy O.  
 1921 Westbrook, W. H.  
 1912 Wetten, Emil O.  
 1919 Wexler, Harry G.  
 1922 Wham, Benjamin  
 1921 Wharton, Charles S.  
 1908 Wheelock W. W.  
 1921 White, Edward H.  
 1919 White, Harold F.  
 1921 White, Harry L.  
 1907 Whitman, Russell  
 1921 Wick, Paul R.  
 1921 Widdicombe, Robert H.  
 1921 Wight, James S.  
 1893 Wigmore, John H.  
 1921 Wilbur, George W.  
 1913 Wilcox, Nelson J.  
 1921 Wild, A. Clement  
 1908 Wilkerson, James H.  
 1922 Wilkinson, George L.  
 1916 Williams, Arista B.  
 1921 Williams, O. Arch  
 1921 Williams, Charles A.  
 1921 Williams, Ednyfed H.  
 1916 Williams, Harris F.  
 1921 Williams J. Lester  
 1921 Wilson, Leon T.  
 1921 Wilson, Warren B.  
 1908 Windes, Thomas G.  
 1912 Winston, Garrard B.  
 1915 Winston, James H.  
 1913 Wisner, O. V.  
 1921 Wissman, Leonard  
 1921 Wittmeyer, Gustave, Jr.  
 1919 Woley, James D.  
 1920 Wolf, Alexander  
 1912 Wolf, Henry Milton  
 1921 Wolf, Walter B.  
 1921 Wolfe, Arthur R.  
 1912 Wolff, Oscar M.  
 1922 Wollesen, W. D.  
 1919 Wood, Franklin N.  
 1921 Wood, William G.  
 1918 Woods, Charles H.  
 1921 Woods, Edward G.  
 1922 Woods, Weighstill  
 1902 Woodward, Frederic O.  
 1914 Wormser, Leo F.  
 1921 Wray, Don O.  
 1921 Wurster, Henry L.  
 1922 Wurtele, Edward G.  
 1921 Wyman, Vincent D.  
 1921 Wynne, Heloise

## Chicago (Cook) Cont'd

1921 Young, Charles R.  
 1919 Young, Robert P.  
 1921 Young, Lawrence A.  
 1921 Young, Thomas J.  
 1908 Zane, John M.  
 1898 Zeisler, Sigmund  
 1919 Zeman, Anton T.  
 1912 Zillman, Christian C. H.  
 1921 Zimmerman, E. A.

## Ollinton (Dewitt)

1921 Lemon, Frank K.  
 1919 Mitchell, E. B.

## Coulterville (Randolph)

1921 Adami, Victor J.

## Danville (Vermilion)

1921 Hall, Arthur R.  
 1912 Lindley, Walter C.  
 1921 Mann, Oliver D.  
 1921 Martin, Colfax T.  
 1917 Meeka, James A.  
 1912 Penwell, Fred B.  
 1914 Rearick, George F.  
 1921 Swallow, Howard A.  
 1909 Troup, Charles

## Decatur (Macon)

1921 Bivans, Fannie A.  
 1921 Latham, Jacob H.  
 1922 McMillen, Clark A.  
 1913 Mills, Walter H.  
 1921 Wiley, Francis R.

## Dixon (Lee)

1921 Dixon, George C.  
 1916 Dixon, Henry S.  
 1921 Erwin, John E.  
 1921 Wingert, Edward E.

## Dwight (Livingston)

1912 Ahern, Clinton J.

## East St. Louis (St. Clair)

1921 Campbell, Bruce A.  
 1912 Crow, George A.  
 1921 Flannigen, Alexander  
 1906 Kramer, Edward C.  
 1922 Whitnel, Josiah  
 1916 Whitnel, L. O.

## Edwardsville (Madison)

1921 Buckley, Leland H.  
 1901 Burroughs, Benj. R.  
 1920 Burroughs, George Dent  
 1916 Terry, C. W.  
 1921 Williamson, Thomas

## Effingham (Effingham)

1921 Parker, Harry S.  
 1921 Rickelman, Harry J.  
 1912 Wright, William B.

## Elmhurst (Dupage)

1921 Kross, Michael

## Evanston (Cook)

1911 Kriete, Frank L.  
 1912 Newton, Charles E. M.  
 1921 Sawyer, Ward B.  
 1912 Torrison, Oscar M.  
 1897 Washburn, William D.

## Fairbury (Livingston)

1914 Henning, Robert

## Freeport (Stephenson)

1921 Olarity, A. J.  
 1908 Munn, George Ladd  
 1921 Tiffany, Reuben R.

## Galena (Jo Daviess)

1914 Kerz, Paul  
 1914 Shecan, Frank T.

## Galesburg (Knox)

1916 Craig, Charles C.  
 1906 Lawrence, George A.  
 1921 Marsh, Roy M.  
 1919 Rice, Robert Clifford  
 1921 Robinson, R. D.  
 1921 Stickney, Edward S.  
 1896 Williams, E. P.  
 1921 Zetterholm, Maurice E.

## Galva (Henry)

1918 Johnson, Lawrence C.

## Geneva (Kane)

1921 Earley, Robert G.

## Granite City (Madison)

1921 Baxter, William J.

## Hamilton (Hancock)

1921 McCartney, Owen O.

## Hardin (Calhoun)

1921 DuHadway, F. A.  
 1921 Worthy, C. C.

## Harrisburg (Saline)

1921 Stillwell, Charles D.

## Henry (Marshall)

1921 Potter, Fred W.

(Peoria) Cont'd

John  
John M.  
on, E. Bentley  
Roscoe  
larence W.  
Jay T.  
bert P.  
rnard  
lter H.  
l, W. G.  
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## ILLINOIS—INDIANA

**Saybrook (McLean)**

1921 Dyer, E. B.

**Shawneetown (Gallatin)**

1921 Lambert, Marshall E.

1921 Roedel, Carl

**Shelbyville (Shelby)**

1921 Dove, F. R.

1921 Rhoads, George B.

**Springfield (Sangamon)**

1921 Barber, John A.

1921 Bone, Eugene E.

1921 Boynton, Ben B.

1913 Brown, Stuart

1909 Brundage, Edward J.

1922 Carroll, William J.

1921 Chapin, E. L.

1921 Child, Henry Lyman

1921 Doyle, Cornelius J.

1921 Fitzgerald, A. M.

1921 Friedmeyer, John G.

1921 Giffin, D. Logan

1921 Gillespie, George M.

1916 Graham, James M.

1921 Gullett, Noah

1921 Hatch, Frank L.

1913 Hay, Logan

1921 Henry, Ed. D.

1921 Herndon, Gray

1921 Hoff, Alonzo

1921 Jenkins, C. H.

1918 Mansfield, Charles F.

1921 Margrave, Alvin C.

1921 Nicolai, Joseph H.

1921 Reilly, James

1921 Searcy, James B.

1919 Shamel, Charles H.

1912 Stephens, R. Allan

1921 Weaver, John B.

1921 Wineteer, Charles G.

**Sterling (Whiteside)**

1921 Ward, Philip H.

**Streator (La Salle)**

1919 Belford, George F.

1905 Boys, Wm. H.

1919 Griggs, Edward M.

1921 Heflin, Paul B.

1921 Jones, Wm. C.

1915 Larkin, Robert E.

1921 Murdock, Max

1921 Painter, Lloyd

1906 Ryon, Oscar B.

1921 Shay, Arthur H.

**Sycamore (Randolph)**

1921 Cliffe, Adam C.

1912 Falsler, John

**Taylorville (Christian)**

1914 Hogan, John E.

1914 King, John H.

1917 Provine, Walter M.

1912 Taylor, Leslie J.

**Urbana (Champaign)**

1907 Green, Frederick

1914 Green, Henry I.

1919 Philbrick, Francis S.

1921 Spurgin, W. G.

**Virginia (Cass)**

1912 Neiger, J. J.

**Waterloo (Monroe)**

1921 Rickert, Joseph W.

**Watseka (Iroquois)**

1912 Goodyear, A. F.

1921 Raymond, C. W.

**Waukegan (Lake)**

1921 Block, Sidney H.

1921 Clarke, Elam L.

1921 Miller, J. A.

**West Frankfort (Franklin)**

1919 Carr, John E.

1921 Trobaugh, Frank E.

**Wheaton (Dupage)**

1921 Slusser, Mazzini

**Winnetka (Cook)**

1916 Kennedy, Henry H.

1921 Levy, Sylvanus George

## INDIANA

**Anderson (Madison)**

1916 Beckman, Arthur A.

1899 Brady, Arthur W.

**Bloomington (Monroe)**

1921 Britton, William E.

1897 Hepburn, Charles M.

1916 La Follette, J. J. M.

1920 McNutt, Paul V.

**Bluffton (Wells)**

1916 Simmons, Abram

1921 Sturgis, Charles E.

**Breckville (Franklin)**

1921 Hubbard, M. P.

1921 O'Byrne, Roscoe C.

**Columbus (Bartholomew)**

1906 Baker, Charles S.

1920 Richman, Frank N.

**Covington (Fountain)**

1921 Jones, Oliver S.

1921 Livengood, V. E.

1921 Ratcliffe, O. B.

**Crawfordsville (Montgomery)**

1920 Davidson, Franklin G.

1921 Fine, Harry N.

1920 McCabe, Charles M.

1921 Williams, Robert H.

**Crown Point (Lake)**

1921 Norton, E. Miles

**East Chicago (Lake)**

1922 Cohen, Hyman M.

1921 McClosky, Paul

1921 Roe, Willis E.

**Elkhart (Elkhart)**

1921 Cawley, Verne G.

**Evansville (Vanderburg)**

1920 Craig, Edmund L.

1920 Darby, Phelps F.

1921 Iglehart, Joseph H.

1921 Kahn, Isidor

1917 Ortmeyer, Daniel H.

1917 Schmidt, Paul H.

1921 Veneman, Albert J.

1913 Walker, Henry B.

1919 Welborn, William C.

**Fort Wayne (Allen)**

1906 Barrett, James M.

1897 Breen, William P.

1901 Olapham, W. E.

1897 Morris, John

1913 Morris, Samuel L., Jr.

1907 Niezer, Charles M.

1922 Thomas, Albert E.

1920 Vesey, David Studabaker

1921 Warrington, Carina C.

1904 Wood, Sol. A.

**Fowler (Benton)**

1920 Barce, Elmore

1900 Fraser, Donald

## MEMBERS BY CITY

### INDIANA

#### Indianapolis (Marion) County

Cox, Earl R.  
Daily, Thomas A.  
Davidson, Robert F.  
Davis, Lawrence B.  
Davis, Paul G.  
Dowden, Samuel  
Elliott, William F.  
English, William E.  
Fans, William P.  
Frank, Louis B.  
Gelman, Isadore  
Hyer, J. W.  
Hutchinson, E. V.  
Hutchinson, Edward E.  
Hutchinson, Frank E.  
Hutchinson, James L.  
Hutchinson, Stephen  
Hutchinson, Charles T.  
Hutchinson, William R.  
Hutchinson, George O.  
Hutchinson, Arthur M.  
Hutchinson, Henry H.  
Hutchinson, Martin M.  
Hutchinson, Edward  
Hutchinson, Charles W.  
Hutchinson,quilla Q.  
Hutchinson, Leo  
Hutchinson, John H.  
Hutchinson, Iowe S.  
Hutchinson, Frank L.  
Hutchinson, Virgil H.  
Hutchinson, Robert W.  
Hutchinson, Blair  
Hutchinson, Art I.  
Hutchinson, Charles  
Hutchinson, Charles W.  
Hutchinson, H.  
Hutchinson, I. D.  
Hutchinson, Julius J.  
Hutchinson, Charles W.

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## INDIANA—IOWA

**Marion (Grand)**  
 1914 Condo, Gus. S.  
 1921 Heavilin, Roscoe A.  
 1921 Messick, Allen G.  
 1921 Roberts, Harry E.

**Martinsville (Morgan)**  
 1914 Sedwick, John E.

**Michigan City (Laporte)**  
 1912 Collins, Cornelius R.  
 1903 Tuthill, Harry B.

**Monticello (White)**  
 1898 Sellers, Emory B.

**Mt. Vernon (Posey)**  
 1921 Blackburn, James H.

**Muncie (Delaware)**  
 1909 Haymond, William T.  
 1921 Hensel, Donald D.  
 1921 Orr, Harry H.

**New Albany (Floyd)**  
 1910 Jewett, Charles L.

**New Castle (Henry)**  
 1914 Forkner, George D.  
 1922 Gause, Fred C.

**Peru (Miami)**  
 1916 Brewer, Samuel S.  
 1914 Kraus, Milton

**Portland (Jay)**  
 1921 Moran, James J.

**Princeton (Gibson)**  
 1921 Robinson, James J.

**Richmond (Wayne)**  
 1914 Gardner, Alonzo M.  
 1902 Kelley, William H.  
 1908 Rupe, John L.

**Rochester (Fulton)**  
 1907 Holman, George W.

**Rushville (Bush)**  
 1921 Morris, Douglas  
 1921 Smith, Donald L.  
 1921 Titsworth, John A.

**Seymour (Jackson)**  
 1895 Montgomery, Oscar H.

**Shelbyville (Shelby)**  
 1921 Bassett, Elmer

**South Bend (St. Joseph)**  
 1921 Gilmer, Frank  
 1921 Montgomery, Chester R.  
 1921 Omacht, George W.  
 1912 Parker, Samuel  
 1919 Shiveley, Dudley Morton  
 1920 Talcott, Thaddeus M.

**Sullivan (Sullivan)**  
 1916 Chaney, John C.

**Terre Haute (Vigo)**  
 1919 Adamson, Henry  
 1912 Beal, Fred. W.  
 1920 Beasley, Bert  
 1921 Beasley, John H.  
 1921 Beasley, John T.  
 1921 Blankenbaker, Felix  
 1921 Blumberg, Benjamin  
 1921 Bogart, Paul N.  
 1921 Collier, Presley O.  
 1921 Cook, Otis  
 1912 Cooper, James A., Jr.  
 1921 Davis, Miller  
 1895 Davis, Sydney B.  
 1916 Dix, George O.  
 1921 Duffy, Joseph P.  
 1921 Fitzgerald, John M.  
 1919 Gallagher, Thomas P.  
 1921 Hilleary, Louis R.  
 1921 Horsley, William E.  
 1920 Leveque, Louis D.  
 1921 Marshall, B. V.  
 1921 Miller, Abraham L.  
 1920 O'Brien, John F.  
 1920 O'Mara, Thomas F.  
 1920 Royce, Samuel D.  
 1921 Werneke, Richard A.

**Tipton (Tipton)**  
 1914 Gifford, George H.

**Valparaiso (Porter)**  
 1920 Kelly, Daniel E.

**Vernon (Jennings)**  
 1920 Carney, John Ralph

**Vernailles (Ripley)**  
 1921 Thompson Francis M.

**Warsaw (Kosciusko)**  
 1921 Bowser, Francis E.

**Washington (Davies)**  
 1921 Hastings, Milton S.

**Whiting (Lake)**  
 1921 Ahlgren, Oscar A.  
 1921 Fetterhoff, John H.

**Williamsport (Warren)**  
 1921 Ringer, Victor H.

**IOWA**

**Adair (Adair)**  
 1921 Lynch, George B.

**Adel (Dallas)**  
 1921 White, John B.

**Albia (Monroe)**  
 1916 Clarkson, John T.  
 1921 Mabry, J. C.  
 1922 Miller, Charles E.

**Algona (Kossuth)**  
 1921 Quarton, S. D.  
 1899 Swetting, Ernest V.

**Allison (Butler)**  
 1921 Shepard, Winfred C.

**Ames (Story)**  
 1909 Lee, Chaucer G.

**Anamosa (Jones)**  
 1921 Ellison, F. O.  
 1921 Remley, H. M.

**Anita (Cass)**  
 1922 Holton, Earl S.

**Aplington (Butler)**  
 1922 Voogd, Dick

**Atlantic (Cass)**  
 1922 Buxton, Alfred G. A.  
 1922 Clovis, C. B.  
 1907 Rockefeller, J. B.  
 1922 Swann, Harry B.  
 1922 Whitmore, Tom O.

**Audubon (Audubon)**  
 1922 Kerberg, Sidney C.  
 1921 Ryan, Leonard L.  
 1921 White, Chas. S.

**Avoca (Pottawattamie)**  
 1922 Dillinger, John L.  
 1914 Preston, A. L.

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## IOWA

**Des Moines (Polk) Cont'd**

1921 Gibson, Ben J.  
 1922 Gillespie, John L.  
 1920 Goodwin, James E.  
 1921 Griffiths, Henry H.  
 1921 Guthrie, Thomas J.  
 1914 Harding, W. L.  
 1922 Harnagel, George  
 1922 Hartley, Oscar B.  
 1906 Harvison, Wm. G.  
 1918 Havner, Horace M.  
 1921 Hazard, S. Robert  
 1918 Henderson, John H.  
 1909 Henry, George F.  
 1919 Hextell, Carl Bert  
 1915 Hume, James C.  
 1916 Hunn, Charles E.  
 1916 Kelly, E. J.  
 1920 Kendall, N. E.  
 1912 Kirk, Clyde  
 1917 Lehmann, Frederick W., Jr.  
 1922 Lynch, Vernon W.  
 1922 McConlogue, R. B.  
 1920 McHenry, W. H.  
 1921 McLaughlin, W. M.  
 1922 McMahon, E. F.  
 1921 Mason, Edward R.  
 1921 Maxwell, Charles F.  
 1921 Merritt, James A.  
 1916 Miller, Jesse A.  
 1921 Miller, Oliver H.  
 1913 Miller, W. E.  
 1921 Mills, Earl C.  
 1912 Nourse, Clinton L.  
 1921 O'Brien, James E.  
 1921 Orwig, Ralph  
 1914 Parker, Addison M.  
 1914 Parrish, James L.  
 1920 Perry, Eugene D.  
 1918 Read, Ralph L.  
 1920 Riley, William F.  
 1914 Sampson, Henry E.  
 1921 Samson, Edwin D.  
 1921 Schenk, Casper  
 1920 Starzinger, Vincent  
 1918 Stevens, Truman S.  
 1912 Stewart, A. K.  
 1909 Strauss, Oscar  
 1918 Sullivan, John B.  
 1921 Wade, Clem F.  
 1922 Weaver, Chauncey A.  
 1909 Weaver, James B., Jr.

**Dewitt (Clinton)**

1922 Bloom, J. A.  
 1922 Pascal, Aylett L., Sr.

**Dubuque (Dubuque)**

1921 Hurd, Louis G.  
 1904 Lenehan, Daniel J.  
 1918 O'Connor, Frank A.  
 1921 Smith, W. A.

**Eagle Grove (Wright)**

1921 Henneberry, James W.

**Eldora (Hardin)**

1922 Davis, Aymer D.  
 1918 Huff, Herbert A.  
 1922 Huston, Wendell  
 1922 Lundy, Edward H.

**Elkader (Clayton)**

1904 Murphy, Daniel D.  
 1922 Price, Valmah T.

**Emmetsburg (Palo Alto)**

1918 McCarty, Dwight G.  
 1916 Morling, Edgar A.  
 1922 O'Connor, Thomas

**Estherville (Emmet)**

1922 Johnston, William S.

**Fonda (Pocahontas)**

1922 Hogan, Frank P.

**Forest City (Winnebago)**

1922 Jensen, L. A.

**Fort Dodge (Webster)**

1921 Breen, Maurice J.  
 1921 Bryant, Cyrus A.  
 1922 Gabrielson, Verner  
 1921 Hanson, Clarence M.  
 1918 Healy, Robert  
 1922 Helsell, Charles A.  
 1912 Kelleher, D. M.  
 1922 Schaupp, John Martin, Jr.  
 1921 Thomas, Seth  
 1921 Wright R. M.

**Fort Madison (Lee)**

1921 Frailey, Joseph R.  
 1912 Hamilton, Wm. Scott  
 1921 Pollard, E. H.  
 1921 Weber, E. C.

**Grinnell (Powsheik)**

1915 Beyer, Harold L.  
 1912 Lyon, A. C.  
 1918 Shifflet, James Glenn

**Grundy Center (Grundy)**

1922 Steverding, V. F.  
 1922 Strack, W. G.

**Guthrie Center (Guthrie)**

1906 Moore, William F.  
 1922 Sayles, Edward R.

**Hampton (Franklin)**

1922 Stuart, Ralph R.

**Harlan (Shelby)**

1922 Cullison, Shelby  
 1922 Stuart, D. O.  
 1921 White, E. S.  
 1922 Whitney, J. B.

**Hartley (O'Brien)**

1921 Conn, John T.

**Humboldt (Humboldt)**

1922 Lovrien, Frank S.

**Idagrove (Ida)**

1921 Macomber, Charles S.  
 1922 Murphy, James Raymond

**Independence (Buchanan)**

1921 O'Brien, R. J.

**Indianola (Warren)**

1922 Brown, O. C.  
 1921 Watson, J. O.

**Iowa City (Johnson)**

1912 Ball, George W.  
 1920 Bordwell, Percy  
 1912 Davis, Walter M.  
 1911 Dutcher, Charles M.  
 1922 Goodrich, Herbert F.  
 1922 Hambrecht, C. F.  
 1914 Hart, W. R.  
 1912 Horack, H. O.  
 1922 Jones, Henry Craig  
 1922 Kenderdine, Glenn A.  
 1922 Messer, Frank F.  
 1922 Otto, J. M.  
 1922 Otto, Ralph  
 1921 Randall, Frank Hall  
 1894 Wade M. J.  
 1911 Walker, Henry G.  
 1906 Wilcox, Elmer A.

**Iowa Falls (Hardin)**

1922 Gilchrist, C. E.

# STATE LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITY

## IOWA

### Jefferson (Greene)

1921 Albert, E. G.  
1921 Graham, E. G.  
1921 Henderson, J. A.  
1921 Wilson, E. B.

### Keokuk (Lee)

1919 Blood, William G.  
1918 Boyd, J. O.  
1914 Collins, W. B.  
1895 Craig, John E.  
1919 Hollingsworth, Abraham  
1921 McManus, E. W.  
1916 Montgomery, Leonard J.  
1902 Sawyer, Hazen I.  
1915 Timberman, William  
Swasey

### Keosauqua (Van Buren)

1921 Calhoun, J. C.  
1922 Sloan, H. B.  
1914 Walker W. M.

### Laurens (Pocahontas)

1922 Allen, W. J.  
1923 Gilchrist, F. C.

### LeMars (Plymouth)

1922 Bradley, O. C.

### Lenox (Taylor)

1922 George, W. Roy

### Leon (Decatur)

1922 Hoffman, Calvin W.

### Manchester (Delaware)

1921 Blair, Fred B.  
1921 Bronson, Henry  
1908 Carr, E. M.  
1921 Carr, Hubert  
1921 Dunham, George W.  
1921 Stiles, E. B.  
1921 Yoran, M. J.

### Mapleton (Monona)

1922 Bennett, Oliver P.

### Marengo (Iowa)

1918 Stapleton, Thomas

### Marion (Linn)

1921 Anderson, F. L.

### Marshalltown (Marshall)

1921 Allbee, O. H.  
1921 Bennett, W. T.

### Marshalltown (Marshall)

#### Cont'd

1918 Boardman, C. H. E.  
1922 Craney, H. H.  
1922 Edmister, C. R.  
1921 Hoover, Albert B.  
1921 Mote, G. A.  
1912 Van Law, C. H.

### Mason City (Cerro Gordo)

1921 Clough, R. F.  
1918 Dunn, Edward G.  
1921 Feeney, A. J., Jr.  
1922 Forbes, Lowell L.  
1922 McDermott, T. G.  
1922 Markley, J. E. E.  
1914 Smith, Earl

### Maxwell (Stores)

1921 Douglass, I. W.

### Montezuma (Poweshiek)

1922 Bechly, Frank  
1915 Lewis, W. R.

### Monticello (Jones)

1922 Doxsee, J. W.  
1921 Reed, Ervin E.

### Muscataine (Muscataine)

1916 Bihlmeier, Frank L.  
1901 Devitt, J. F.  
1920 Fishburn, J. J.  
1922 Jayne, W. R.  
1921 Richman, Irving B.

### New Hampton (Chickasaw)

1922 Geiser, M. E.  
1922 Rehorst, Frank J.

### Newton (Jasper)

1922 Carey, M. J.  
1915 Cross, J. E.  
1915 Korf, H. C.  
1914 Myers, Oliver P.  
1912 Silwold, Henry

### Oelwein (Fayette)

1921 O'Brien, E. R.

### Onawa (Monona)

1922 Prichard, J. A.

### Orange City (Sioux)

1922 Kolyn, Andrew J.

## IOWA—JAPAN—KANSAS

**Sheldon (O'Brien)**  
 1921 Creswell, William H.  
 1918 Diamond, T. E.  
 1921 Jory, Clifford D.  
 1921 Lindsay, James B.  
 1921 McCandless, John  
 1921 McIntire, Isaac N.  
 1922 Wellman, C. T.

**Shenandoah (Page)**  
 1920 Ferguson, William Paul

**Sibley (Osceola)**  
 1922 Garberson, W. O.  
 1921 Koopman, E. H.

**Sigourney (Keokuk)**  
 1922 Baker, George B.  
 1918 Stockman, David T.

**Sioux City (Woodbury)**  
 1921 Balkema, Peter  
 1922 Brouillette, H. I.  
 1921 Carter, John R.  
 1921 Cleary, T. P.  
 1921 Corbett, Edward M.  
 1922 Fribourg, Arnold L.  
 1921 Goltz, Carlos W.  
 1922 Harper, H. C.  
 1921 Johnson, Audley W.  
 1922 Joseph, John F.  
 1921 Kass, Jacob F.  
 1921 Kass, William J.  
 1914 Milchrist, William  
 1922 Mohr, John H.  
 1921 Munger, Robert H.  
 1921 Pike, Robert B.  
 1921 Pizey, Alfred  
 1921 Purdy, Vail E.  
 1912 Shull, Deloss C.  
 1921 Shull, Deloss P.  
 1921 Shull, Henry C.  
 1921 Sifford, Byron L.  
 1918 Snyder, Harry S.  
 1921 Stason, Edwin J.  
 1921 Stillwell, Charles M.  
 1921 Struble, G. T.  
 1906 Wagner, E. E.

**Spencer (Clay)**  
 1921 Heald, George A.

**Spirit Lake (Dickinson)**  
 1922 Carlton, R. S.

**Storm Lake (Buena Vista)**  
 1914 Baillie, A. D.  
 1922 Whitney, J. S.

**Strawberry Point (Clayton)**  
 1922 Holmes, Alexander A.

**Swea City (Kossuth)**  
 1922 Dye, Joseph M.

**Tipton (Poweshiek)**  
 1921 France, J. C.  
 1894 Moffit, John T.

**Toledo (Tama)**  
 1918 Walters, Charles E.

**Washington (Washington)**  
 1911 Bailey, Marsh W.  
 1922 Livingston, Schuyler W.  
 1922 Michels, T. A.  
 1912 Morrison, Edmund D.  
 1909 Thorne, Clifford  
 1915 Wilson, C. J.

**Waterloo (Blackhawk)**  
 1922 Birdsall, W. N.  
 1922 Edwards, A. J.  
 1922 Edwards, Frank W.  
 1922 Frank, P. H.  
 1922 Jordan, J. E.  
 1922 Knapp, James T.  
 1922 Liffing, John D.  
 1914 McCoy, E. H.  
 1922 Murtagh, J. O.  
 1914 Pickett, C. E.  
 1922 Pike, George E.  
 1922 Platt, Franklin O.  
 1922 Ransier, Charles D.  
 1922 Sias, Carleton  
 1914 Swisher B. F.  
 1922 Tuthill, John S.  
 1922 Wilson, Ellis E.  
 1922 Zimmerman, Arthur A.

**Waverly (Bremer)**  
 1922 Hageman, F. P.  
 1921 Sager, Edward A.

**Webster City (Hamilton)**  
 1922 Alexander, Sterling  
 1914 Barner, Geo. S.  
 1920 Biernatzki, Charles A.  
 1916 Burnstedt, John E.  
 1920 Henderson, O. J.  
 1920 Kamrar, John L.  
 1921 Lee, Jesse W.  
 1920 Lund, Frank J.  
 1921 McFerren, Rube  
 1912 Martin, Wesley  
 1921 Porter, John D.  
 1919 Remley, R. G.  
 1920 Thompson, G. D.

## West Union (Fayette)

1921 Ainsworth, W. J.  
 1921 Antea, William H.  
 1922 Comstock, Willard W.

## Winterset (Madison)

1921 Cooper, W. S.  
 1922 Percival, Leo O.

## JAPAN

## Tokyo

1908 Morris, Roland S.  
 1914 Pergler, Charles

## Yokohama

1918 Kauffmann, James L.

## KANSAS

## Anthony (Harper)

1921 Day, Vernon

## Ashland (Clark)

1916 Price, Francis C.

## Atchison (Atchison)

1906 Orr, James W.  
 1904 Waggener, William P.

## Belleville (Republic)

1919 Hogin, John C.

## Beloit (Mitchell)

1921 Hamilton, R. L.  
 1918 Jordan, Amzie E.  
 1911 Kagey, C. L.

## Chanute (Neosho)

1921 Allen, James A.  
 1921 Brown, S. C.  
 1915 Farrelly, Hugh P.  
 1915 Finley, James W.

## Clay Center (Clay)

1921 Jones, C. Vincent  
 1916 Stackpole, Hy. W.

## Columbus (Cherokee)

1914 Williams, Al. F.

## Concordia (Cloud)

1922 Hunt, Charles S.  
 1908 Pulaifer, Park B.

## Dodge City (Ford)

1921 Scates, Arthur O.  
 1921 Watkins, Albert



**KANSAS**

**Eldorado (Butler)**  
1921 McCluggage, R. T.

**Ellsworth (Ellsworth)**  
1918 Bartlett, Samuel E.

**Emporia (Lyon)**  
1914 Hamer, R. M.  
1920 Harris, W. C.

**Erie (Neosho)**  
1915 Smith, Ross B.

**Fort Scott (Bourbon)**  
1921 Cory, Charles E.  
1921 Keene, A. M.  
1915 Sheppard, James G.

**Fredonia (Wilson)**  
1921 Cooper, J. T.  
1921 Dunham, B. M.  
1921 Edmundson, W. H.  
1921 Mikesell, E. D.  
1921 Stryker, J. Lowe

**Garden City (Finney)**  
1910 Hutchison, Wm. Easton

**Garnett (Anderson)**  
1911 Bowman, Noah L.  
1915 Schoonover, Manford

**Girard (Crawford)**  
1921 Beezley, George F.  
1906 Gaitskill, B. S.

**Great Bend (Barton)**  
1912 Osmond, William  
1919 Russell, Russell Coe

**Greensburg (Kiowa)**  
1921 Beck, John D.  
1918 Davis, John W.

**Hiawatha (Brown)**  
1918 Archer, W. E.

**Hutchinson (Reno)**  
1921 Burnett, William H.  
1911 Martin, F. L.  
1912 Simmons, J. S.  
1921 Smith, F. Dumont

**Independence (Independence)**  
1921 Armstrong, Alfred G.  
1914 Bryant, C. J.  
1922 Courtwright, P. L.

**Iola (Allen)**  
1911 Oyler, F. J.

**Junction City (Geary)**  
1912 Humphrey, James V.

**Kansas City (Wyandotte)**  
1911 Alden, Maurice L.  
1912 Berger, Albert L.  
1921 Boddington, Edward M.  
1921 Brady, J. H.  
1918 Carter, L. O.  
1921 Ditzen, Paul H.  
1921 Fischer, Edward Louis  
1921 Herrod, A. J.  
1916 Higgins, Richard J.  
1914 McAnany, Edwin S.  
1921 Meek, James M.  
1922 Mellott, Arthur J.  
1921 Pollock, Thomas A.  
1914 Robertson, Fred.  
1921 Stanley, Arthur J.  
1921 Stanley, Guy E.  
1921 Van Cleve, Thomas M.  
1922 Wierenga, H. G.  
1921 Wood, William L.

**Kingman (Kingman)**  
1921 Alexander, S. S.

**Kiowa (Barber)**  
1921 Perry, F. F.

**Lawrence (Douglas)**  
1911 Burdick, William Livesey  
1914 Clingman, Ord

**Leavenworth (Leavenworth)**  
1914 Dasser, C. F. W.

**Lincoln (Lincoln)**  
1921 Healy, M. J.

**Lyons (Rice)**  
1917 Jones, Ben Sam

**McPherson (McPherson)**  
1921 Hendry, Alex S.  
1912 Johnson, Frank O.

**Marysville (Marshall)**  
1914 Redmond, William W.

**Meade (Meade)**  
1914 Jones, H. Llewelyn  
1921 Wilson, Charles U.

**Medicine Lodge (Barber)**  
1921 Houck, Adrian S.

**Newton (Harvey)**  
1914 Branine, Ezra

**Oswego (Labette)**  
1906 Clark, Elmer O.  
1921 Columbia, Elmer W.

**Paola (Miami)**  
1921 Lowe, Roy S.  
1921 Riley, B. T.  
1919 Sheridan, Bernard L.  
1914 Sheridan, Frank M.

**Parsons (Labette)**  
1908 Brown, W. W.

**Pittsburg (Crawford)**  
1906 Campbell, J. J.  
1914 Curran, A. J.  
1911 Curran, John P.  
1915 Dennison, C. S.  
1922 Keller, Adam Bruce  
1922 McNally, Matthew B.  
1915 Malcolm, Geo. R.  
1922 Pingry, O. O.  
1922 VonSchriltz, Guy W.  
1915 Wheeler, Frederick B.

**Pratt (Pratt)**  
1921 Barrett, William

**Russell (Russell)**  
1918 Ruppenthal, Jacob C.  
1921 Vogelgesang, Jacob G.

**Salina (Saline)**  
1920 Litowich, B. I.  
1921 Smith, Omer D.

**Scott City (Scott)**  
1921 Bane, Ed. R.  
1921 Russell, H. A.

**Sedan (Chautauqua)**  
1921 Ferrell, J. A.

**Topeka (Shawnee)**  
1908 Allen, Stephen H.  
1919 Austin, Edwin A.  
1912 Blair, R. W.  
1922 Burch, R. A.  
1922 Burns, Luther  
1914 Dawson, John S.  
1914 Dean, John S.

## KANSAS—KENTUCKY

## Topeka (Shawnee) Cont'd

1922 Doran, Thomas F.  
 1919 Drenning, Frank G.  
 1914 Ferry, L. S.  
 1919 Fisher, Hugh T.  
 1922 Gaw, Ralph H.  
 1905 Gleed, J. Willis  
 1916 Hamilton, Clay  
 1911 Harvey, A. M.  
 1914 Hite, D. R.  
 1916 Hogueland, E. H.  
 1920 Hopkins, Richard J.  
 1921 Huggins, Wm. L.  
 1916 Hunt, John L.  
 1921 Johnston, William A.  
 1911 Jones, Howel  
 1922 Kinkel, John M.  
 1904 Larimer, Jeremiah B.  
 1919 Lee, Thomas Amory  
 1922 Lawrence, W. B.  
 1922 McDermott, George T.  
 1922 McKeever, Edwin D.  
 1913 Mason, Henry F.  
 1906 Mulvane, David W.  
 1922 Palmer, D. E.  
 1906 Porter, Silas  
 1922 Scott, Alfred A.  
 1906 Slonecker, J. G.  
 1889 Smith, Charles Blood  
 1906 Smith, Charles W.  
 1922 Smith, William R.  
 1912 Stone, Robert  
 1920 Troutman, James A.  
 1922 Veale, Tinkham  
 1922 Webb, Robert L.  
 1912 West, Judson S.  
 1922 Wood, Owen J.

## Washington (Washington)

1918 Bennet, Edgar

## Wellington (Summer)

1921 Bradley, John  
 1921 Lawrence, James  
 1921 Ready, Wendell  
 1913 Taggart, E. J.

## Wichita (Sedgwick)

1921 Adams, John W.  
 1921 Amidon, S. B.  
 1921 Black, Hal M.  
 1921 Blake, Earl  
 1911 Brooks, C. H.  
 1921 Brooks, Willard  
 1921 Brubacher, J. A.  
 1921 Buckland, Samuel Aldrich  
 1918 Campbell, J. Graham

## Wichita (Sedgwick) Cont'd

1912 Carey, Joseph G.  
 1921 Conly, James A.  
 1921 Cowan, Austin M.  
 1921 Cox, George W.  
 1921 Elcock, Thomas E.  
 1911 Evans, Earle W.  
 1921 Foulke, E. L.  
 1916 Foulston, Robert C.  
 1916 Gardiner, P. D.  
 1921 Gardner, George  
 1916 Harris, Vermillion  
 1921 Hasty, L. A.  
 1921 Hegler, Benjamin F.  
 1911 Houston, J. D.  
 1921 Keith, William  
 1921 Lampl, Henry  
 1921 Lilleston, W. F.  
 1912 Long, Chester I.  
 1921 McCorkle, Charles A.  
 1921 McCormick, Ross  
 1921 McGill, George  
 1921 Matson, Cliff A.  
 1921 Moss, Sidney A.  
 1912 Noftzger, Thomas A.  
 1916 Pepperell, William Earl  
 1921 Pierpont, Grover  
 1921 Potts, Dempster O.  
 1921 Sargent, Thornton W.  
 1921 Siefkin, George  
 1920 Stanley, William Eugene  
 1921 Stearns, I. H.  
 1921 Wall, Jesse D.  
 1921 Wetmore, Z.  
 1921 Yankey, Charles G.

## KENTUCKY

## Ashland (Boyd)

1914 Dysard, H. R.  
 1918 Hager, John F.  
 1920 Malin, Frank Collins  
 1920 Prichard, Watt Monroe  
 1914 Stewart, J. W. M.  
 1914 Willis, Simeon S.

## Bardwell (Carlisle)

1921 Kane, John E.  
 1922 Shelbourne, R. M.

## Beattyville (Lee)

1921 Gourley, Chester  
 1921 Hurst, Sam  
 1921 Roberts, J. K.  
 1921 Rose, Earl B.

## Berea (Madison)

1917 Walden, W. B.

## Bowling Green (Warren)

1922 Logan, M. M.  
 1908 Settle, Warner Ellmore  
 1912 Thomas, R. O. P.  
 1912 Thomas, Thomas W.

## Burlington (Boone)

1922 Riley, B. H.

## Carrollton (Carroll)

1921 Howe, John Junior

## Catlettsburg (Boyd)

1921 Coldiron, John F.  
 1921 Dinkle, Rufus S.  
 1921 Flannery, W. H.  
 1914 Martin, George B.  
 1918 Williams, James A.

## Covington (Kenton)

1921 Adams, Samuel W.  
 1921 Applegate, Leslie T.  
 1921 Gatliff, Edward M.  
 1921 Howard, U. J.  
 1921 Klette, John H.  
 1921 Lee, D. Collins  
 1921 Menzies, John W.  
 1921 Murphy, John T.  
 1922 Myers, Harvey  
 1921 Richmond, John A.  
 1906 Rouse, Shelley D.  
 1921 Shepard, John E.  
 1912 Simmons, Robert C.  
 1921 Slattery, Thomas D.  
 1922 Stricklett, Alfred E.

## Cynthiana (Harrison)

1921 Swinford, M. C.

## Danville (Boyle)

1914 Bagby, C. C.  
 1921 Puryear, Emmet

## Frankfort (Franklin)

1918 Clay, Wm. Rogers  
 1921 Dawson, Charles I.  
 1914 Edelen, T. L.  
 1916 McGregor, Thomas B.  
 1922 O'Rear, Edward O.

## Franklin (Simpson)

1922 Moore, C. B.

## Fulton (Fulton)

1916 Carr, Frank

## Glasgow (Barren)

1916 Porter, W. L.

# STATE LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES A

## KENTUCKY

**Grayson (Carter)**  
1912 Theobald, Thos. Dudley

**Greenville (Muhlenberg)**  
1914 Eaves, St. Clair  
1916 Taylor, E. A.

**Harlan (Harlan)**  
1922 Jones, D. O.

**Harrodsburg (Mercer)**  
1921 Gaither, E. H.

**Hartford (Ohio)**  
1921 Kirk, Arthur D.

**Henderson (Henderson)**  
1920 Vance, Robert D.  
1912 Worsham, John C.  
1907 Yeaman, James M.  
1920 Yeaman, Malcolm

**Hodgenville (Larue)**  
1921 Mather, O. M.

**Hopkinsville (Christian)**  
1921 Bell, Douglas  
1922 McCarroll, Joe  
1921 Rives, Frank  
1921 Wood, Hunter

**Irvine (Estill)**  
1921 Miller, Clarence  
1921 Riddell, Hugh  
1922 Walker, John W.

**Jackson (Breathitt)**  
1921 Bach, Grannis  
1922 Pollard, O. H.

**Lexington (Fayette)**  
1920 Adams, Chester D.  
1899 Allen, John R.  
1916 Botts, Joseph S.  
1918 Chalkley, Lyman  
1921 Chapman, Virgil  
1921 Harbison, Clinton M.  
1921 Hobbs, William C. G.  
1916 Hunt, George R.  
1914 Hutchinson, E. L.  
1921 Kash, Kelly  
1921 Lafferty, W. T.  
1908 McDonald, Edward L.  
1908 Stoll, Richard C.  
1921 Thompson, Grover C.  
1921 Thompson, Linzy O.  
1921 Townsend, William H.

**Lexington (Fayette) Cont'd**  
1921 Walton, Matt S.  
1912 Wilson, Samuel M.  
1921 Yantis, Samuel S.

**Louisa (Lawrence)**  
1921 See, C. F., Jr.

**Louisville (Jefferson)**  
1901 Allen, Lafon  
1912 Attkisson, Eugene R.  
1896 Baskin, John B.  
1921 Bensinger, Arthur B.  
1908 Bingham, Robert W.  
1911 Booth, Percy N.  
1910 Brown, Eli H., Jr.  
1894 Bruce, Helm  
1900 Bullitt, Wm. Marshall  
1914 Carroll, A. J.  
1920 Clarke, William F., Jr.  
1921 Conner, J. Verser  
1908 Cox, Attila, Jr.  
1922 Coyle, Frank  
1911 Crawford, William W.  
1913 Dale, W. Pratt  
1903 Doolan, John C.  
1915 Duffin, James R.  
1921 Eagles, William B.  
1912 Edwards, Davis W.  
1916 Gordon, R. G.  
1921 Gregory, James P.  
1921 Gregory, William Voris  
1897 Grubbs, Charles S.  
1914 Haswell, John P., Jr.  
1918 Helm, Thomas Kennedy  
1918 Hickman, Lindley Allison  
1908 Hieatt, Clarence C.  
1909 Hopkins, Arthur E.  
1922 Hubbard, Eugene  
1914 Humphrey, Alexander P.  
1914 Jouett, Edward S.  
1919 Kinkead, Cleves  
1921 Laurent, Joseph S.  
1921 Lazarus, Joseph  
1921 Lee, Howard B.  
1895 McDermott, Edward J.  
1922 McDowell, R. A.  
1896 MacPherson, Ernest  
1914 Marshall, Burwell Keith  
1914 Middleton, Charles G.  
1917 Miller, Robert N.  
1919 Moorman, Charles H.  
1912 Norman, J. V.  
1920 Northcutt, William A.  
1922 Phelps, Lilburn  
1901 Ray, Charles T.  
1915 Rutledge, Arthur M.



## LOUISIANA

## Monroe (Ouachita) Cont'd

1918 Sholars, Allan  
1909 Stubbs, Frank P.  
1914 Theus, John C.

## Napoleonville (Assumption)

1922 Talbot, Aubert L.

## Natchitoches (Natchitoches)

1921 Breazeale, Phanor  
1909 Carver, M. H.  
1921 Dismukes, M. L.  
1918 Scarborough, D. C.

## New Iberia (Iberia)

1914 Burke, Walter J.  
1922 Vuillemot, E.  
1918 Weeks, Edward T.

## New Orleans (Orleans)

1909 Adams, St. Clair  
1917 Baker, J. G.  
1918 Beer, Scott E.  
1921 Bell, William A.  
1922 Benedict, Percy S.  
1922 Bond, Nat. W.  
1892 Bowers, E. J.  
1909 Breaux, Joseph A.  
1920 Brewer, Joseph H.  
1921 Bruns, James Henry  
1921 Bruns, T. M. Logan  
1912 Burns, Louis Henry  
1902 Cahn, Edgar M.  
1909 Carroll, Charles  
1906 Carroll, Jos. W.  
1909 Carter, H. J.  
1921 Carter, Howell, Jr.  
1909 Chaffe, D. B. H.  
1915 Chaffe, Henry H.  
1914 Claiborne, Chas. F.  
1922 Cocke, B. J.  
1909 Coco, A. V.  
1921 Cooper, A. W.  
1921 Daly, Bernard J.  
1911 Danziger, Alfred David  
1922 Dart, Benjamin W.  
1888 Dart, Henry P.  
1910 Dart, Henry P., Jr.  
1922 Dart, John  
1909 Davey, John C.  
1921 De La Vergne, Hughes J.  
1921 De Lucas, Clarence  
1883 Denegre, George  
1891 Denegre, Walter D.  
1921 Doyle, Warren  
1921 Dreyfous, Felix J.

New Orleans (Orleans)  
Cont'd

1921 Dreyfous, George A.  
1909 Duchamp, Charles A.  
1908 Dufour, H. Generes  
1908 Dufour, William C.  
1911 Dymond, John, Jr.  
1914 Fayssoux, William McL.  
1909 Fenner, Charles Payne  
1918 Fletcher, Charles F.  
1921 Fortier, James J. A.  
1914 Foster, Rufus E.  
1911 Friedrichs, Carl C.  
1922 Gamble, Harry  
1919 Gessner, Jessy Benedict  
1916 Gidiere, Philip S.  
1922 Gill, Charles G.  
1909 Gleason, Walter L.  
1911 Goldberg, Abraham  
1916 Grace, John D.  
1921 Grant, William Bullitt  
1922 Gross, Josiah  
1921 Guioff, Walter  
1921 Hammett, H. L.  
1921 Hammond, Arthur B.  
1911 Hart, Frank Wm.  
1893 Hart, W. O.  
1921 Heller, Isaac S.  
1922 Henriques, Edouard F.  
1911 Henriques, James C.  
1918 Henry, Burt W.  
1921 Hero, William Sommer  
1921 Hollingsworth, J. C.  
1918 Jones, W. Catesby  
1922 Kaiser, H. W.  
1921 Kammer, Alfred Charles  
1918 Kernan, Benjamin W.  
1921 Kleinert, Edward P.  
1912 Lazarus, Eldon Spencer  
1905 Leake, Hunter C.  
1883 Legendre, James  
1911 Lemann, Monte M.  
1907 Lemle, Gustave  
1915 Leovy, Victor  
1921 Leverich, Watts K.  
1911 Lewis, Walter Stanford  
1919 Loeber, Florence  
1922 McCloskey, John J.  
1890 McClosky, Bernard  
1878 Merrick, Edwin T.  
1909 Miller, John D.  
1909 Milling, R. E.  
1909 Milner, Purnell M.  
1914 Monroe, Frank A.  
1909 Monroe, J. Blanc  
1912 Montgomery, Richard B.  
1909 Mooney, Henry

New Orleans (Orleans)  
Cont'd

1909 Moore, I. D.  
1922 Nix, Jno. D.  
1914 Olivier, Pierre D.  
1922 O'Niell, Charles A.  
1921 Ory, Benjamin  
1909 Overton, Winston  
1909 Parsons, Edward A.  
1921 Perez, John R.  
1904 Perkins, Robert J.  
1909 Peters, Arthur J.  
1914 Phelps, Esmond  
1922 Pomes, Emile  
1922 Provosty, Michel  
1922 Provosty, Olivier O.  
1921 Prowell, Jones T.  
1922 Quintero, J. Marshall  
1921 Rault, Joseph M.  
1917 Rice, Frazer Lea  
1921 Rivet, Charles J.  
1922 Rogers, Wynne G.  
1911 Rosen, Charles  
1918 Saal, Irving R.  
1921 Schreiber, Oscar  
1912 Schwarz, Ralph J.  
1921 Semler, David  
1921 Sompayrac, Paul A.  
1911 Soule, Frank  
1909 Spearing, J. Zach  
1912 Spencer, Walker Brainerd  
1909 Stafford, Ethelred M.  
1917 Stentz, Val. J.  
1918 Sullivan, John P.  
1920 Suthon, Walter J., Jr.  
1908 Terriber, George H.  
1909 Theard, Charles J.  
1916 Theard, Delvaile H.  
1909 Thilborger, Edward J.  
1911 Titche, Bernard  
1909 Tobin, John F.  
1909 Waguespack, W. J.  
1909 Waldo, John F. C.  
1919 Wall, W. W.  
1914 Weis, Frederick S.  
1917 Weiss, Sol.  
1921 Westerfield, William W.  
1916 Wolf, Benjamin Y.  
1918 Wolf, Samuel  
1917 Woodville, J. L. Warren  
1917 Woodville, John A.  
1917 Young, William Waller

## New Roads (Pointe Coupee)

1921 Bouanchaud, Hewitt  
1922 Morrison, J. H.  
1920 Provosty, Albin

## LOUISIANA—MAINE

## Opelousas (St. Landry)

1909 Dubuisson, E. B.  
1921 Perrault, L. L.

## Plaquemine (Iberville)

1922 Schwing, C. K.

## Rayville (Richland)

1922 Ellis, C. J., Jr.  
1921 Smith, George Wesley

## Ruston (Lincoln)

1921 Crow, J. B.

## St. Francisville (W. Feliciana)

1909 Lawrason, S. McC.

## Shreveport (Caddo)

1893 Alexander, Taliaferro  
1921 Atkinson, J. S.  
1909 Browne, E. Wayles  
1921 Freyer, A. B.  
1921 Goldstein, Elias  
1921 Hardin, J. Fair  
1909 Herold, S. L.  
1915 Jack, George Whitfield  
1921 Jackson, J. H.  
1921 LeRosen, Arthur A.  
1921 Long, H. P.  
1921 Long, Julius T.  
1921 Looney, F. J.  
1922 Mills, Edward P.  
1921 Morgan, Cecil  
1921 O'Quin, Leon  
1918 Palmer, James G.  
1909 Randolph, Edward H.  
1921 Robertson, T. W.  
1921 Samuel, David B.  
1909 Story, Hampden  
1921 Walker, H. O., Jr.  
1921 Wilkinson, W. S.

## Tallulah (Madison)

1914 Snyder, Jeff B.

## Thibodaux (Lafourche)

1921 Caillouet, L. E.  
1921 Caillouet, L. P.  
1921 Knobloch, Francis L.

## Vidalia (Concordia)

1922 Bullis, G. P.  
1921 Tullis, Hugh

## Winnsboro (Franklin)

1922 Moore, E. B.

## MAINE

## Auburn (Androscoggin)

1907 Morrill, John A.  
1907 Wing, George C.

## Augusta (Kennebec)

1907 Bassett, Norman L.  
1907 Cornish, Leslie C.  
1914 Philbrook, Warren C.  
1907 Whitehouse, William P.

## Bangor (Penobscot)

1891 Appleton, Frederick H.  
1913 Burgess, James H.  
1919 Conquest, Edward J.  
1907 Gillin, P. H.  
1922 Hart, Henry J.  
1907 Mitchell, Henry L.  
1907 Ryder, Erastus C.  
1907 Smith, Bertram L.  
1912 Thompson, George E.  
1912 Wilson, John

## Bar Harbor (Hancock)

1907 Deasy, Luere B.

## Bath (Sagadahoc)

1907 Sewall, Harold M.  
1907 Trott, Joseph M.

## Belfast (Waldo)

1907 Dunton, Robert F.  
1917 Ritchie, Arthur

## Biddeford (York)

1918 Hamel, Henry C.

## Brunswick (Cumberland)

1911 Potter, Barrett  
1922 Wheeler, Edward W.

## Calais (Washington)

1919 Dudley, Herbert J.  
1919 Jewett, Reed V.

## Canton (Oxford)

1907 Swasey, John P.

## East Machias (Washington)

1914 Bogue, Frederick

## Eastport (Washington)

1919 Newcomb, Lincoln H.

## Ellsworth (Hancock)

1895 Hamlin, Hannibal E.

## Farmington (Franklin)

1907 Butler, Frank W.  
1912 Richards, Elmer E.

## Freeport (Cumberland)

1913 Randall, Robert E.

## Gardiner (Kennebec)

1913 Gardiner, Robert H.  
1921 Gardiner, William Tudor

## Gorham (Cumberland)

1913 Waterman, John A.

## Lewiston (Androscoggin)

1917 Carter, Charles B.  
1907 Newell, William H.  
1898 Skelton, William B.

## Lisbon (Androscoggin)

1919 Jordan, Percie D.

## Machias (Washington)

1907 Donworth, Clement B.

National Soldiers Home  
(Kennebec)

1910 Cooke, Robert B.

## Orono (Penobscot)

1914 Dunn, Charles J.  
1907 Peabody, Clarence W.

## Portland (Cumberland)

1916 Berman, Jacob H.  
1885 Bird, George E.  
1922 Bodge, Eugene L.  
1916 Booth, Charles D.  
1907 Bradley, William M.  
1919 Brewster, Ralph O.  
1914 Chaplin, Carroll S.  
1917 Chapman, Philip F.  
1912 Clifford, Philip G.  
1922 Connolly, Joseph E. F.  
1893 Cook, Charles Sumner  
1917 Cram, Harry L.  
1916 Dana, John F.  
1922 Donahue, Charles L.  
1922 Dow, Frederick N.  
1922 Dyer, Isaac W.  
1891 Hale, Clarence  
1919 Hale, Robert  
1918 Hall, Willis B.  
1922 Haskell, Frank H.  
1907 Hutchinson, Charles L.  
1907 Ingraham, Wm. M.  
1907 Johnson, Charles F.  
1907 Knowlton, William J.

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## MARYLAND

Baltimore (Baltimore) Cont'd	Baltimore (Baltimore) Cont'd	Cumberland (Allegany)
1918 Mendels, Solomon	1916 Stanton, Robert F.	1908 Boyd, A. Hunter
1914 Merriken, Charles L.	1914 Stein, Charles F.	1914 Capper, Walter C.
1913 Meyer, Lee S.	1916 Stockbridge, Enos S.	1902 Devecmon, William C.
1914 Miehlung, Edward	1900 Stockbridge, Henry	1902 Doub, Albert A.
1916 Morfit, Mason P.	1914 Stuart, Albert R.	1921 McMullen, Hugh A., Jr.
1916 Morrow, Chester F.	1907 Surratt, William H.	1914 MacDonald, Robert
1911 Moses, Jacob M.	1919 Sykes, Archibald	1914 Pearre, George A.
1914 Mullen, James Morfit	1918 Tall, Webster C.	1921 Somerville, Wm. M.
1918 Mullikin, Addison E.	1911 Taylor, Archibald H.	1914 Whiting, F. Brooke
1914 Murphy, John L. V.	1912 Thom, J. Pembroke	1911 Williams, Ferdinand
1918 New, Jacob S.	1915 Tiffany, Herbert T.	
1916 Nice, Harry Whinna	1907 Tippet, Richard B.	Denton (Caroline)
1904 Niles, Alfred S.	1914 Trippe, James McC.	1905 Goldsborough, T. Alan
1914 Nitzel, Henry M.	1918 Tucker, John T.	1914 Owens, Fred R.
1919 Ober, Frank B.	1915 Tyson, A. Morris	
1911 O'Brien, William J., Jr.	1914 Warfield, F. Howard	Easton (Talbot)
1911 O'Dunne, Eugene	1893 Waters, J. S. T.	1897 Adkins, William H.
1914 Packard, Joseph	1911 Wattenscheidt, C. R.	1916 Shehan, Wm. Mason
1922 Parker, W. Ainsworth	1914 Watts, Philip B.	
1919 Paterson, John C.	1914 Wheltle, John B. A.	Elkton (Cecil)
1914 Pearre, Aubrey, Jr.	1914 Williams, George Weems	1914 McCullough, Henry M.
1919 Perlman, Philip B.	1901 Williams, Henry W.	1916 Squier, James W.
1913 Piper, James	1914 Williams, Raymond S.	
1913 Pirscher, William F.	1921 Willis, Luther M. R.	Ellicott City (Howard)
1913 Poe, Edgar Allan	1915 Wright, J. Purdon	1916 Clark, James
1910 Pratt, James R.	1919 Yost, George S.	1920 Donovan, Joseph L.
1920 Radcliffe, George L.		
1915 Randall, Daniel R.	Bel Air (Harford)	Frederick (Frederick)
1913 Rawls, William L.	1915 Carver, Harry S.	1912 Harnwell, Frederick W.
1911 Rich, Edward N.	1914 Close, Philip H.	1911 Urner, Hammond
1914 Richardson, John H.	1921 Harlan, William H.	
1916 Riggs, Laurie H.	1921 Preston, Walter W.	Frostburg (Allegany)
1911 Rose, John C.	1911 Robinson, Thomas H.	1901 Purnell, Clayton
1916 Rosenbush, Myer	1921 Webster, Edwin H.	
1914 Sadtler, Howard P.	1896 Williams, S. A.	Garrett Park (Montgomery)
1918 Sanford, John L.		1918 Brown, Walter N.
1911 Sappington, Augustine	Beltsville (Prince Georges)	
De R.	1914 Beall, Fillmore	Garrison (Baltimore)
1914 Sappington, Edward H.		1914 McLane, Allan
1911 Sappington, G. Ridgely	Cambridge (Dorchester)	
1913 Sauerwein, E. Allan, Jr.	1913 Pattison, John R.	Greensboro (Caroline)
1913 Semmes, J. E., Jr.		1922 Goldsborough, W. Laird
1914 Shriver, Alfred J.	Centreville (Queen Annes)	
1916 Shriver, Mark O., Jr.	1916 Legg, J. H. C.	Hagerstown (Washington)
1918 Singley, Frederick J.		1921 Brindel, Harry
1914 Skeen, John Henry	Chestertown (Kent)	1921 Harshman, J. Lloyd
1913 Slingluff, Jesse	1921 Barroll, Hope H.	1921 Kaylor, Omer T.
1911 Slingluff, R. Lee		1921 Keedy, Henry H., Jr.
1922 Smith, G. Tyler	Chevy Chase (Montgomery)	1916 Long, Albert J.
1916 Smith, Horton S.	1922 Sullivan, William C.	1919 McCauley, Robert H.
1917 Smith, R. Marsden		1914 Mason, J. Augustine
1917 Smith, Richard Wallace	Chillum (Prince Georges)	1921 Stonebraker, Levin
1916 Smith, W. Conwell	1916 Ray, J. Enos, Jr.	
1914 Snowden, Wilton, Jr.		Havre De Grace (Harford)
1913 Soper, Morris A.	Crisfield (Somerset)	1915 Fahy, Michael H.
1921 Sparks, Laban	1921 Robins, John B.	



## MASSACHUSETTS

## Boston (Suffolk) Cont'd

1918 Casey, John H.  
 1914 Cavanagh, James F.  
 1916 Chamberlin, Lafayette R.  
 1911 Chandler, Albert Minot  
 1880 Chandler, Alfred D.  
 1911 Channing, Henry Morse  
 1922 Chapin, E. Barton  
 1916 Charak, William  
 1919 Chase, Frederic H.  
 1918 Chase, Herbert M.  
 1919 Child, Samuel M.  
 1918 Choate, Charles F., Jr.  
 1912 Church, Elliott Bradford  
 1916 Clapp, Clift Rogers  
 1908 Clark, Chester W.  
 1891 Clark, I. R.  
 1917 Clark, James N.  
 1911 Clark, Lyman K.  
 1911 Clarke, Arthur F.  
 1906 Coakley, Daniel H.  
 1911 Coale, George O. G.  
 1919 Codman, Julian  
 1911 Cohen, Abraham K.  
 1921 Cohen, Franklin M.  
 1919 Coit, George Chandler  
 1922 Coleman, Greta C.  
 1911 Colt, James D.  
 1916 Comins, Danforth W.  
 1919 Comstock, A. Barr  
 1921 Conry, Joseph A.  
 1921 Cook, Robert A. B.  
 1916 Coolidge, Harold J.  
 1891 Coolidge, William H.  
 1911 Corbett, Joseph J.  
 1918 Corcoran, Declan W.  
 1919 Corneau, Barton  
 1891 Cotter, James E.  
 1911 Cox, Guy W.  
 1916 Oronan, John F.  
 1911 Crosby, J. Porter  
 1919 Crowley, John E.  
 1891 Cunningham, Frederic  
 1922 Curtis, Charles P., Jr.  
 1922 Cushing, George M.  
 1918 Cushing, Grafton D.  
 1919 Cushman, Henry O.  
 1919 Cushman, Robert  
 1912 Cusick, John F.  
 1919 Cutler, George O., Jr.  
 1921 Daly, Edward G.  
 1921 Dane, Walter A.  
 1911 Darling, Charles K.  
 1911 Davenport, Charles M.  
 1916 Davis, Charles Thornton  
 1911 Davis, Harold S.  
 1911 Davis, Harrison M.  
 1918 Davis, Samuel

## Boston (Suffolk) Cont'd

1919 Dealtry, Clarence W.  
 1911 Dean, Josiah S.  
 1916 Dean, Paul Dudley  
 1910 DeCourcy, Charles A.  
 1919 Denio, F. Winchester  
 1906 Dennison, Jos. A.  
 1918 Devlin, James H.  
 1912 Dexter, Philip  
 1919 Dickerman, Frank E.  
 1918 Dickinson, Charles  
 1918 Dickson, George C.  
 1887 Dillaway, W. E. L.  
 1891 Dodge, Frederic  
 1911 Dodge, Robert G.  
 1921 Dolan, Harry F. R.  
 1916 Donahue, Joseph Joyce  
 1912 Donald, Malcolm  
 1919 Dorr, Dudley H.  
 1916 Dorsey, James A.  
 1912 Dowse, William B. H.  
 1914 Dunbar, Ralph W.  
 1911 Dunbar, William H.  
 1918 Dunn, Henry W.  
 1918 Eames, Burton E.  
 1919 Eaton, Frederick W.  
 1921 Ehrlich, Harry E.  
 1921 Ehrmann, Herbert B.  
 1911 Elder, Charles R.  
 1916 Eldredge, Clarence F.  
 1918 Eliot, Amory  
 1911 Ellis, David A.  
 1916 Ellis, John H.  
 1916 Emerson, A. Silver  
 1914 Emery, Frederick L.  
 1916 Endicott, William O.  
 1911 Ensign, Charles S., Jr.  
 1918 Everts, William P.  
 1912 Fagan, Joseph P.  
 1921 Fahey, Michael L.  
 1911 Farley, John Wells  
 1911 Farnham, Frank A.  
 1916 Farrer, J. Arnold  
 1918 Feeney, John P.  
 1919 Feinberg, Philip J.  
 1911 Ferber, J. Bernard  
 1916 Ferdinand, Arthur G.  
 1922 Fernald, Fred A.  
 1919 Fickett, Ralph S.  
 1916 Field, Elias  
 1911 Field, Fred T.  
 1917 Fischer, Frederic L.  
 1921 Fish, Erland F.  
 1888 Fish, Frederick P.  
 1919 Fitzgerald, Wm. T. A.  
 1919 Flaherty, William  
 1911 Flint, Albert F.  
 1914 Fopiano, Albert B.

## Boston (Suffolk) Cont'd

1910 Forbush, Frank M.  
 1916 Ford, Lawrence A.  
 1921 Forte, Felix  
 1919 Foadick, Frederick W.  
 1891 Foster, Alfred D.  
 1911 Foster, Frederick  
 1891 Foster, Reginald  
 1916 Foster, Walter H.  
 1919 Fox, Isidor  
 1904 French, Ann P.  
 1902 Friedman, Lee Max  
 1922 Frost, Donald McKay  
 1919 Frost, Robert W.  
 1916 Frothingham, Randolph  
 1916 Garcelon, Alonso H.  
 1911 Garcelon, Wm. F.  
 1919 Gardiner, Robert H., Jr.  
 1918 Garfield, Irvin McD.  
 1914 Garland, Francis P.  
 1919 Gary, Frank E. H.  
 1916 Gaston, William A.  
 1921 Gerstein, Carl  
 1918 Gloag, Ralph W.  
 1911 Goodale, Francis G.  
 1921 Goodhue, L. Cushing  
 1911 Goodwin, Robert E.  
 1919 Goulston, Edward S.  
 1916 Grabill, Ethelbert V.  
 1919 Grant, Alexander G.  
 1917 Grant, George R.  
 1922 Grant, Robert  
 1911 Grant, Walter B.  
 1918 Graustein, Archibald R.  
 1916 Gray, Morris  
 1916 Gray, Roland  
 1921 Green, Louis L.  
 1916 Grimes, James W.  
 1907 Grinnell, Frank W.  
 1919 Griswold, Merrill  
 1921 Guild, Horace  
 1911 Hadley, Eugene J.  
 1904 Hale, Richard W.  
 1916 Hall, Alfred S.  
 1911 Hall, Damon E.  
 1911 Hall, F. Rockwood  
 1919 Hall, Martin T.  
 1919 Hall, William S.  
 1911 Halloran, James Ambrose  
 1911 Hallowell, J. Mott  
 1907 Hannigan, John E.  
 1916 Harris, Samuel T.  
 1919 Haskell, Harold C.  
 1911 Haskins, David Greene,  
 Jr.  
 1921 Hatton, James A.  
 1918 Hayden, A. F.  
 1911 Heard, Nathan

## MASSACHUSETTS

## Boston (Suffolk) Cont'd

1878 Hemenway, Alfred  
 1914 Hendricks, Philip A.  
 1919 Herr, Henry P.  
 1913 Herrick, Robert F.  
 1911 Hight, Clarence Albert  
 1904 Hill, Arthur Dehon  
 1911 Hill, Donald Mackay  
 1919 Hill, Luther  
 1911 Hills, George E.  
 1911 Hitchcock, Wm. Harold  
 1911 Hoague, Theodore  
 1922 Hoar, Samuel  
 1920 Hodgdon, Waldo Colburn  
 1913 Hodges, George C.  
 1911 Holland, Bert E.  
 1921 Holmes, Hector M.  
 1919 Holmes, Sybil H.  
 1919 Holt, Robert H.  
 1911 Homans, Robert  
 1919 Hooper, James M.  
 1911 Hooper, S. Henry  
 1919 Horblit, Mark M.  
 1921 Horn, Everett B.  
 1916 Hubbard, Paul M.  
 1911 Hughes, John T.  
 1921 Hunt, Thomas  
 1892 Hurlbutt, Henry F.  
 1919 Hurlbutt, Henry F., Jr.  
 1919 Hurwitz, Samuel  
 1909 Hutchings, Henry M.  
 1919 Hutchins, Edward  
 1913 Hutchins, Edward W.  
 1904 Innes, Charles H.  
 1919 Ives, Frederick M.  
 1916 Jackson, James F.  
 1921 Jackson, William K.  
 1919 Jacobs, Joseph B.  
 1911 Jacobs, Philip W.  
 1916 James, Ellerton  
 1919 Jenney, Charles F.  
 1916 Jenney, Edwin C.  
 1913 Johnson, Arthur T.  
 1891 Johnson, Benjamin N.  
 1920 Johnson, Melvin M.  
 1911 Johnson, Reginald H.  
 1919 Johnston, Richard E.  
 1919 Jones, John C., Jr.  
 1913 Jones, Matt B.  
 1911 Jones, Nathaniel N.  
 1907 Jones, Stephen R.  
 1911 Jordan, Michael J.  
 1911 Joslin, Ralph Edgar  
 1916 Kaplan, Jacob J.  
 1913 Keating, Cornelius F.  
 1911 Keating, Patrick M.  
 1919 Keefe, Joseph P.  
 1891 Kellen, William V.

## Boston (Suffolk) Cont'd

1911 Kelley, James Edward  
 1921 Kelly, Joseph G.  
 1911 Kelly, Thomas  
 1916 Kelly, William J.  
 1919 Keniston, Davis B.  
 1911 Kenny, Thomas J.  
 1919 Ketchum, Phillips  
 1911 Kimball, George Everett  
 1921 King, Hervey W.  
 1919 King, Stanley  
 1919 Kneeland, William A.  
 1914 Knight, Henry F.  
 1914 Knowlton, Frank W.  
 1909 Krauthoff, Edwin A.  
 1916 Lanning, Charles D.  
 1921 Lavelle, Frank A.  
 1921 Lawrence, George Chan-  
   ning  
 1919 Lawrence, Van Court-  
   landt  
 1911 Lawton, Frederick  
 1911 Leveroni, Frank  
 1907 Lewenberg, Solomon  
 1916 Lewis, Paul Murray  
 1911 Lewis, William H.  
 1916 Light, Robert W.  
 1913 Lincoln, Albert L.  
 1911 Lincoln, Alexander  
 1919 Linscott, Daniel C.  
 1911 Linscott, Frank K.  
 1921 Little, Albert E.  
 1911 Little, Amos R.  
 1921 Loomis, Elihu G.  
 1911 Lord, Arthur  
 1916 Loring, A. P.  
 1911 Loring, Victor J.  
 1913 Loring, William Caleb  
 1911 Lothrop, Thornton K.,  
   Jr.  
 1916 Lourie, David A.  
 1914 Lourie, Moses S.  
 1911 Lowell, James A.  
 1904 Lowell, John  
 1921 Luce, Robert  
 1919 Lynde, A. Selwyn  
 1921 Lyne, Daniel J.  
 1911 McAnarney, John W.  
 1918 McCallum, William Shaw  
 1911 McClennen, Edward F.  
 1907 McConnell, James E.  
 1911 McDonough, Charles A.  
 1919 McIntire, Frederic May  
 1914 McLellan, Hugh D.  
 1919 Maguire, John M.  
 1913 Mahan, Mary Agnes  
 1921 Malley, John F.  
 1919 Maloney, David J.

## Boston (Suffolk) Cont'd

1916 Maloney, John M.  
 1914 Mansfield, Frederick W.  
 1911 Marden, Oscar A.  
 1919 Marshall, Andrew  
 1911 May, Marcus B.  
 1919 Mayberry, Lowell A.  
 1919 Maynard, Robert W.  
 1919 Merriam, John M.  
 1912 Metzler, Curtis G.  
 1911 Michelman, Joseph  
 1921 Miller, William J.  
 1916 Milliken, Arthur N.  
 1919 Mitchell, John J.  
 1913 Mitton, Arthur G.  
 1921 Monk, Wesley E.  
 1919 Montgomery, Robert H.  
 1916 Morris, Parker D.  
 1922 Morrison, Barnard  
 1922 Morrison, Henry I.  
 1911 Morse, William A.  
 1904 Morton, Marcus  
 1922 Motley, J. Lothrop  
 1913 Motley, Warren  
 1911 Mowatt, Frederick W.  
 1919 Muldoon, Frederick J.  
 1921 Mulligan, Henry C.  
 1916 Mullin, Francis R.  
 1911 Murchie, Guy  
 1921 Murphy, John R.  
 1916 Murray, Wendell P.  
 1919 Nash, Frederick H.  
 1916 Nash, Nathaniel C., Jr.  
 1911 Nay, Frank N.  
 1913 Neal, John F.  
 1921 Nelson, William  
 1922 Nesmith, Fisher H.  
 1911 Newell, James M.  
 1919 Newton, Clarence L.  
 1913 Niccolla, Francis A.  
 1921 Nichols, John R.  
 1919 Nichols, Philip  
 1916 Noble, John  
 1913 Noble, William M.  
 1911 Norwood, C. Augustus  
 1904 Nutter, Geo. R.  
 1913 O'Brien, Thomas C.  
 1915 O'Connell, Daniel T.  
 1919 O'Connell, James E.  
 1911 O'Connell, Joseph F.  
 1922 O'Donnell, Frank P.  
 1911 Ogden, Hugh W.  
 1905 Olmstead, James M.  
 1913 O'Loughlin, Patrick  
 1911 Ong, Eugene W.  
 1911 Osgood, William N.  
 1913 Palmer, Bradley W.  
 1922 Palmer, Henry W.

## MASSACHUSETTS

## Boston (Suffolk) Cont'd

1904 Parker, Herbert  
 1911 Parker, Philip S.  
 1922 Partridge, Russell G.  
 1919 Patten, Francis B.  
 1911 Peabody, Francis  
 1906 Pelletier, Joseph O.  
 1919 Perkins, Charles F.  
 1911 Perkins, Thomas N.  
 1918 Petitti, Jerome A.  
 1907 Pevey, Gilbert A. A.  
 1912 Phipps, George V.  
 1911 Pickering, Henry Goddard  
 1913 Pickman, Dudley L., Jr.  
 1919 Pierce, Charles S.  
 1916 Pierce, Edward P.  
 1919 Pike, Addison R.  
 1919 Pinanski, A. E.  
 1921 Pinkham, Walter Samuel  
 1922 Power, Clara L.  
 1921 Powers, Leland  
 1911 Powers, Samuel L.  
 1916 Powers, Walter  
 1916 Proctor, Joseph O., Jr.  
 1891 Proctor, Thomas W.  
 1922 Pullen, William L.  
 1916 Putnam, F. Delano  
 1899 Putnam, Wm. L.  
 1922 Quinby, William  
 1909 Rackemann, Charles S.  
 1911 Rackemann, Felix  
 1919 Ranney, Dudley P.  
 1891 Ranney, Fletcher  
 1911 Raymond, Robert F.  
 1921 Reading, Arthur K.  
 1916 Rice, Albert W.  
 1911 Rice, John C.  
 1921 Rice, William O.  
 1916 Rich, Edgar J.  
 1911 Richards, Albin L.  
 1918 Richardson, Conrad Pratt  
 1922 Richardson, John  
 1918 Richardson, John-S.  
 1894 Richardson, W. K.  
 1919 Richmond, Harris M.  
 1916 Roberts, Leonard G.  
 1919 Roberts, Odin  
 1921 Rogerson, Charles M.  
 1911 Rubenstein, Philip  
 1911 Ruggles, Daniel B.  
 1916 Russell, Arthur H.  
 1911 Russell, J. Porter  
 1916 Ryder, R. L.  
 1919 Saltonstall, Endicott P.  
 1911 Saltonstall, Richard M.  
 1916 Sampson, Harry Le Baron  
 1919 Santry, Arthur J.

## Boston (Suffolk) Cont'd

1921 Sargent, George McC.  
 1919 Savary, E. H.  
 1921 Sawyer, Meyer J.  
 1886 Scaife, Lauriston L.  
 1921 Scannell, J. Frank  
 1916 Schaefer, Albert A.  
 1918 Schell, William L.  
 1911 Sears, William R.  
 1913 Selfridge, Arthur J.  
 1911 Shattuck, Henry Lee  
 1921 Shea, William H.  
 1919 Sheehan, John Louis  
 1916 Sheenan, Frederick M. J.  
 1911 Sheldon, Henry N.  
 1913 Sheldon, Nelson L.  
 1906 Sherman, Roland H.  
 1919 Shulman, Charles  
 1916 Sigilman, Samuel  
 1921 Silbert, Coleman  
 1911 Simpson, Frank Leslie  
 1911 Slater, John S.  
 1911 Smith, Arthur Thad  
 1914 Smith, Curtis Nye  
 1910 Smith, Fitz-Henry, Jr.  
 1921 Smith, Herbert U.  
 1904 Smith, Jeremiah, Jr.  
 1917 Smith, Reginald Heber  
 1919 Snow, Frederic E.  
 1911 Sobier, William D.  
 1911 Sprague, Charles H.  
 1913 Spring, Romney  
 1922 Stackpole, J. Lewis  
 1922 Stackpole, Pierpont L.  
 1912 Stebbins, Charles H.  
 1918 Stern, Frank  
 1912 Stockton, Howard, Jr.  
 1912 Stone, Edward C.  
 1901 Stone, Frederic M.  
 1919 Stone, J. Sidney  
 1911 Stone, Robert B.  
 1914 Stoneman, David  
 1921 Storey, Charles M.  
 1881 Storey, Moorfield  
 1911 Storey, Richard C.  
 1914 Studley, J. Butler  
 1922 Sturtevant, Malcolm E.  
 1913 Sughrue, Michael J.  
 1913 Sullivan, John A.  
 1916 Sullivan, John B., Jr.  
 1911 Sullivan, William B.  
 1920 Summers, Merle G.  
 1908 Swain, Roger Dyer  
 1911 Sweetser, George A.  
 1911 Swift, James Marcus  
 1911 Taintor, Giles  
 1913 Talbot, Edmund H.  
 1915 Taylor, Amos Leavitt

## Boston (Suffolk) Cont'd

1913 Taylor, Edward I.  
 1919 Taylor, Harold J.  
 1921 Taylor, Joseph D.  
 1921 Taylor, Warner V.  
 1916 Teeling, Richard S.  
 1918 Thompson, Marshall Putnam  
 1911 Thompson, William G.  
 1911 Tisdale, Archibald R.  
 1916 Towle, William W.  
 1916 Tuller, Willis Norman  
 1894 Tyler, Charles H.  
 1911 Tyler, Marion L.  
 1911 Vahey, James H.  
 1919 Vanderhoof, Nelson B.  
 1908 Van Everen, Horace  
 1911 Vaughan, Henry G.  
 1919 Von Rosenvinge, Theodore  
 1909 Voorhees, Harvey C.  
 1911 Wakefield, John Lathrop  
 1919 Walcott, Robert  
 1919 Walker, Nathaniel U.  
 1911 Wardner, G. Philip  
 1916 Ware, Henry  
 1916 Warren, Bentley W.  
 1922 Warren, John L.  
 1916 Warren, Joseph F.  
 1916 Wasserman, Jacob  
 1911 Waters, Bertram G.  
 1922 Waters, James A.  
 1911 Weed, Alonzo R.  
 1921 Weiler, Harriet  
 1895 Wellman, Arthur H.  
 1913 Wells, Wellington  
 1891 Weston, Robt. Dickson  
 1911 Weston, Thomas  
 1913 Weyburn, Lyon  
 1919 Wheeler, Alexander  
 1912 Wheeler, Henry  
 1896 Whipple, Sherman L.  
 1919 White, Alfred B.  
 1911 White, Frank Owen  
 1911 Whiteside, Alexander  
 1916 Whittemore, Henry E.  
 1911 Whittlesey, John J.  
 1914 Wiggin, Joseph  
 1913 Wigglesworth, George  
 1913 Wight, Delano  
 1919 Wightman, George W.  
 1911 Wiles, Thomas L.  
 1921 Wilkins, Raymond S.  
 1891 Williams, David W.  
 1913 Williams, Fred H.  
 1921 Williams, Harold, Jr.  
 1912 Williams, Harold P.  
 1917 Williams, Henry M.

**MASSACHUSETTS****Boston (Suffolk) Cont'd**

1911 Wilson, Butler R.  
 1911 Wilson, George L.  
 1921 Winslow, Henry J.  
 1921 Withington, Lothrop  
 1922 Wolcott, Oliver  
 1913 Wood, Chandler M.  
 1906 Wrightington, S. R.  
 1894 Wyman, Henry A.  
 1916 Wyman, John P.  
 1919 Yont, Alonzo E.  
 1919 Young, B. L.  
 1911 Young, Stephen E.  
 1911 Youngman, William S.

**Bridgewater (Plymouth)**

1919 MacMaster, Edward A.

**Brookton (Plymouth)**

1918 Calkins, Oscar  
 1922 Flagg, Harry W.  
 1921 Fletcher, Elmer H.  
 1911 King, O. Carroll  
 1913 O'Reilly, John J.  
 1921 Reed, Clarence C.  
 1922 Reed, Warren A.  
 1921 Rowe, William G.  
 1922 Wilbar, Winfield Mason  
 1922 Willard, Charles G.

**Brookline (Norfolk)**

1911 Ayers, Walter  
 1916 Crosby, A. Morris  
 1913 Fuller, Samuel A.  
 1894 Roberts, George L.

**Cambridge (Middlesex)**

1911 Adams, Edward B.  
 1919 Fox, Jabez  
 1911 Frankfurter, Felix  
 1916 Hudson, Manley O.  
 1922 Kingsley, Rose  
 1901 Pound, Roscoe  
 1919 Scott, Austin W.  
 1894 Wambaugh, Eugene  
 1913 Warren, Edward H.

**Cambridgeport (Middlesex)**

1916 Ela, Richard

**Campello (Plymouth)**

1922 Stephens, Walter F.

**Chelsea (Suffolk)**

1916 Bosson, Albert D.

**Chicopee Falls (Hampden)**

1913 Leiser, Andrew A., Jr.

**Dorchester (Suffolk)**

1916 Digney, Charles A.  
 1916 Jennings, Stephen A.

**East Lynn (Essex)**

1911 Sisk, James H.

**Everett (Middlesex)**

1922 Spear, Elmer Ernest

**Fall River (Bristol)**

1919 Baker, Charles L.  
 1909 Brayton, Israel  
 1919 Buffinton, Harold S. R.  
 1919 Clarkin, Harold E.  
 1911 Cummings, Charles R.  
 1919 Cummings, John W.  
 1919 Doherty, Bernard A.  
 1911 Dubuque, Hugo A.  
 1916 Grime, George  
 1921 Hanify, Edward F.  
 1919 Hanson, Fernald L.  
 1891 Jennings, Andrew J.  
 1911 Lincoln, Arba N.  
 1911 Morton, James M., Jr.  
 1919 Morton, James M., Sr.  
 1911 Pease, Frank Alvin  
 1911 Phillips, Arthur S.  
 1919 Ryan, Charles P.  
 1919 Thurston, Edward A.  
 1911 Wood, L. Elmer

**Fitchburg (Worcester)**

1922 Baker, Emerson W.  
 1913 Casey, Thomas  
 1907 Gallagher, Thomas F.  
 1922 Goodfellow, Aubrey Z.  
 1916 Hudson, Gardner K.  
 1911 Stiles, James A.  
 1911 Ware, Charles Elliot

**Franklin (Norfolk)**

1919 Doe, Orestes T.

**Gardner (Worcester)**

1913 Hoban, Owen A.

**Gloucester (Essex)**

1919 Buckley, M. Francis  
 1920 MacInnis, William J.  
 1916 Merrill, George Frye  
 1911 Russell, Charles A.  
 1913 Simonds, Lincoln S.  
 1913 Smith, Charles D.  
 1913 Taft, Edgar S.

**Gt. Barrington (Berkshire)**

1921 Collins, A. Chalkley  
 1898 Giddings, Charles  
 1911 Joyner, Herbert O.  
 1922 Joyner, Herbert Newton

**Greenfield (Franklin)**

1920 Davenport, William A.  
 1921 Greene, Frederick L.

**Haverhill (Essex)**

1918 Barrett, Wilbert F.  
 1913 Carlton, Otis J.  
 1918 McCormick, Richard J.

**Holyoke (Hampden)**

1921 Allyn, Robert A.  
 1914 Avery, Nathan P.  
 1921 Dillon, William T.  
 1913 Green, Addison L.  
 1913 O'Brien, Thomas D.  
 1921 Orrell, Arthur E.

**Hopkinton (Middlesex)**

1919 Bridges, Eliza W. M.

**Hyannis (Barnstable)**

1919 Morrill, Charles Sumner

**Lawrence (Essex)**

1911 Chamberlain, Albert  
 Henry  
 1916 Coulson, Walter  
 1919 Eaton, Fred H.  
 1916 Ford, Edmond John  
 1921 Mahoney, Cornelius J.  
 1913 Mahoney, Jeremiah F.  
 1916 Rowell, Wilbur E.

**Lenox (Berkshire)**

1919 Broderick, Cornelius J.

**Leominster (Worcester)**

1919 Dyer, James H. P.  
 1922 Freeman, Franklin  
 1913 Healey, J. Ward  
 1919 Hull, John C.

**Lexington (Middlesex)**

1895 Clapp, Robert P.

**Littleton (Middlesex)**

1919 Sanderson, George A.

**MASSACHUSETTS****Lowell (Middlesex)**

1911 Fisher, Frederic A.  
 1921 Goldman, Frank  
 1922 Harvey, John J.  
 1916 Hill, James Gilbert  
 1922 Hogan, William A.  
 1921 Howard, Albert S.  
 1918 Leggat, John C.  
 1922 McIntire, Charles H.  
 1912 Marble, Frederick P.  
 1913 Pearson, Gardner W.  
 1904 Pickman, John J.  
 1916 Regan, William D.  
 1891 Sawyer, Alfred P.  
 1911 Wier, Frederick N.  
 1921 Wilson, William H.

**Lynn (Essex)**

1919 Bowen, H. Ashley  
 1918 Dorman, William E.  
 1913 O'Brien, Edward B.  
 1911 Sullivan, James W.

**Malden (Middlesex)**

1911 Bruce, Charles M.  
 1891 Fall, George Howard  
 1916 Riley, Thomas P.  
 1921 Schofield, Emma Fall

**Manchester (Essex)**

1918 Willmonton, George F.

**Medford (Middlesex)**

1911 Wait, Wm. Oushing

**Middleboro (Plymouth)**

1921 Stetson, George W.  
 1916 Washburn, Nathan

**Milford (Worcester)**

1922 Gould, Charles W.  
 1918 Williams, Wendell

**Nantucket (Nantucket)**

1922 Johnson, H. Linsley

**New Bedford (Bristol)**

1921 Barnet, Philip  
 1921 Barnet, Samuel  
 1921 Bentley, Samuel E.  
 1921 Briggs, Justus A., Jr.  
 1916 Clifford, John H.  
 1921 Connor, Charles C.  
 1911 Cook, Otis Seabury  
 1911 Doran, James P.  
 1916 Gardiner, George N.

**New Bedford (Bristol) Cont'd**

1913 Gauthier, Joseph A.  
 1911 Goodspeed, Alex McLellan  
 1911 Hitch, Mayhew R.  
 1921 Kenney, Joseph T.  
 1921 Lider, Harry A.  
 1921 Lowney, John B.  
 1921 Milliken, Allen W.  
 1916 Milliken, Frank A.  
 1913 Mitchell, Charles  
 1916 Prescott, Oliver  
 1921 Rosenberg, Solomon

**Newburyport (Essex)**

1912 Foss, Ernest

**Newton Center (Middlesex)**

1911 Bishop, Elias B.  
 1913 Bowman, Harold M.

**Newton Highlands (Middlesex)**

1907 Rowe, William V.

**North Adams (Berkshire)**

1919 Drysdale, Hugh P.

**Northampton (Hampshire)**

1921 Addis, Albert E.  
 1908 Irwin, Richard Wm.  
 1911 Mason, John W.  
 1921 Stevens, Walter L.

**Peabody (Essex)**

1919 Fay, William H.  
 1918 Powell, Charles J.

**Pittsfield (Berkshire)**

1904 Crosby, John C.  
 1911 Eisner, Michael L.  
 1921 Lewis, Joseph W.  
 1921 McMahon, Joseph M.  
 1911 Noxon, John F.  
 1912 Prediger, George A.  
 1918 Rosenthal, James M.  
 1904 Slocum, Edward T.  
 1912 Warner, Milton B.

**Plymouth (Plymouth)**

1922 Collingwood, Morton

**Provincetown (Barnstable)**

1919 Welch, Walter

**Rockland (Plymouth)**

1919 Rice, David Perry

**Salem (Essex)**

1911 Sears, George B.  
 1913 Sullivan, M. L.

**Southbridge (Worcester)**

1913 Montague, Henry B.  
 1922 Rieutord, Louis O.

**South Framingham (Middlesex)**

1891 Adams, Walter  
 1911 Dexter, Joseph P.

**Springfield (Hampden)**

1921 Allen, Horace E.  
 1919 Bacon, George A.  
 1921 Baldwin, William V.  
 1916 Beckwith, Charles H.  
 1913 Bidwell, Raymond A.  
 1911 Bosworth, Charles Wilder  
 1918 Brownson, Wendell G.  
 1921 Buzzell, Harry A.  
 1912 Carroll, James B.  
 1919 Crook, Douglas  
 1916 Dearborn, Josiah  
 1921 Ehrlich, Harry M.  
 1913 Ely, Joseph B.  
 1919 Gordon, Gurdon W.  
 1921 Gray, J. Lyman  
 1921 Hoar, David B.  
 1921 Kennett, Frederick A.  
 1921 Kerigan, Joseph E.  
 1911 King, Henry A.  
 1911 Lasker, Henry  
 1921 McClintock, Edward A.  
 1912 Robson, Stuart M.  
 1911 Stone, Willmore B.

**Stoneham (Middlesex)**

1921 Richardson, Herbert H.  
 1916 Stevens, W. B.

**Taunton (Bristol)**

1911 Hall, Frederick S.  
 1913 Swig, Louis  
 1913 Woods, William S.

**Vineyard Haven (Dukes)**

1907 Webb, Willoughby L.

**Wales**

1917 Needham, Henry Chapman





## MICHIGAN

## Detroit (Wayne) Cont'd

1920 Berns, Julius L.  
 1922 Bigelow, Horace W.  
 1920 Bigelow, Nelson Calvin  
 1895 Bissell, John H.  
 1921 Blair, Robert W.  
 1920 Bowles, Charles  
 1920 Brand, George E.  
 1920 Braun, Max M.  
 1909 Brownson, Robert M.  
 1911 Bulkley, Harry C.  
 1920 Burns, Robert Hamilton  
 1921 Cady, Wm. B.  
 1920 Cale, Philip H.  
 1920 Callender, Sherman D.  
 1895 Campbell, Charles H.  
 1895 Campbell, Henry M.  
 1920 Carey, Archibald  
 1920 Carney, Charles F.  
 1909 Carpenter, William L.  
 1921 Carter, G. Lewis  
 1920 Cassidy, Daniel P.  
 1922 Chadwick, William Clinton  
 1920 Chawke, Thomas F.  
 1909 Clark, Joseph H.  
 1920 Clarkson, Eugene S.  
 1921 Cohane, Louis  
 1922 Cole, Ben H.  
 1920 Cook, Frank C.  
 1909 Corliss, John B.  
 1920 Cornelius, Asher L.  
 1920 Coulson, Charles L.  
 1920 Coulter, Clark C.  
 1920 Crawford, Mflo H.  
 1920 Cross, John G.  
 1920 Cullen, James H.  
 1920 Dalton, Robert M.  
 1920 Danhof, John J., Jr.  
 1920 Davidow, Lazarus S.  
 1920 Day, Thomas W.  
 1920 Doetsch, Felix A.  
 1920 Doland, Theresa  
 1911 Donnelly, John C.  
 1909 Douglas, Samuel T.  
 1920 Doyle, Sidney E.  
 1922 Dreifuss, Leon  
 1922 Dreifuss, Maurice  
 1920 Dunn, John Gilbert  
 1920 Dye, Fred  
 1920 Eaman, Frank D.  
 1922 Emmons, Harold Hunter  
 1913 England, Howell S.  
 1920 Essery, Carl Vanstone  
 1920 Faust, John  
 1919 Finkelston, Max H.  
 1915 Fitzpatrick, William Geo.

## Detroit (Wayne) Cont'd

1920 Fixel, Rowland W.  
 1920 Foster, Orville H., Jr.  
 1922 Friedman, William  
 1920 Fuller, Ernest Michael  
 1913 Gaffl, John J., Jr.  
 1920 Gallagher, William Henry  
 1919 Gittins, Clarence E.  
 1920 Goldie, J. H.  
 1920 Gordon, Clifton Dewitt  
 1909 Graves, Henry B.  
 1909 Gray, William J.  
 1920 Grece, Edward S.  
 1913 Griffin, William J.  
 1911 Groesbeck, Alex. J.  
 1920 Grose, Percy W.  
 1921 Hanley, Stewart  
 1909 Harward, Frederic T.  
 1920 Healy, C. Walter  
 1920 Helfman, Harry  
 1920 Hetchler, Albert J.  
 1916 Hicks, Arthur P.  
 1921 Hill, Sherwin A.  
 1920 Hughes, Ben Chapoton  
 1921 Hulett, Max  
 1920 Hull, Oscar C.  
 1920 Hutchins, Paul Vincent  
 1895 January, William L.  
 1909 Jones, Arthur  
 1915 Joslyn, Lee E.  
 1921 Kahn, Max  
 1920 Keidan, Harry B.  
 1920 Kelly, Raymond J.  
 1920 Kennary, J. Shurly  
 1920 Kilpatrick, Arthur W.  
 1922 King, Paul H.  
 1909 Lacy, Arthur J.  
 1921 Lamphere, Allen L.  
 1915 Ledyard, Henry  
 1920 Lee, Benedict H.  
 1920 Lee, James Henderson  
 1915 Leete, Thomas T.  
 1920 Levin, Isadore  
 1921 Liddy, Ralph W.  
 1895 Lightner, Clarence A.  
 1920 Lindley, Adelbert H.  
 1920 Long, Irvin  
 1920 Lovejoy, Earl  
 1920 Lovequest, George H.  
 1920 Lucking, Alfred  
 1915 Lucking, William  
 1905 Lyster, Henry L.  
 1909 McHugh, Philip A.  
 1920 McKay, John D.  
 1920 McKinlay, John F.  
 1920 McKinney, W. Hayes  
 1921 Maiulle, Anthony  
 1920 Mann, Charles L.

## Detroit (Wayne) Cont'd

1920 Masters, Alfred G.  
 1921 Maurer, Henry R.  
 1920 Meder, Albert E.  
 1920 Mertz, William M.  
 1922 Meyler, Charles F.  
 1920 Milburn, Elmer R.  
 1909 Miller, Sidney T.  
 1909 Millis, Wade  
 1920 Milotte, John A.  
 1920 Mistersky, Eugene L.  
 1920 Mohn, Elmer John  
 1912 Moody, Paul B.  
 1920 Moore, Thomas B.  
 1920 Morgan, Ira F.  
 1920 Moynihan, Joseph A.  
 1920 Murfin, James O.  
 1919 Murphy, George B.  
 1920 Murphy, Thomas F.  
 1921 Newman, Julius Austen  
 1920 Newton, Durbin  
 1918 Nicol, Henry G.  
 1921 Nutton, Wesley L.  
 1914 O'Brien, M. Hubert  
 1909 Oxtoby, James V.  
 1909 Oxtoby, Walter E.  
 1914 Pagel, B. S.  
 1909 Palmer, Jonathan, Jr.  
 1912 Parker, Ralzemond A.  
 1921 Paterson, Maurice F.  
 1920 Payne, Thomas W.  
 1920 Perry, George B.  
 1918 Perry, Judson M.  
 1918 Phillips, Walter  
 1920 Pokornay, Edward  
 1921 Prentis, George H.  
 1920 Primeau, Joseph H., Jr.  
 1921 Primrose, J. Lawrence  
 1920 Radford, Fritz L.  
 1921 Rich, Edward A.  
 1921 Ring, Van H.  
 1921 Riopelle, Oscar A.  
 1920 Roberts, Henry Hueitt  
 1895 Robson, Frank E.  
 1920 Rogers, Edward H.  
 1922 Rosenbusch, Otto F.  
 1920 Ruby, Joseph L.  
 1920 Rummel, Henry C.  
 1917 Sayres, William S., Jr.  
 1920 Scallen, John P.  
 1920 Seaborg, Henry P.  
 1921 Shepherd, Hugh  
 1920 Shiek, William H.  
 1920 Shier, Samuel W.  
 1920 Shimans, Samuel  
 1920 Sibley, Frank C.  
 1920 Sleeper, Harold Alanson  
 1920 Sloan, John J.

**MICHIGAN****Detroit (Wayne) Cont'd**

1902 Sloman, Adolph  
 1921 Sloman, Edmund M.  
 1920 Smilansky, Maurice D.  
 1922 Smith, Frank Day  
 1912 Smith, Hal. H.  
 1921 Stafford, Edmund J.  
 1920 Stern, Milford  
 1909 Stoddard, Elliott J.  
 1920 Streeter, Howard  
 1920 Sward, Francis L.  
 1917 Taylor, Orla B.  
 1920 Tinkham, Matthew H.  
 1915 Trevor, Walter M.  
 1920 Turner, James  
 1912 Tuttle, Arthur J.  
 1916 Van Dyke, William  
 1919 Wallace, Donald A.  
 1915 Walling, Eugene A.  
 1913 Walters, Henry C.  
 1921 Ward, Frederick J.  
 1914 Weadock, Bernard F.  
 1919 Weadock, Paul  
 1880 Weadock, Thos. A. E.  
 1920 Weaver, Ronald Race  
 1918 Welsh, Charles F.  
 1920 Wheat, Renville  
 1913 Whittemore, Laurence J.  
 1921 Wicker, Seth J.  
 1920 Wilcox, Clarence E.  
 1920 Wilds, Harvey B. M.  
 1920 Wilkinson, Ralph B.  
 1920 Williams, Samuel R.  
 1921 Winston, Harry L.  
 1920 Wismer, Otto G.  
 1909 Woodruff, Charles M.  
 1909 Wurzer, F. Henry  
 1909 Wurzer, Louis C.  
 1909 Yerkes, George B.  
 1920 Yokom, Ford M.

**Dowagiac (Cass)**

1920 Hendryx, Coy W.  
 1920 Laing, E. Bruce

**East Lansing (Ingham)**

1920 Potter, William W.

**Escanaba (Delta)**

1920 Baker, James C.  
 1912 Ryall, Arthur H.  
 1920 Strom, Torval E.  
 1912 Yelland, Judd

**Flint (Genesee)**

1909 Carton, John J.  
 1922 Cook, George M.  
 1921 Gault, Harry G.

**Flint (Genesee) Cont'd**

1920 McTaggart, David L.  
 1920 Travis, De Hull N.  
 1922 Van Benschoten, Charles M.

**Gladstone (Delta)**

1916 Empson, G. R.

**Grand Haven (Ottawa)**

1920 Osterhous, Louis H.

**Grand Rapids (Kent)**

1920 Amberg, Julius H.  
 1902 Barnett, James F.  
 1912 Boltwood, Lucius  
 1912 Campbell, James H.  
 1920 Carpenter, Eugene  
 1914 Clapperton, George  
 1921 Cleland, Rolland J.  
 1895 Denison, Arthur C.  
 1920 Hall, Clare J.  
 1921 Harrington, Leon W.  
 1919 Johnson, Edgar H.  
 1891 Keeney, Willard F.  
 1895 Knappen, Loyal E.  
 1909 Knappen, Stuart E.  
 1915 McDonald, John S.  
 1921 McPherson, Charles  
 1912 Maher, Edgar A.  
 1916 Maynard, Fred A.  
 1906 Norris, Mark  
 1885 O'Brien, Thomas J.  
 1921 Raymond, Fred M.  
 1916 Renihan, Joseph  
 1921 Rice, Cyrus W.  
 1921 Schurtz, Shelby B.  
 1913 Sessions, C. W.  
 1909 Taggart, Ganson  
 1916 Travis, Philip H.  
 1921 Ward, M. Thomas  
 1914 Warner, David A.  
 1898 Wolf, Gustave A.

**Grayling (Crawford)**

1921 Fitch, Homer L.

**Greenville (Montcalm)**

1920 Griswold, N. O.

**Hastings (Barry)**

1921 Colgrove, Philip T.

**Highland Park (Wayne)**

1920 Curtis, Harry K.  
 1920 Rankin, William A.

**Hillsdale (Hillsdale)**

1922 Chase, Paul W.  
 1922 Fitzpatrick, Merton  
 1921 Grommon, Wilbur D.

**Holland (Ottawa)**

1918 Robinson, Thomas N.

**Houghton (Houghton)**

1921 O'Brien, P. H.  
 1909 Rees, Allen F.  
 1916 Robinson, Deen L.  
 1921 Schulte, Harold G.  
 1911 Stone, John G.  
 1913 Wieder, Herman A.

**Ionia (Ionia)**

1920 Mathews, Glenn D.  
 1922 Nichols, George E.

**Iron River (Iron)**

1911 Byers, I. W.  
 1920 Waffan, August J.

**Ironwood (Gogebic)**

1920 Humphrey, Charles M.  
 1912 Norris, Herbert M.

**Ishpeming (Marquette)**

1913 Kennedy, Michael J.

**Jackson (Jackson)**

1922 Adams, James M.  
 1921 Badgley, Forrest O.  
 1921 Bisbee, Leland S.  
 1921 Cobb, W. S.  
 1921 Parshall, Cleveland G.  
 1922 Price, Richard  
 1921 Rossman, Reuben H.  
 1922 Simpson, John  
 1921 Whiting, Justin R.

**Kalamazoo (Kalamazoo)**

1895 Boudeman, Dallas  
 1919 Carney, Claude S.  
 1909 Chappell, Fred L.  
 1909 Earl, Otis A.  
 1917 Faling, Glenn R.  
 1921 Farrell, Charles H.  
 1921 Frost, Alfred S.  
 1922 Howard, Harry O.  
 1921 Jackson, H. Clair  
 1921 Schaberg, Marvin

**L'Anse (Baraga)**

1921 Brennan, Hubert A.  
 1921 O'Connor, Joseph J.

## MICHIGAN—MINNESOTA

**Lansing (Ingham)**  
 1922 Coyne, Leonard S.  
 1913 Cummins, Alva M.  
 1911 Dodge, Frank L.  
 1909 Fellows, Grant  
 1913 Handy, Sherman T.  
 1908 Moore, Joseph B.  
 1920 Nichols, Charles W.  
 1918 Reynolds, Carl H.  
 1913 Shields, Edmund C.  
 1917 Silabee, Harry A.  
 1917 Wiley, Merlin

**Ludington (Mason)**  
 1909 Danaher, Michael B.  
 1918 Keiser, Addison A.  
 1920 Quail, Robert J.

**Manistee (Manistee)**  
 1920 Neal, Max E.

**Manistique (Schoolcraft)**  
 1912 Hixson, Virgil I.

**Marine City (St. Clair)**  
 1922 Breining, John W.

**Marquette (Marquette)**  
 1920 Eldredge, Ralph R.  
 1920 Garvin, L. E.  
 1912 Miller, Albert Edw.

**Menominee (Menominee)**  
 1916 Doyle, Michael J.  
 1920 O'Hara, John J.

**Midland (Midland)**  
 1920 Reardon, W. E.

**Mount Clemens (Macomb)**  
 1914 Miller, Frederick C.

**Muskegon (Muskegon)**  
 1921 Galpin, Harris E.  
 1921 McLaughlin, John A.  
 1914 Sullivan, James E.  
 1921 Turner, Jerome E.  
 1921 Turner, Willard J.

**Negaunee (Marquette)**  
 1916 Bell, Frank A.

**Norway (Dickinson)**  
 1916 Flannigan, Richard C.

**Owosso (Shiawassee)**  
 1920 Seegmiller, William A.

**Oxford (Oakland)**  
 1909 Jenkins, Frank E.

**Petoakey (Emmet)**  
 1920 Pailthorp, Charles J.

**Plymouth (Wayne)**  
 1920 Thomas, William S.

**Pontiac (Oakland)**  
 1921 Keeling, Ralph T.  
 1921 McGee, Clinton  
 1895 Patterson, John H.  
 1921 Pelton, Carl H.  
 1921 Webster, Elmer R.

**Port Huron (St. Clair)**  
 1920 Carrigan, Don R.

**Richmond (Macomb)**  
 1920 Carl, David

**Roscommon (Roscommon)**  
 1920 Smith, Hiram R.

**Saginaw (Saginaw)**  
 1921 Cook, Robert H.  
 1920 Davis, George W.  
 1921 Martin, William H.  
 1919 Naegely, Henry E.  
 1909 Peter, James B.  
 1919 Pierson, Alfred P.  
 1914 Smith, Wallis O.  
 1920 Snow, Albert Elwood  
 1913 Weadock, George W.  
 1914 Weadock, Jerome  
 1914 Weadock, Vincent  
 1921 Wilson, Floyd A.

**St. Ignace (Mackinac)**  
 1921 Brown, Prentiss M.

**St. Johns (Clinton)**  
 1909 Smith, William M.

**St. Joseph (Berrien)**  
 1921 Banyon, Willard J.

**Sault St. Marie (Chippewa)**  
 1917 Green, Thomas J.  
 1916 Hudson, Roberts P.  
 1911 Sullivan, Frank P.

**Traverse City (Traverse)**  
 1920 Patchin, John W.

**Ypsilanti (Washtenaw)**  
 1909 Hatch, William B.

## MINNESOTA

**Albert Lea (Freeborn)**  
 1912 Meighen, John F. D.  
 1911 Morgan, Henry A.

**Anoka (Anoka)**  
 1913 Blanchard, Will A.

**Austin (Mower)**  
 1906 Catherwood, S. D.  
 1913 Sasse, Frank G.  
 1906 Wright, Arthur W.

**Blue Earth (Faribault)**  
 1921 Putnam, Frank E.

**Brainerd (Crow Wing)**  
 1906 McClenahan, Wm. S.  
 1914 Polk, A. D.  
 1913 Ryan, M. E.

**Breckenridge (Wilkin)**  
 1913 Jones, Lewis E.

**Caledonia (Houston)**  
 1913 Dorival, Charles A.

**Cambridge (Isanti)**  
 1921 Goodwin, Godfrey G.

**Crookston (Polk)**  
 1913 O'Brien, Martin

**Detroit (Becker)**  
 1912 Levenson, Oliver

**Duluth (St. Louis)**  
 1906 Abbott, Howard T.  
 1912 Adams, Frank D.  
 1913 Arnold, John B.  
 1906 Bailey, William D.  
 1906 Baldwin, Albert  
 1906 Cant, William A.  
 1911 Courtney, Henry A.  
 1916 Crasaweller, Frank  
 1906 Crosby, Wilson G.  
 1913 Outhbert, Frederic T.  
 1922 D'Autremont, Hubert H.  
 1922 Gillette, Albert C.  
 1911 Gran, Victor H.  
 1911 Greene, Warren E.  
 1921 Hunt, Bollo F.  
 1912 Ingersoll, George  
 1913 Jaques, Alfred  
 1913 Lanners, Harry W.  
 1906 Larson, Oscar J.  
 1913 Middaugh, Henry G.

## MINNESOTA

## Duluth (St. Louis) Cont'd

- 1908 Mitchell, Oscar  
 1911 Schmidt, Philip C.  
 1908 Sullivan, Francis W.  
 1904 Washburn, Jed L.  
 1908 Williams, John G.

## Fairmont (Martin)

- 1913 Allen, Albert R.

## Faribault (Rice)

- 1921 Childress, Arthur B.  
 1921 McMahon, James P.

## Gaylord (Sibley)

- 1921 MacKenzie, C. H.

## Hawley (Clay)

- 1913 Hammett, W. George

## Hibbing (St. Louis)

- 1913 Collins, David T.  
 1913 Power, Victor L.

## International Falls (Koochiching)

- 1913 Jevne, Franz

## Ivanhoe (Lincoln)

- 1913 Schulz, Rudolph F.

## Kasson (Dodge)

- 1913 Edison, H. J.

## Litchfield (Meeker)

- 1921 Dart, Raymond H.

## Little Falls (Morrison)

- 1913 Cameron, Don M.  
 1913 Vernon, A. H.

## Madison (Lac que Parle)

- 1906 Ewing, Arthur W.

## Mankato (Blue Earth)

- 1921 Roberts, Horace W.

## Milaca (Millelacs)

- 1913 Vaaler, Rolfe

## Minneapolis (Hennepin)

- 1916 Ballantine, Henry W.  
 1923 Bardwell, Winfield W.  
 1913 Barrett, Richardson D.  
 1913 Barton, Elijah  
 1922 Benson, John C.  
 1908 Booth, Wilbur F.  
 1916 Boutelle, M. H.

Minneapolis (Hennepin)  
Cont'd

- 1913 Brady, Michael C.  
 1916 Bremner, W. H.  
 1922 Brown, Rome G.  
 1906 Buffington, George W.  
 1922 Cant, Harold G.  
 1916 Carman, Ernest C.  
 1914 Carmichael, Daniel F.  
 1906 Chase, Nathan H.  
 1916 Cherry, Wilbur H.  
 1906 Child, S. R.  
 1906 Childs, C. H.  
 1906 Cobb, Albert C.  
 1906 Crane, Jay W.  
 1913 Davis, Tom  
 1906 Deutsch, Henry  
 1906 Dickinson, H. D.  
 1894 Dille, John I.  
 1906 Dodge, Fred B.  
 1913 Dodge, Louis L.  
 1920 Dowling, Noel T.  
 1906 Duxbury, W. R.  
 1906 Dwinnell, W. S.  
 1914 Eaton, Leo E.  
 1916 Eberhart, Axel A.  
 1922 Eisler, Charles J.  
 1902 Elliott, Charles B.  
 1922 Ellsworth, Fred L.  
 1911 Flannery, Henry C.  
 1906 Fowler, Charles R.  
 1922 Friedman, William Frederick  
 1913 Furber, Fred N.  
 1906 Furst, William  
 1906 Gale, Edward C.  
 1922 Gareis, Armin J.  
 1922 Gibson, W. W.  
 1914 Gould, Charles D.  
 1912 Guesmer, Arnold L.  
 1906 Hanley, Martin F.  
 1914 Hempstead, Clark  
 1922 Henderson, William B.  
 1922 Hewitt, Harry R.  
 1922 Hoke, George  
 1913 Houck, Stanley B.  
 1911 Hubachek, Frank R.  
 1912 Hubachek, Louis A.  
 1913 Irwin, Harry D.  
 1906 Jackson, Anson Blake  
 1906 Jayne, Trafford N.  
 1922 Joss, Louis H.  
 1919 Junell, John  
 1919 Kingman, Joseph R.  
 1916 Kingsley, George A.  
 1922 Kjolrang, Melker U. S.  
 1901 Lancaster, William A.  
 1906 Larrabee, Frank D.

Minneapolis (Hennepin)  
Cont'd

- 1922 Lee, Edward J.  
 1916 Levy, Samuel J.  
 1906 McGee, J. F.  
 1916 Mackall, Henry C.  
 1913 Martin, James M.  
 1901 Mercer, Hugh Victor  
 1915 Michel, Ernest A.  
 1921 Mitchell, Morris B.  
 1916 Morley, Frank J.  
 1923 Morrison, Robert G.  
 1921 Neelson, Edward  
 1914 Newton, Walter H.  
 1911 O'Brien, James E.  
 1922 Ohman, John N.  
 1901 Paige, James  
 1912 Park, Herbert T.  
 1906 Patterson, Elmer C.  
 1897 Paul, A. C.  
 1906 Penney, R. L.  
 1922 Petri, Gustave A.  
 1911 Powell, Ransom J.  
 1911 Prendergast, Edmund A.  
 1913 Prior, Joseph H.  
 1917 Ray, John H., Jr.  
 1913 Riordan, Philip J.  
 1906 Roberts, Harlan P.  
 1906 Roberts, William P.  
 1906 Robertson, James  
 1906 Rockwood, O. J.  
 1922 Rue, Lars O.  
 1922 Safford, Orren E.  
 1913 Schall, Anthony X., Jr.  
 1922 Schultz, H. V.  
 1911 Selover, Geo. H.  
 1922 Severance, Lewis  
 1906 Shaw, Frank W.  
 1903 Shearer, James D.  
 1922 Shore, Samuel Louis  
 1906 Simpson, David F.  
 1922 Skahen, Vance Edward  
 1906 Smith, Edward E.  
 1922 Stevens, H. H.  
 1922 Stiles, Glenn S.  
 1913 Stinchfield, Frederick H.  
 1921 Thompson, Paul J.  
 1906 Tryon, Charles J.  
 1906 Ueland, A.  
 1906 Waite, E. F.  
 1911 Ware, John Roland  
 1906 Well, Jonas  
 1906 Wheelwright, J. O. P.  
 1894 Whelan, Ralph  
 1913 Will, G. A.  
 1913 Williams, Charles J.  
 1906 Williamson, James F.  
 1922 Wright, Fred B.

## MINNESOTA

## Montevideo (Chippewa)

- 1906 Fomes, C. A.  
1911 Gjerset, Oluf  
1916 Peterson, John W.

## Moorhead (Clay)

- 1921 Marden, Charles S.  
1906 Nye, Carroll A.  
1922 Sharp, Edgar E.

## New Ulm (Brown)

- 1914 Somesen, Henry N.

## Red Wing (Goodhue)

- 1921 Arntson, Arthur E.

## Rochester (Olmsted)

- 1912 Allen, George J.  
1919 Callaghan, Charles E.  
1919 Christensen, Henry C.  
1919 Eaton, Burt W.  
1919 Granger, George W.  
1921 Ronken, Oscar C.  
1919 Scanlan, Patrick J.

## Roseau (Roseau)

- 1918 Bell, Roger J.

## St. James (Watonwan)

- 1919 Lobben, Jens L.

## St. Paul (Ramsey)

- 1921 Albin, Martin H.  
1922 Appleton, Samuel  
1922 Axelrod, Gustav C.  
1906 Bechhoefer, Charles  
1921 Boyesen, Alf E.  
1921 Bradford, John M.  
1914 Bremer, Paul G.  
1906 Briggs, Asa G.  
1922 Bronson, David E.  
1913 Brown, Calvin L.  
1921 Burnquist, J. A. A.  
1922 Burns, Fitzhugh  
1906 Burr, Stiles W.  
1906 Butler, Pierce  
1912 Caldwell, Chester L.  
1922 Catlin, Fred M.  
1922 Chandler, M. S.  
1921 Clapp, A. W.  
1906 Clapp, Newell H.  
1906 Clark, Homer P.  
1921 Cowern, Joseph F.  
1922 Currie, Roy H.  
1921 Denegre, James D.  
1906 Dibell, Homer B.  
1906 Dickey, J. M.  
1922 Dickson, Frederick N.

## St. Paul (Ramsey) Cont'd

- 1921 Doherty, M. J.  
1913 Donnelly, Charles  
1921 Donnelly, Stan. D.  
1911 Duxbury, F. A.  
1921 Elmquist, Charles E.  
1906 Farnham, Charles W.  
1912 Frankel, Hiram D.  
1906 Frankel, Louis R.  
1919 Frost, D. R.  
1912 Galbraith, John P.  
1919 Gehan, Frank J.  
1921 Glenn, Horace H.  
1921 Graves, William G.  
1921 Greenman, Jesse E.  
1906 Hallam, Oscar  
1918 Harvey, Hubert M.  
1922 Headley, Cleon  
1913 Hertz, A. J.  
1916 Hess, Sylvan E.  
1918 Hilton, Clifford L.  
1914 Holt, Andrew  
1921 Horn, Alexander E.  
1922 Horwitz, Henry E.  
1922 Hurley, Martin J.  
1913 Hurley, Michael B.  
1921 Jesmer, J. Lisle  
1922 Kelehan, James H. L.  
1921 Keller, Herbert P.  
1922 Kelley, James E.  
1904 Kellogg, Frank B.  
1906 Kennedy, Richard L.  
1922 Kerr, Harold C.  
1922 Knapp, Edward A.  
1922 Kyle, John P.  
1911 Lees, Edward  
1922 LeRue, Arch L.  
1922 Levin, A. I.  
1906 Lindley, Erasmus C.  
1914 Loevinger, Gustavus  
1922 Luethge, George M.  
1916 Lyons, D. F.  
1922 McCarthy, Frederic D.  
1922 McConneloug, John W.  
1922 McNally, Carlton F.  
1921 Macartney, Grant S.  
1911 Manahan, James  
1921 Markham, George W.  
1913 Markham, James E.  
1913 Mason, Grafton  
1922 Mason, William H.  
1922 Michael, James C.  
1906 Mitchell, William D.  
1921 Mordaunt, Roy J.  
1920 Morgan, George W.  
1906 Morphy, E. Howard  
1922 Morse, Irl  
1922 Nelson, Arthur E.

## St. Paul (Ramsey) Cont'd

- 1922 Nordlin, George  
1922 O'Brien, Thomas D.  
1921 O'Brien, William P.  
1922 Oglvie, George S.  
1912 Olds, Robt. Edwin  
1922 O'Neill, Eugene M.  
1913 Oppenheimer, W. H.  
1921 Ordway, S. G.  
1906 Randall, Henry E.  
1913 Richardson, Harold J.  
1912 Richardson, Harri.  
1921 Ryan, Patrick J.  
1918 Sanborn, Bruce W.  
1906 Sanborn, Edward P.  
1908 Sanborn, W. H.  
1915 Scandrett, B. W.  
1921 Schaller, Albert  
1922 Schriber, Bishop H.  
1922 Schroeder, Baldwin  
1906 Severance, C. A.  
1921 Sexton, John J.  
1922 Shay, Burton A.  
1922 Smith, C. Willard  
1921 Sterling, Charles W.  
1913 Stone, Royal A.  
1921 Stringer, Edward S.  
1906 Stryker, John E.  
1922 Stuts, Frederick G.  
1913 Taylor, Myron D.  
1906 Tiffany, Francis B.  
1899 Tighe, Ambrose  
1918 Turner, Samuel Epes  
1922 Van Harvey, G. Harris  
1922 Wandrel, Albert C.  
1922 Waters, E. A.  
1922 Weaver, Jesse C.  
1922 Weiss, Harry  
1922 Wheeler, Howard  
1912 Willis, John W.  
1922 Wilwerscheid, Norbert  
1906 Young, Edward B.  
1911 Zollman, F. W.

## St. Peter (Nicollet)

- 1921 Benson, Henry N.

## Springfield (Brown)

- 1921 Seifert, Alexander

## Staples (Todd)

- 1913 Gardner, Richard N.

## Stillwater (Washington)

- 1906 Buffington, Edwin D.  
1906 Comfort, F. V.

## MINNESOTA—MISSISSIPPI

## Tracy (Lyon)

1906 Korns, E. B.

## Warren (Marshall)

1918 Olson, Julius J.

## Waseca (Waseca)

1911 Moonan, John

## Wheaton (Traverse)

1918 Anderson, V. E.

## Willmar (Kandiyohi)

1906 Qvale, G. E.

## Winona (Winona)

1922 Bierce, Herbert M.

1913 Blair, Burr D.

1906 Brown, Leslie L.

1902 Webber, Marshall B.

## Winthrop (Sidley)

1913 Young, A. L.

## Worthington (Nobles)

1913 Casbel, John A.

1921 Nelson, Lewis S.

## MISSISSIPPI

## Aberdeen (Monroe)

1921 Clifton, Wiley H.

1909 Houston, David W.

1919 Leftwich, George J.

1913 McFarland, Ben Holliday

## Ashland (Benton)

1921 Gresham, Robert J.

## Baldwyn (Prentiss)

1918 Cox, Allen

## Brookhaven (Lincoln)

1913 Brady, Thomas, Jr.

## Calhoun City (Calhoun)

1921 Lawrence, W. O.

1921 Patterson, A. T.

## Clarksdale (Coahoma)

1912 Cutrer, John W.

## Cleveland (Bolivar)

1909 Shanda, A. W.

1922 Somerville, Robert N.

## Coffeeville (Yalobusha)

1919 Stone, W. I.

## Collins (Covington)

1922 McIntosh, D. A.

## Columbus (Lowndes)

1912 Frierson, John F.

1918 Garnett, Charles L.

1915 Owen, F. O.

## Corinth (Alcorn)

1917 Kier, W. H.

## Greenville (Washington)

1918 Bell, Percy

1907 Campbell, Robert B.

1907 Percy, Leroy

## Greenwood (Leflore)

1922 McBee, R. C.

1913 Whittington, W. Madison

## Gulfport (Harrison)

1912 Alderson, C. M.

1913 Eaton, B. E.

1913 White, Walter A.

## Hattiesburg (Forrest)

1912 Hannah, Thomas C.

1911 Travis, S. E.

1915 Wills, T. J.

## Hazelhurst (Copiah)

1907 Sexton, J. S.

1921 Wilson, H. J.

## Holly Springs (Marshall)

1919 Bates, C. L.

1920 Fant, L. G.

## Houston (Chickasaw)

1914 Ford, Joe H.

## Indianola (Sunflower)

1914 Guthrie, J. B.

1908 Moody, C. C.

1916 Williams, James L.

## Jackson (Hinds)

1916 Anderson, William D.

1912 Flowers, James N.

1914 Green, Garner Wynn

1912 Green, Marcellus

1919 Harris, J. B.

1920 Jones, L. Barrett

1921 Lyell, G. Garland

1912 May, George Williams

1920 Ricketts, Robert B.

## Jackson (Hinds) Cont'd

1921 Roberson, Frank

1907 Sanders, J. O. S.

1912 Stevens, J. Morgan

1892 Thompson, Robert H.

1914 Watkins, H. V.

1922 Watkins, William H.

1914 Wells, W. Calvin

1918 West, F. M.

## Laurel (Jones)

1920 Cooper, Ellis B.

1920 Deavours, Burns M.

1920 Hilbun, Henry

1915 Schaubert, A. B.

1921 Shannon, Charles R.

1908 Welch, W. S.

## Lexington (Holmes)

1922 Lindholm, Paul Purcell

1912 McMorrough, G. H.

1913 Noel, E. F.

1914 Pepper, A. M.

## Meridian (Lauderdale)

1907 Bozeman, A. S.

1912 Jacobson, Gabe

1920 McBeath, J. M.

1920 Shotts, Henry Allen

## Natchez (Adams)

1914 Reed, Richard F.

## Okolona (Chickasaw)

1908 Stovall, A. T.

1916 West, Robert Jesse

## Oxford (Lafayette)

1914 Oldham, L. E.

1897 Somerville, Thomas H.

## Pittsboro (Calhoun)

1921 Haman, Thomas L.

1921 Johnson, J. L.

## Tunica (Tunica)

1919 Dulaney, J. W.

1919 Robinson, J. F.

## Tupelo (Lee)

1913 Robins, John Q.

## University (Lafayette)

1921 Hemingway, William



## MISSISSIPPI—MISSOURI

## Vicksburg (Warren)

- 1907 Brunini, John B.  
 1914 Bryson, J. C.  
 1916 Dent, R. L.  
 1914 Hirsch, J. K.  
 1906 Hirsch, J.  
 1906 Landau, Moses D.  
 1916 Robbins, Nathaniel Vick

## Water Valley (Yalobusha)

- 1916 Creekmore, H. H.  
 1919 McGowen, J. G.

## West Point (Clay)

- 1921 Bobards, W. G.

## Woodville (Wilkinson)

- 1922 Bramlette, David Clay, Jr.

## Yazoo City (Yazoo)

- 1921 Barbour, J. F.  
 1912 Barnett, D. R.

## MISSOURI

## Aurora (Lawrence)

- 1916 McNatt, Carr

## Bevier (Macon)

- 1920 Edwards, Waldo

## Bloomfield (Stoddard)

- 1914 Wammack, Ralph

## Bolivar (Polk)

- 1916 Cunningham, L.

## Bonne Terre (St. Francois)

- 1920 Elvins, Politte

## Boonville (Cooper)

- 1920 Williams, Roy D.

## Bowling Green (Pike)

- 1920 Haley, J. H.  
 1920 Higginbotham, Rufus L.  
 1913 Hostetter, J. D.  
 1920 Smith, Vivian S.

## Brookfield (Linn)

- 1916 Burns, Thomas P.  
 1922 Van Osdol, Paul

## California (Moniteau)

- 1914 Hunter, Joseph W.

## Cameron (Clinton)

- 1920 Carr, John C.

## Cape Girardeau (Cape Girardeau)

- 1920 Alexander, Harry E.  
 1920 Dearmont, Russell Lee  
 1920 Oliver, Allen Laws  
 1916 Oliver, R. B.  
 1914 Oliver, Robert Burett, Jr.  
 1914 Whybark, Moses

## Carrollton (Carroll)

- 1914 Losier, Ralph F.  
 1916 Morris, John T.

## Carthage (Jasper)

- 1920 McReynolds, Allen

## Charleston (Mississippi)

- 1920 Haw, J. M.  
 1920 Joslyn, O. W.

## Chillicothe (Livingston)

- 1916 Chapman, Lewis A.  
 1916 Sheetz, Frank

## Clayton (St. Louis)

- 1917 Barnes, William H.  
 1916 Erd, Charles  
 1914 Gardner, A. E. L.  
 1917 Ralph, Richard F.

## Columbia (Boone)

- 1904 Gentry, North T.  
 1912 McBaine, J. P.  
 1918 Parks, J. L.  
 1920 Sears, Kenneth C.

## Elvins (St. Francois)

- 1920 Threlkeld, I. N.

## Eminence (Shannon)

- 1916 Clark, Stuart L.

## Farmington (St. Francois)

- 1920 Cayce, J. Paul  
 1920 Rozier, Edward A.

## Fulton (Callaway)

- 1920 Baker, John R.  
 1916 Harris, David H.

## Glasgow (Howard)

- 1914 Denny, J. H.

## Hannibal (Marion)

- 1915 Eby, D. H.  
 1904 Mahan, George A.

## Harrisonville (Cass)

- 1916 Summers, W. D.

## Houston (Texas)

- 1921 Lamar, Kirby  
 1914 Lamar, Robert

## Humansville (Polk)

- 1916 Wood, W. W.

## Independence (Jackson)

- 1915 Burgess, S. A.  
 1914 Sea, John A.

## Jackson (Cape Girardeau)

- 1916 Cramer, Wilson  
 1915 Hines, T. D.

## Jefferson City (Cole)

- 1916 Barrett, Jesse W.  
 1914 Bean, Edwin J.  
 1920 Blair, David E.  
 1913 Blair, James T.  
 1914 Brown, Stephen S.  
 1920 Caruthers, J. Henry  
 1914 Elder, Conway  
 1921 Miller, Albert  
 1921 Otis, Merrill E.  
 1913 Ragland, William T.  
 1916 Reeves, Albert L.

## Joplin (Jasper)

- 1914 Arnold, Mercer  
 1913 Spencer, A. E.

## Kahoka (Clark)

- 1916 Dawson, John M.  
 1920 Gridley, Bert L.  
 1914 Montgomery, Theodore L.  
 1920 Talbott, James H.

## Kansas City (Jackson)

- 1920 Adams, Wash  
 1917 Andrews, Jesse  
 1913 Armstrong, David W.  
 1921 Arnold, Henry L.  
 1890 Ashley, Henry de L.  
 1914 Atwood, John H.  
 1920 Aylward, James P.  
 1914 Ball, Eugene E.  
 1896 Ball, R. E.  
 1914 Barnett, Raymond G.  
 1920 Berger, Homer H.  
 1914 Bird, Daniel E.

## MISSOURI

Kansas City (Jackson)  
Cont'd

1913 Blanton, Horace H.  
1920 Bostian, W. B.  
1911 Bowersock, Justin D.  
1915 Boxley, Fred. A.  
1916 Boyle, Murat  
1916 Brady, William Walter  
1920 Brennan, Redmond S.  
1914 Brooks, Joseph S.  
1920 Brown, Arthur C.  
1914 Brumback, Herman  
1918 Bruner, Glen L.  
1916 Bryant, Hughes  
1920 Buchholz, William  
1921 Budd, Percy A.  
1916 Bush, Charles M.  
1920 Caldwell, Robert B.  
1916 Camack, Edwin  
1921 Capron, Clarence A.  
1920 Cleary, John M.  
1920 Cleary, Wendell H.  
1916 Conrad, Henry S.  
1915 Cooper, Armwell L.  
1918 Dana, J. W.  
1916 Day, George W.  
1921 Deacy, Thomas E.  
1918 Dean, Oliver H.  
1920 Dietrich, Roy K.  
1921 Douglas, Ray O.  
1914 Downey, Francis C.  
1920 Dunn, Denton  
1913 Durham, L. E.  
1912 Edwards, Verne D.  
1921 Ess, Henry N.  
1916 Evans, Andrew F.  
1922 Field, R. Harrison  
1921 Fisher, J. M.  
1920 Fizell, Robert B.  
1915 Flournoy, William S.  
1920 Gage, John B.  
1916 Gamble, Emmet H.  
1911 German, Charles W.  
1916 Gilkeson, Rosewell F.  
1920 Gilmore, S. T.  
1914 Godard, Porter B.  
1913 Goodrich, James E.  
1911 Gossett, Alfred N.  
1916 Hackney, Thomas  
1904 Hafl, Delbert J.  
1889 Hagerman, Frank  
1886 Harkless, James H.  
1915 Harris, Brown  
1916 Harzfeld, J. A.  
1916 Hayward, Francis M.  
1916 Heidelberg, Wilhelm  
1916 Heitman, Numa F.  
1921 Hill, O. S.

Kansas City (Jackson)  
Cont'd

1906 Histed, Clifford  
1913 Hogsett, William S.  
1901 Holt, William G.  
1914 Hook, Inghram D.  
1916 Howard, B. O.  
1913 Howell, Charles M.  
1916 Howell, Daniel V.  
1921 Hulse, D. T.  
1916 Hunter, James H.  
1921 Imbrie, George H.  
1921 Joffe, Jerome M.  
1920 Johnson, Donald W.  
1920 Johnson, J. M.  
1914 Johnson, Waldo P.  
1911 Johnson, William T.  
1915 Jones, Elliott H.  
1904 Jones, John J.  
1920 Jost, Henry L.  
1886 Ladd, Sanford B.  
1914 Landon, Thad. B.  
1916 Langknecht, Carl H.  
1914 Langworthy, H. M.  
1912 Lawler, Clement A.  
1913 Lee, Jay M.  
1914 Lorie, J. L.  
1915 Lucas, John H.  
1916 Lyon, A. Stanford  
1913 McAllister, Frank W.  
1909 McOintock, William S.  
1913 McCune, Henry L.  
1920 McGilvary, J. B.  
1914 Madden, Terrence J.  
1916 Marks, Thomas R.  
1916 Martin, Hugh E.  
1910 Matthews, William M.  
1916 Meriwether, Hunter M.  
1921 Mesereau, George J.  
1920 Meservey, Edwin C.  
1911 Michaels, William C.  
1915 Miller, Arthur  
1914 Moore, Frank H.  
1914 Moore, Hunt C.  
1901 Moore, McCabe  
1913 Morrison, Edwin B.  
1916 Morse, William J.  
1914 Norton, George P.  
1916 Nourse, James B.  
1920 Nugent, Anthony P.  
1920 Nugent, J. E.  
1914 O'Donnell, Martin J.  
1921 Page, Henry C.  
1916 Palmer, Clarence S.  
1920 Patterson, A. Z.  
1911 Piatt, William H. H.  
1909 Powell, Elmer N.  
1916 Proctor, David M.

Kansas City (Jackson)  
Cont'd

1915 Reed, James A.  
1921 Reeder, Prentiss E.  
1902 Reynolds, Thomas H.  
1921 Rogers, John W.  
1913 Rosenberger, Jules C.  
1914 Rosenzweig, Grant I.  
1908 Rozelle, Frank F.  
1921 Sawyer, Samuel W.  
1922 Scarritt, A. D.  
1914 Scarritt, William C.  
1916 Sebree, Sam. B.  
1920 Setzler, Edward A.  
1914 Sherman, Adrian F.  
1921 Silverman, Gerson B.  
1913 Smart, James G.  
1916 Smith, Arthur F.  
1920 Southern, Allen C.  
1920 Sparrow, Sam  
1913 Spellman, Clarence I.  
1914 Stone, Kimbrough  
1914 Strother, Albert R.  
1912 Thacher, John H.  
1911 Thomas, William O.  
1916 Thomson, William  
1889 Titus, Frank  
1916 Trimble, Francis H.  
1913 Turpin, Rees  
1918 Vanvalkenburgh, Arba S.  
1906 Vineyard, J. J.  
1921 Waltner, W. R.  
1916 Watson, Isaac N.  
1921 Watson, Raymond E.  
1919 Watts, W. H. L.  
1920 Welch, Leslie A.  
1911 Williamson, John I.  
1914 Wilson, Albert L.  
1921 Wilson, Francis M.  
1920 Winger, Maurice H.  
1916 Winston, Charles H.  
1920 Wylder, L. Newton  
1916 Zamburn, William F.

## Lamar (Barton)

1916 Timmonds, H. W.

## La Plata (Macon)

1920 Jones, Elmer O.

## Lees Summit (Jackson)

1922 Carr, William H.

## Lexington (Lafayette)

1916 Ristine, Carl L.

## MISSOURI

<b>Louisiana (Pike)</b> 1916 Pearson, Eugene 1920 Pearson, Ras L.  <b>Macon (Macon)</b> 1920 Goodson, Walter C. 1920 Hughes, Dan R. 1920 Lacy, Nat. M. 1920 Shelton, Nat M. 1920 Van Cleave, William M.	<b>Platte City (Platte)</b> 1916 Anderson, Norton B.  <b>Poplar Bluff (Butler)</b> 1916 Abington, Ed. L. 1920 Henson, L. M. 1914 Hill, David W. 1920 Meredith, Willis H. 1916 Phillips, Sam M. 1920 Sheppard, J. O.  <b>Potosi (Johnson)</b> 1920 Banta, Parke M. 1920 Dearing, E. M.  <b>St. Genevieve (St. Genevieve)</b> 1916 Hook, Peter H.  <b>St. Joseph (Buchanan)</b> 1914 Boyer, John S. 1909 Brown, Robert A. 1916 Dolman, John E. 1916 Douglas, R. L. 1916 Faust, Charles L. 1916 Guitar, A. Leonard 1921 James, W. K. 1921 Landis, John C., Jr. 1914 Mitchell, Orestes 1914 Peterson, J. W. 1907 Pike, Vinton 1914 Randolph, Kendall B. 1914 Ryan, Thomas F. 1914 Spalding, Elliott 1914 Stringfellow, William E.	<b>St. Louis (St. Louis City)</b> Cont'd 1921 Bates, William Maffitt 1912 Becker, William Dee 1920 Beckett, R. C., Jr. 1920 Beckett, Richard C. 1920 Bedal, Wm. S. 1913 Biggs, Davis 1914 Bishop, O. Orrick 1909 Bishop, John E. 1916 Blackinton, Oliver 1896 Blair, Albert 1915 Blayne, J. M. 1920 Blesse, William J. 1904 Blevins, John A. 1913 Bliss, H. J. 1912 Block, George M. 1907 Blodgett, Henry W. 1916 Blodgett, Wells H. 1922 Bolmeau, Marion E. 1911 Bond, Sterling P. 1911 Bond, Thomas 1920 Booth, George E. 1920 Brady, Walter L. 1916 Breaker, George J. 1911 Britton, Roy F. 1920 Brooks, Louis J., Jr. 1916 Brown, Nathaniel S. 1916 Brownrigg, Richard T. 1899 Bryan, P. Taylor 1917 Bryan, William Christy 1904 Bryson, Joseph M. 1909 Buder, G. A. 1909 Buder, Oscar E. 1915 Calhoun, John W. 1917 Campbell, William Sher- man 1914 Cannon, Thomas D. 1915 Caplan, Ephrim 1904 Carr, James A. 1914 Carroll, James E. 1920 Carter, Emmet T. 1908 Carter, W. F. 1916 Case, Clarence T. 1916 Cashman, John 1914 Caulfield, Henry S. 1914 Cave, Rhodes E. 1920 Chaney, James M. 1921 Chaplin, Treacott F. 1920 Chapman, Wilton D. 1899 Charles, Benjamin H. 1920 Chasoff, Jacob 1917 Claiborne, James R. 1920 Clark, Bennett O. 1920 Clarke, Chauncey H. 1901 Clarke, Enos 1911 Cobbs, Thomas H. 1892 Cochran, Alexander G.
<b>Marshall (Saline)</b> 1914 Davis, Samuel  <b>Maryville (Nodaway)</b> 1916 Ellison, George Robb  <b>Mayeville (De Kalb)</b> 1916 Hewitt, Robert A.		
<b>Memphis (Scotland)</b> 1916 Pettingill, N. M.  <b>Mexico (Audrain)</b> 1914 Barnes, Clarence A. 1914 Fry, W. W., Jr. 1914 Gantt, E. S. 1921 Hollingsworth, Frank 1921 Shannon, E. A. 1920 Stocks, Harry G. 1914 Stocks, S. D. 1921 Whitson, A. C.		
<b>Meberly (Randolph)</b> 1916 Cave, Willard P. 1914 Lilly, J.	<b>St. Louis (St. Louis City)</b> 1902 Abbott, Augustus L. 1916 Able, Sidney Thorne 1920 Alexander, Alonzo A. 1889 Allen, Charles Claflin 1907 Allen, Clifford B. 1920 Ammen, Francis D. 1914 Andrews, E. D. 1912 Angert, Eugene H. 1917 Arnold, Glendy B. 1916 Atkinson, John M. 1904 Babbitt, Byron F. 1917 Bacon, Frederick H. 1894 Bakewell, Paul 1916 Bakewell, Paul, Jr. 1914 Banister, E. W. 1883 Barclay, Shepard 1913 Barker, Harry C. 1922 Baron, David 1920 Baron, M. G. 1912 Barth, Irvin V. 1920 Bartlett, Daniel 1907 Bates, Charles W.	
<b>Monett (Barry)</b> 1916 Mayhew, D. S.		
<b>Mt. Vernon (Laurence)</b> 1920 Henson, Charles L.		
<b>Nevada (Vernon)</b> 1914 Gilbert, Charles E. 1916 January, M. T.		
<b>New London (Ralls)</b> 1916 Hendrix, Frank C.		
<b>New Madrid (New Madrid)</b> 1916 Riley, Henry C., Jr.		
<b>Piedmont (Wayne)</b> 1920 Daniel, A. O. 1916 Daniel, J. B. 1920 Stephens, Grover C.		

## MISSOURI

St. Louis (St. Louis City)  
Cont'd

1920 Coffman, Frank  
 1920 Coleman, Frank B.  
 1907 Coles, Walter D.  
 1911 Comer, Charles P.  
 1904 Conant, Ernest B.  
 1921 Connett, W. C.  
 1916 Cook, Howard G.  
 1917 Corlis, George L.  
 1917 Cornwell, Frederick L.  
 1914 Crews, Thomas B.  
 1912 Cullen, P. H.  
 1914 Cummings, Campbell  
 1916 Cummings, George B.  
 1914 Curlee, Francis M.  
 1914 Currie, Dwight D.  
 1921 Curtie, Edward Glion  
 1920 Dame, James E.  
 1910 D'Arcy, Edward  
 1917 Davies, William H.  
 1920 Davis, Charles B.  
 1917 Davis, Joseph T.  
 1913 Davis, Manton  
 1913 Denvir, John B., Jr.  
 1911 Dickson, Joseph, Jr.  
 1914 Diehm, Walter  
 1914 Dodge, Ernest C.  
 1921 Dolan, Charles J.  
 1911 Donnell, Forrest C.  
 1920 Douglass, W. H.  
 1920 Dubinsky, Carl M.  
 1917 Dyer, H. Chouteau  
 1902 Early, Marion C.  
 1920 Eberle, Alphonse G.  
 1916 Eberle, Charles  
 1920 Eckert, Arthur C.  
 1916 Edwards, Geo. L.  
 1921 Edwards, N. Murry  
 1912 Eggers, Theodore C.  
 1896 Elliot, Edward C.  
 1920 Elliott, Bruce S.  
 1916 Evans, W. F.  
 1916 Fahey, William F.  
 1917 Falkenhainer, Victor H.  
 1914 Faris, Charles B.  
 1920 Farrar, Christy M.  
 1914 Fauntleroy, Thomas T.  
 1920 Ferrenbach, Edward A.  
 1916 Ferris, Forrest G.  
 1908 Ferriss, Franklin  
 1912 Ferriss, Henry T.  
 1917 Feuerbacher, Max W.  
 1920 Findley, D. L.  
 1921 Fisher, Walter N.  
 1917 Fitzsimmons, John T.  
 1906 Fordyce, S. W.  
 1920 Fox, Carl

St. Louis (St. Louis City)  
Cont'd

1914 Frank, Harry A.  
 1920 Frank, Lena  
 1920 Freund, Arthur J.  
 1917 Frey, A. B.  
 1916 Frumberg, A. M.  
 1920 Garesche, Edmond A. B.  
 1911 Garesche, Vital W.  
 1904 Garvin, William E.  
 1914 Gentry, William B.  
 1917 Gilbert, William B.  
 1920 Gleick, Harry S.  
 1916 Goldsmith, David  
 1917 Goltermann, Guy  
 1920 Goodbar, Alvan J.  
 1917 Goodwin, John M.  
 1904 Grant, Lee W.  
 1920 Gravelly, Joseph J.  
 1914 Green, Ernest A.  
 1916 Green, James F.  
 1914 Green, John F.  
 1920 Green, John Raeburn  
 1907 Greensfelder, Bernard  
 1920 Grier, Robert C.  
 1914 Griffin, Everett Paul  
 1913 Grimm, J. H.  
 1904 Grossman, Emanuel M.  
 1914 Haeussler, Harry H.  
 1905 Hagerman, Lee W.  
 1916 Haid, Edward A.  
 1917 Haid, George F.  
 1912 Hall, Claud D.  
 1920 Hall, Fred S.  
 1913 Hall, Homer  
 1920 Hall, Robert W.  
 1911 Hamilton, Henry A.  
 1917 Hammer, O. W.  
 1911 Hancock, W. Scott  
 1920 Harlan, Carroll W.  
 1920 Harlan, Thos. B.  
 1915 Harris, Virgil McClure  
 1916 Hartmann, Moses  
 1912 Harvey, Thomas B.  
 1914 Haslam, Lewis S.  
 1920 Hausman, Albert E.  
 1916 Hay, Charles M.  
 1917 Hayden, Merritt U.  
 1920 Hayes, Walter A.  
 1920 Haynes, Delos G.  
 1917 Henderson, Devereaux  
 1920 Henning, Thomas C.  
 1917 Henry, J. Porter  
 1920 Hirsch, A. L.  
 1907 Hitchcock, George C.  
 1915 Hobein, Frank A.  
 1912 Hogan, Granville

St. Louis (St. Louis City)  
Cont'd

1911 Holliday, John Hodgman  
 1920 Hoolan, T. J.  
 1904 Hough, Warwick M.  
 1916 Houts, Charles A.  
 1921 Howe, Alphonso  
 1914 Howell, J. L.  
 1916 Huffman, Edwin E.  
 1916 Igoo, William L.  
 1922 Irland, Frank W.  
 1917 Jackson, Owen G.  
 1915 Jamison, Dorsey A.  
 1916 Jeffries, Sam. B.  
 1906 Jones, James C.  
 1920 Jones, James C., Jr.  
 1911 Jones, Richard A.  
 1920 Jones, W. T.  
 1916 Jones, Wilbur B.  
 1905 Jourdan, Morton  
 1920 Just, Arnold  
 1916 Kalish, Ralph  
 1916 Kammerer, A. E.  
 1921 Kane, Joseph  
 1914 Kehde, Alfred  
 1917 Keil, William Theodore  
 1917 Kelsa, I. R.  
 1917 Killoren, William H.  
 1922 King, Goodman  
 1912 King, James E.  
 1916 Kingsland, Lawrence  
     Chappell  
 1916 Kinsey, William M.  
 1907 Kirby, Daniel N.  
 1920 Klene, Benjamin J.  
 1920 Kohn, William  
 1920 Kratky, Robert J.  
 1917 Kruger, Chauncey J.  
 1916 Krum, Chester H.  
 1920 Lacy, Verne  
 1920 Lake, Edward W.  
 1920 Landwehr, Frank  
 1920 Lansing, A. B.  
 1920 Larimore, H. H.  
 1920 Lashly, Arthur V.  
 1913 Lashly, J. M.  
 1920 Lavin, Patrick A.  
 1920 Leahy, John P.  
 1906 Leahy, John S.  
 1914 Lee, Edwin W.  
 1905 Lee, John F.  
 1897 Lehmann, Frederick W.  
 1917 Lehmann, John S.  
 1909 Lehmann, Sears  
 1921 Leonard, L. L.  
 1920 Levi, Abraham L.  
 1920 Levinson, Morris G.  
 1916 Lockwood, George R.

## MISSOURI

St. Louis (St. Louis City) Cont'd	St. Louis (St. Louis City) Cont'd	St. Louis (St. Louis City) Cont'd
1920 Longan, Edward E.	1921 Percy, Elmer E.	1911 Taylor, Perry Post
1920 Lowenhaupt, Abraham	1917 Phillips, Thomas L.	1915 Ten Broek, G. H.
1916 Lubke, George W., Jr.	1917 Phillips, Alroy S.	1917 Thomas, Spencer M.
1904 Lyon, Montague	1906 Pierce, Thomas M.	1920 Thompson, Frank A.
1916 McCarthy, John R.	1914 Pirkey, Earl M.	1912 Thompson, Guy A.
1911 McChesney, S. P.	1920 Plaisted, H. M.	1896 Thompson, William B.
1916 McCullen, Edward J.	1920 Pohlman, J. Harry	1920 Tucker, Milton H.
1917 McDaniel, Lawrence	1911 Polk, Charles M.	1916 Turney, John R.
1909 McDonald, Jesse	1914 Priest, Henry S.	1917 Upthegrove, Daniel
1920 McFarland, Bates H.	1920 Prince, Carroll Thomas	1920 Vaughan, John C.
1916 McLaran, Robert L.	1920 Raitzel, Edward A.	1917 Vetsburg, Karl M.
1914 McQuillin, Eugene	1914 Ramieur, Leo S.	1911 Vierling, Frederick
1920 McRoberts, R. H.	1909 Ramieur, Theodore	1915 Voyles, David W.
1914 Macaulay, O. J.	1917 Remmers, Oliver T.	1905 Wagner, Hugh K.
1913 Mackay, George O.	1911 Reynolds, George V.	1916 Wallace, S. Mayner
1916 Maroney, A. C.	1911 Robert, Douglas W.	1912 Walsh, Edward P.
1914 Martin, William McC.	1917 Roebke, Emil	1909 Walther, Lambert E.
1916 Mayer, Louis	1920 Roessel, Robert A.	1907 Watts, Millard F.
1920 Mayne, Walter R.	1916 Rogers, Stephen C.	1916 Webster, George B.
1916 Meng, Thos. S.	1911 Rombauer, Edgar R.	1917 Weinbrenner, J. Ray
1920 Merriam, Edwin G.	1916 Rosenfeld, Samuel	1911 Werner, Percy
1914 Miller, Edward T.	1920 Roskopf, Henry A.	1920 Westcoat, Clarence F.
1913 Miller, Franklin	1916 Roubenush, A. H.	1911 West, Samuel H.
1921 Miller, Victor J.	1916 Rowe, T. J.	1911 White, Edward J.
1920 Milligan, James J.	1916 Rowe, Thos. J., Jr.	1911 White, Thomas W.
1920 Minnis, Milton S.	1921 Rowland, Claude K.	1916 Whitehill, Hibbard C.
1915 Mitchell, Samuel A.	1917 Rutledge, Charles W.	1916 Wiget, Frank J.
1920 Mohr, Frank A.	1917 Rutledge, Thomas G.	1909 Wilsey, Xenophon P.
1911 Moloney, Robert E.	1907 Ryan, O'Neill	1912 Williams, C. B.
1914 Moore, George H.	1916 Sale, Moses N.	1912 Williams, Tyrrell
1915 Morgan, William G.	1916 Salkey, J. Sydney	1913 Winstead, George W.
1920 Morrow, Chas. E.	1912 Saunders, Walter H.	1921 Wise, Philip C.
1917 Morsey, Chas.	1921 Schaumburg, William H.	1904 Wislizenus, Fred A.
1913 Muench, Julius T.	1920 Schelp, Walter F.	1878 Withrow, James E.
1890 Nagel, Charles	1920 Schneider, Wm. R.	1921 Witthaus, John A.
1918 Nahler, Eugene G.	1917 Schneiderhahn, Edward V. P.	1911 Woerner, William F.
1920 Nangle, John J.	1920 Schwarzenbach, Edgar H.	1909 Wood, John M.
1911 Nardin, William T.	1916 Schweizer, A. L.	1920 Wood, Myrtle B.
1916 Nelson, Earl F.	1915 Shepley, John F.	1920 Woodward, William H.
1917 Neun, Walter J. G.	1916 Sher, Louis B.	1916 Young, Taylor R.
1920 Noell, Charles Preston	1920 Simpson, Arthur E.	1917 Young, Truman Post
1916 Nohl, Walter H.	1914 Small, Harold R.	1917 Zeppenfeld, Robert M.
1920 Nolan, John A.	1904 Smith, Luther Ely	1916 Zumbalen, Joseph H.
1913 Nowlin, Claude	1889 Spencer, Selden P.	
1913 Oberschelp, Henry H.	1920 Sprague, Harry E.	
1916 O'Brien, John J.	1917 Springmeyer, George A.	
1916 Oliver, Arthur L.	1916 Starke, Bruce	
1909 Orr, Isaac H.	1914 Stewart, Alexander P.	
1904 Orrick, Allen G.	1920 Stokes, Thomas O.	
1916 Orthwein, William R.	1920 Strubinger, Joseph T.	
1893 Ottofy, L. Frank	1911 Sturdevant, Willard L.	
1911 Ozerall, John H.	1913 Sullivan, Frank H.	
1921 Overall, Sidney R.	1904 Swarts, Solomon L.	
1920 Painter, Earl H.	1917 Taylor, Daniel G.	
1920 Parker, Jones H.		
1920 Percy, Claude O.		
		Salem (Dent)
		1916 Dalton, G. C.
		Savannah (Andrew)
		1916 Williams, I. E.
		Sedalia (Pettis)
		1920 Dow, Harvey D.
		1920 Rucker, Roy W.

## MISSOURI—MONTANA

## Springfield (Greene)

- 1914 Barbour, Edward A.  
 1920 Bates, S. C.  
 1917 Carnahan, John M.  
 1916 Chilton, J. William  
 1917 Durst, Harry D.  
 1916 Farrington, John S.  
 1916 Hamlin, O. T.  
 1920 Hawkins, Kirk  
 1914 McDavid, Frank M.  
 1915 Mann, Edgar P.  
 1914 Orr, W. J.  
 1916 Patterson, Orin  
 1914 Schmook, John  
 1916 Tatlow, Wm. D.  
 1921 Williams, Frank B.

## Trenton (Grundy)

- 1915 Hubbell, Platt

## Troy (Lincoln)

- 1916 Burns, John L.

## University City (St. Louis)

- 1921 Castlen, Harry Wightman

## Warrenton (Warren)

- 1916 Roehrig, Emil

## Washington (Franklin)

- 1912 Andrews, Sidney F.

## Waynesville (Pulaski)

- 1921 Eldredge, H. O.  
 1916 Reed, George M.

## Webb City (Jasper)

- 1914 Forlow, Frank L.

## Westboro (Atchison)

- 1918 McColl, Clark A.

## Weston (Platte)

- 1921 Riley, Terrence

## West Plains (Howell)

- 1916 Hogan, Robert S.

## MONTANA

## Anaconda (Deerlodge)

- 1921 Knight, J. B. C.

## Ballantine (Yellowstone)

- 1919 Cohen, Harry K.

## Billings (Yellowstone)

- 1917 Brown, Rockwood  
 1922 Chapple, Henry A.  
 1922 Coleman, H. J.  
 1922 Crippen, H. C.  
 1917 Grimstad, O. King  
 1906 Harwood, E. N.  
 1906 Johnston, W. M.  
 1922 McKinney, J. Herbert  
 1922 Shes, Thomas F.  
 1922 Wiggernhorn, R. G.  
 1922 Wilson, Harry L.  
 1911 Wood, Sterling M.

## Bozeman (Gallatin)

- 1921 Aitken, Walter  
 1906 Hartman, C. S.  
 1906 Hartman, W. S.  
 1922 Patten, George Y.  
 1921 Smith, Justin M.

## Butte (Silver Bow)

- 1918 Bourquin, George M.  
 1921 Davis, T. J.  
 1921 Fluent, F. C.  
 1921 Gensberger, Earle N.  
 1921 Griffin, Joseph H.  
 1921 Groeneveld, John A.  
 1918 Kremer, J. Bruce  
 1921 Leonard, Charles R.  
 1908 Rodgers, William B.  
 1921 Shelton, George F.  
 1918 Stivers, D. Gay  
 1921 Walker, Frank C.  
 1921 Walker, Thomas J.

## Choteau (Teton)

- 1918 Sulgrove, James

## Deer Lodge (Powell)

- 1915 Keeley, William E.

## Eureka (Lincoln)

- 1922 Pomeroy, H. G.

## Forsyth (Rosebud)

- 1922 Young, Margaret

## Glasgow (Valley)

- 1914 Dignan, Thomas  
 1915 Hurly, John

## Great Falls (Cascade)

- 1916 Callaway, Lew L.  
 1918 Cooper, Ransom  
 1919 Hoover, W. H.  
 1919 Hurd, George E.

## Great Falls (Cascade) Cont'd

- 1919 McCue, T. F.  
 1906 McKensie, John  
 1922 Meigs, Wellington H.  
 1916 O'Leary, W. F.  
 1915 Peters, Julius C.

## Hardin (Big Horn)

- 1922 Gillette, C. F.

## Helena (Lewis and Clark)

- 1906 Brantley, Theodore  
 1922 Brooks, Herbert L.  
 1906 Day, E. C.  
 1922 Foot, L. A.  
 1915 Gunn, Milton S.  
 1906 Holloway, W. L.  
 1915 Pigott, William T.  
 1921 Rankin, Wellington D.  
 1896 Scallon, William  
 1922 Spaulding, C. A.  
 1922 Toomey, Edmond Galbraith  
 1908 Walsh, James A.

## Kalispell (Flathead)

- 1922 Aronson, A. T.  
 1922 Brennen, William J.  
 1922 Child, Ernest M.  
 1922 Erickson, J. E.  
 1922 Kendall, H. A.  
 1922 King, Dean  
 1922 Logan, Sidney M.  
 1906 Noffsinger, W. N.  
 1906 Pomeroy, Charles W.  
 1922 Rockwood, J. E.  
 1911 Ross, David  
 1922 Walchli, Hans

## Libby (Lincoln)

- 1922 Blackford, James M.  
 1922 Gray, W. H.  
 1922 Rowland, M. D.

## Livingston (Park)

- 1915 Allen, Elbert F.  
 1921 Gibson, Fred L.  
 1921 Miller, H. J.  
 1921 O'Connor, James F.

## Miles City (Custer)

- 1906 Farr, George W.  
 1922 Walker, Sharpless

## Missoula (Missoula)

- 1920 Murphy, William Larkin  
 1915 Parsons, Harry H.  
 1921 Pope, Walter L.

## MONTANA-NEBRASKA

**Missoula (Missoula) Cont'd**

- 1920 Wayne, William  
1917 Whitlock, Albert New-  
lon

**Philipsburg (Granite)**

- 1921 McHugh, R. E.

**Red Lodge (Carbon)**

- 1922 Simmons, Hubert A.

**Roundup (Musselshell)**

- 1912 Mathews, Thom. J.  
1922 Mercer, W. W.  
1916 Thompson, Carl N.

**Sidney (Richland)**

- 1922 Brattin, Carl L.

**Stevensville (Ravalli)**

- 1921 Baggs, George T.

**Whitefish (Flathead)**

- 1920 Frederick, Rock D.

**NEBRASKA****Alliance (Box Butte)**

- 1922 Baase, Lee

**Aurora (Hamilton)**

- 1918 Stanley, Marion F.

**Beatrice (Gage)**

- 1921 Colby, Leonard W.  
1921 Kidd, Albertus H.  
1914 Pemberton, L. M.  
1906 Rinaker, Samuel  
1921 Sackett, H. E.

**Beaver City (Furnas)**

- 1922 Lambe, Edward J.

**Benkelman (Dundy)**

- 1921 Hines, David G.  
1921 Ratcliffe, C. A.

**Blair (Washington)**

- 1921 Maher, William J.

**Broken Bow (Custer)**

- 1916 Gadd, N. T.  
1916 Myers, Edwin F.  
1921 Runyan, Merle M.  
1921 Schaper, William C.  
1914 Squires, Edwin E.

**Central City (Merrick)**

- 1918 Martin, J. C.  
1921 Raacke, Walter R.  
1914 Ross, Elmer E.

**Chadron (Dawes)**

- 1914 Crites, Edwin D.

**Creighton (Knox)**

- 1922 Green, Joseph F.  
1914 Meserve, W. A.

**Crete (Saline)**

- 1914 Hastings, George H.

**Dakota City (Dakota)**

- 1919 Evans, Robert E.

**David City (Butler)**

- 1921 Coufal, Edward A.

**Dunning (Blaine)**

- 1921 Rezac, Anton A.

**Fairbury (Jefferson)**

- 1914 Barnes, W. H.  
1914 Denney, Charles H.

**Fremont (Dodge)**

- 1914 Abbott, C. E.  
1912 Loomis, George Linden  
1922 Sidner, Seymour S.

**Friend (Saline)**

- 1912 Proudfit, Robert M.

**Geneva (Fillmore)**

- 1922 Sloan, Charles H.

**Gering (Scotts Bluff)**

- 1914 Hobart, Ralph W.  
1921 White, William W.

**Grand Island (Hall)**

- 1911 Paine, Bayard H.  
1907 Ryan, Charles G.

**Greeley (Greeley)**

- 1914 Howard, T. J.

**Haigler (Dundy)**

- 1919 Crone, Fred. Henahaw

**Hartington (Cedar)**

- 1914 Bryant, Wilbur F.  
1914 Robinson, J. C.

**Hastings (Adams)**

- 1914 Dilworth, W. A.  
1912 Fuller, Philip H.  
1922 Lawler, John A.

**Hebron (Thayer)**

- 1921 Hess, Harvey W.

**Indianola (Redwillow)**

- 1909 Keyes, Harlow W.

**Kearney (Buffalo)**

- 1922 Drake, Hugh A.  
1904 Dryden, John N.  
1920 Fitzgerald, Joseph M.  
1916 McDermott, Edward P.  
1921 McDonald, N. P.  
1914 Miller, John A.  
1922 Worlock, Montague H.

**Laurel (Cedar)**

- 1917 Voter, Frank P.

**Lincoln (Lancaster)**

- 1914 Adams, Geo. A.  
1921 Ankeny, Harry R.  
1914 Barrett, Dexter T.  
1921 Broady, Jefferson H.  
1918 Brown, Elmer W.  
1921 Chappell, Elwood B.  
1921 Cosgrave, P. James  
1921 Davis, Clarence A.  
1916 Dean, James R.  
1921 Devoe, Robert W.  
1918 Doyle, T. J.  
1914 Flaherty, D. J.  
1914 Foster, Fred O.  
1921 Foster, George Nimmons  
1914 Foster, Henry H.  
1922 Good, Paul F.  
1914 Greene, Philip F.  
1901 Greene, Robert J.  
1901 Hainer, Eugene J.  
1906 Hall, Frank M.  
1921 Halligan, P. R.  
1921 Ledwith, John J.  
1901 Letton, Charles B.  
1914 McClenahan, Daniel H.  
1921 Matson, Charles E.  
1920 Morning, W. M.  
1916 Morrissey, Andrew M.  
1922 Otis, E. R.  
1912 Perry, Ernest Bert  
1921 Peterson, C. Petrus  
1901 Robbins, Charles A.  
1914 Rosenthal, Herman  
1921 Sanden, Carl E.  
1918 Seavey, Warren A.



## NEBRASKA—NEVADA

## Lincoln (Lancaster) Cont'd

- 1921 Stewart, John M.  
1912 Stewart, Willard E.  
1914 Strode, Jesse B.  
1914 Tuttle, Samuel J.  
1921 Walford, Roy H.  
1892 Wilson, Henry H.  
1921 Wilson, Ralph P.  
1914 Wolfenbarger, A. G.

## McCook (Redwillow)

- 1921 Eldred, Charles E.

## Madison (Madison)

- 1906 Allen, William V.  
1922 Dowling, William L.  
1916 Reed, Willis E.

## Minden (Kearney)

- 1921 Anderbery, Charles P.  
1921 McPheeley, J. L.

## Nebraska City (Otoe)

- 1914 Jessen, Paul  
1914 Livingston, D. W.

## Neligh (Antelope)

- 1922 Williams, O. A.

## Norfolk (Madison)

- 1922 Warner, Frank

## N. Platte (Lincoln)

- 1906 Beeler, Joseph G.

## Omaha (Douglas)

- 1916 Baldrige, H. H.  
1896 Baxter, Irving F.  
1901 Blackburn, Thomas W.  
1913 Bockes, Thomas W.  
1900 Brogan, Francis A.  
1914 Brome, Clinton  
1912 Brown, Norris  
1913 Burbank, B. G.  
1913 Congdon, I. E.  
1916 Corey, Merton L.  
1913 Crane, Thomas D.  
1911 Crofoot, Lodowick F.  
1913 Cunningham, M. O.  
1913 De Lamatre, Clayton Wm.  
1916 Dressler, Wymer  
1901 Elgutter, Charles S.  
1911 Ellick, Alfred G.  
1922 Fehrman, Henry J.  
1922 Fradenburg, Joseph B.  
1914 Fraser, Wm. O.

## Omaha (Douglas) Cont'd

- 1922 Gaines, Francis S.  
1922 Gaines, Frank H.  
1906 Gurley, W. F.  
1897 Hall, Matthew A.  
1914 Haller, Charles W.  
1901 Hastings, W. G.  
1916 Hotz, William J.  
1913 Johnson, Alvin F.  
1906 Kennedy, Howard  
1907 Kennedy, J. A. O.  
1904 Kinsler, James C.  
1911 Learned, Myron L.  
1913 Leary, Edward F.  
1906 Loomis, N. H.  
1922 McBean, Alan J.  
1913 McGilton, E. G.  
1921 McGuire, T. J.  
1912 Magaw, Charles A.  
1922 Matthews, Francis P.  
1921 Mecham, George N.  
1897 Montgomery, Carroll S.  
1911 Moorhead, Harley G.  
1911 Moraman, Edgar M., Jr.  
1913 Mullen, Arthur F.  
1919 Myers, Hugh A.  
1918 Neely, Robert D.  
1912 Page, E. O.  
1913 Ramsey, William O.  
1921 Randall, Frank E.  
1922 Randall, William L.  
1920 Raymond, Anan  
1912 Ready, James H.  
1913 Redick, Oak C.  
1913 Redick, William A.  
1906 Rich, Edson  
1906 Rine, John A.  
1913 Root, Jesse L.  
1916 Rosewater, Stanley M.  
1916 Saxton, Howard  
1906 Scandrett, Henry A.  
1913 Schall, W. A.  
1914 Sears, Charles W.  
1897 Smith, Howard B.  
1922 Stauffer, Carroll O.  
1916 Thomas, Amos  
1916 Van Orsdel, R. A.  
1913 Vinsonhaler, Duncan M.  
1906 Webster, John L.  
1913 Woodland, Frank H.  
1911 Woodrough, Joseph W.  
1915 Wright, Fred. A.  
1913 Young, Raymond G.  
1922 Ziegler, Isidor

## Ord (Valley)

- 1921 Davis, Clarence M.  
1913 Davis, Claude A.

## Osceola (Polk)

- 1914 Mills, M. A.

## Papillion (Sarpy)

- 1921 Nickerson, E. S.

## Plattsmouth (Cam)

- 1914 Dwyer, D. O.

## Ponca (Dixon)

- 1921 Kingsbury, O. O.

## Schuyler (Colfax)

- 1922 Allen, Wm. L.

## Scottsbluff (Scotts Bluff)

- 1914 Morrow, Wm.  
1921 Mothershead, James G.  
1921 Simmons, Robert G.  
1921 York, Roscoe T.

## Seward (Seward)

- 1914 Thomas, J. J.

## Stapleton (Logan)

- 1901 O'Neill, Harry E.

## Stockville (Frontier)

- 1914 Cheney, Luke H.

## Tecumseh (Johnson)

- 1906 Davidson, Samuel P.  
1921 Westwood, Lewis C.

## Tryon (McPherson)

- 1921 McGraw, J. A.

## Walthill (Thurston)

- 1912 Keefe, Harry L.

## Wayne (Wayne)

- 1914 Berry, Frederick S.

## West Point (Cuming)

- 1913 Anderson, O. C.

## Wilber (Saline)

- 1919 Kohout, B. V.

## NEVADA

## Carson City (Ormsby)

- 1922 Baldy, W. E.  
1922 Chartz, Alfred Jean  
1913 Coleman, Benjamin W.  
1916 Ducker, Edward A.  
1913 Farrington, E. S.  
1921 Fowler, Leonard B.  
1922 Mooney, Homer

## NEVADA—NEW HAMPSHIRE

## Carson City (Ormsby) Cont'd

- 1914 Poujade, J.  
1914 Sanders, John A.  
1922 Sanford, George L.  
1923 Wright, Benson

## Elko (Elko)

- 1915 Badt, Milton B.  
1915 Caine, Edwin E.  
1923 Carville, E. P.  
1921 Castle, Herbert U.  
1922 Henderson, Charles B.  
1913 Johnson, Elmer  
1922 McNamara, J. M.  
1922 Taber, E. J. L.

## Ely (White Pine)

- 1920 Boreman, Gilbert F.  
1913 Chandler, Charles S.  
1921 Edwards, Harold Wm.  
1922 Jurich, Anthony  
1913 Lockhart, James M.  
1920 McFadden, Clarence J.  
1921 Quayle, Bert L.

## Fallon (Churchill)

- 1922 Haight, A. L.

## Gardenville (Douglas)

- 1922 Montrose, George A.

## Las Vegas (Clark)

- 1922 Breeze, Clarence Dean  
1922 Busted, Richard  
1922 Clarke, John Robb  
1922 Ham, A. W.  
1922 Henderson, A. S.  
1922 Hinman, A. A.  
1913 Horsey, Charles Lee  
1922 Lillis, Henry M.  
1922 McNamee, F. R.  
1922 McNamee, Leo A.  
1922 Martin, Edgar L.  
1922 Orr, William E.  
1922 Stevens, Frank A.

## Lovelock (Pershing)

- 1922 Goodman, Booth B.

## Minden (Kearney)

- 1922 Brockliss, Frank E.

## Pioche (Lincoln)

- 1922 Scott, A. L.

## Reno (Washoe)

- 1922 Ayres, Albert D.  
1922 Bartlett, George A.

## Reno (Washoe) Cont'd

- 1913 Belford, Samuel W.  
1913 Boyd, James T.  
1913 Brown, George S.  
1921 Cantwell, Charles A.  
1922 Cheney, Everett W.  
1913 Cooke, Hermon R.  
1922 Curler, B. F.  
1921 Diskin, Michael A.  
1913 French, Leroy N.  
1922 Gardiner, W. M.  
1913 Green, George S.  
1913 Harwood, Cole L.  
1907 Hawkins, Prince A.  
1921 Henley, Benjamin J.  
1922 Heward, Harlan L.  
1922 Huskey, H. Walter  
1922 Kearney, W. M.  
1922 Kuklinski, Otto S.  
1922 Kunz, John F.  
1922 Leeds, Wm. P.  
1922 Lunsford, E. F.  
1920 McCarran, Patrick A.  
1922 McIntosh, C. H.  
1922 McKnight, William  
1922 Mashburn, Arthur Gray  
1922 Moore, Milton B.  
1913 Moran, Thomas F.  
1913 Norcross, Frank H.  
1922 Morehouse, H. V.  
1913 Orr, John S.  
1922 Percy, Hugh  
1922 Pike, Leroy F.  
1913 Platt, Samuel  
1913 Price, Robert M.  
1922 Richards, Charles L.  
1922 Salisbury, A. N.  
1922 Salter, Thomas J. D.  
1922 Seeds, William P.  
1922 Short, Edward C.  
1922 Sinai, John S.  
1921 Springmeyer, George  
1917 Stoddard, Roy W.  
1920 Summerfield, Lester D.  
1915 Talbot, George F.  
1913 Thatcher, George B.  
1916 Van Der Werker, Jerome L.  
1922 Warren, Anna M.  
1922 Williams, Eugene L.  
1922 Wilson, Wayne T.  
1913 Withers, Robert G.  
1917 Woodburn, William

## Tonopah (Nye)

- 1913 Atkinson, Harry H.  
1913 Averill, Mark R.

## Tonopah (Nye) Cont'd

- 1911 Brown, Hugh H.  
1913 Forman, William  
1921 Hatten, William D.  
1922 Rowson, Walter

## Winnemucca (Humboldt)

- 1913 Callahan, James A.  
1913 Campbell, Louis O.  
1922 Hawkins, Lealie O.  
1917 Langwith, J. A.

## Yerington (Lyon)

- 1921 Guild, Clark J.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

## Berlin (Coos)

- 1922 Ooulombe, Ovide J.  
1918 Daley, Daniel J.  
1907 Rich, George F.  
1918 Sullivan, Edmund  
1922 Thayer, Ira W.

## Bristol (Grafton)

- 1916 Swain, Clarence Gordon

## Claremont (Sullivan)

- 1906 Hurd, Henry N.

## Concord (Merrimack)

- 1913 Brown, Harry J.  
1918 Couch, Benjamin W.  
1918 Demond, Fred. C.  
1920 Doherty, J. Joseph.  
1920 Donovan, Joseph C.  
1908 Hollis, Allen  
1918 Martin, Nathaniel E.  
1913 Matthews, Joseph S.  
1915 Murchie, Alexander  
1921 Page, Edwin L.  
1907 Remick, James W.  
1916 Sawyer, William H.  
1913 Stevens, Henry W.  
1891 Streeter, Frank S.  
1913 Sulloway, Frank J.  
1913 Woodworth, Edward E.

## Dever (Strafford)

- 1918 Hughes, George T.

## Exeter (Rockingham)

- 1918 Scammon, John  
1918 Young, John E.

## Franklin (Merrimack)

- 1913 Parsons, Frank N.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE—NEW JERSEY

<b>Gorham (Coos)</b>	<b>Manchester (Hillsborough)</b>	<b>Brielle (Monmouth)</b>
1918 Marble, Thomas L.	Cont'd	1918 Thomas, Howard B.
<b>Groveton (Coos)</b>	1918 Wilson, Allan M.	<b>Camden (Camden)</b>
1922 Aldrich, Arthur C.	1918 Wymann, Louis E.	1918 Berry, Maja Leon
<b>Hanover (Grafton)</b>	<b>Plymouth (Grafton)</b>	1918 Carr, Harvey F.
1906 Colby, James F.	1896 Burleigh, Alvin	1922 Carr, Joseph N.
1921 Richardson, James P.	<b>Portsmouth (Rockingham)</b>	1907 Carrow, Howard
<b>Keene (Cheshire)</b>	1918 Bartlett, John H.	1920 Casselman, Mark F.
1914 Allen, John E.	<b>Rochester (Strafford)</b>	1914 Cooper, Howard M.
1918 Cain, Orville E.	1919 Gunnison, William T.	1922 Darnell, Wm. S.
1921 Faulkner, Philip H.	1911 Snow, Leslie P.	1907 French, Thomas E.
1919 Landers, John Joseph	<b>Whitefield (Coos)</b>	1914 Jess, Frank B.
1921 Madden, Charles A.	1922 Bowker, Edgar M.	1914 Jones, Wm. Clayton
1911 Madden, Joseph	<b>Wolfeboro (Carroll)</b>	1919 Myers, John Dashiell
1921 Pickard, Roy M.	1920 Britton, William J.	1913 Read, William T.
<b>Laconia (Belknap)</b>	<b>NEW JERSEY</b>	1913 Richards, Samuel H.
1920 Beckford, Frank M.	<b>Asbury Park (Monmouth)</b>	1922 Richman, Grover C.
1922 Fowler, Frederick W.	1921 Durand, Frank	1913 Starr, Lewis
1919 Hale, Fletcher	1922 Smith, Benjamin Biggs	1914 Thomas, Joseph L.
1922 Hibbard, Charles B.	1922 Turner, Joseph M.	<b>Cape May Court House</b>
1905 Jewett, Stephen S.	<b>Atlantic City (Atlantic)</b>	(Cape May)
1920 Jewett, Theo S.	1912 Bolte, G. Arthur	1912 Hand, Morgan
1922 Normandin, Fortunat E.	1918 Bourgeois, George A.	<b>Clinton (Hunterdon)</b>
1918 Owen, Stanton	1899 Clevenger, William M.	1912 Gebhardt, William C.
1918 Tilton, Frank P.	1908 Cole, Clarence L.	<b>East Orange (Essex)</b>
1918 Young, Oscar L.	1914 Coulomb, H. R.	1913 Gedney, Jerome D.
<b>Lancaster (Coos)</b>	1913 Gaskill, Edmund C., Jr.	1916 Vanderlipp, W. T.
1918 Morris, George F.	1912 Moore, Charles Sumner	<b>Egg Harbor City (Atlantic)</b>
<b>Lebanon (Grafton)</b>	1913 Schimpf, Theodore W.	1918 Hamilton, Herman L.
1920 Sloane, Scott	1915 Stern, Louis E.	<b>Elizabeth (Union)</b>
<b>Lisbon (Grafton)</b>	<b>Bayonne (Hudson)</b>	1921 Bender, Albert F.
1919 Pike, George W.	1922 Adler, Louis	1921 Bender, Welcome W.
1918 Stevens, Raymond B.	1922 Brenner, Alfred	1920 David, Abe J.
<b>Littleton (Grafton)</b>	1909 Chamberlin, Frederic E.	1920 Depew, Harold
1918 Bingham, Harry	1922 Dembe, H. B.	1921 Eldridge, Sidney W.
<b>Manchester (Hillsborough)</b>	1922 Garven, Pierre P.	1921 English, Frank A.
1920 Bingham, George H.	1922 Melniker, Aaron A.	1918 English, John K.
1916 Branch, Oliver W.	1922 Seclow, Alexander	1920 Gordon, Francis A.
1920 Broderick, James A.	1907 Van Buskirk, Dewitt	1921 Groves, William F.
1919 McLane, John R.	<b>Belvidere (Warren)</b>	1918 Hague, Joseph T.
1913 Madigan, Thomas H., Jr.	1896 Shipman, George M.	1922 La Corte, Salvatore F.
1913 Peaslee, Robt. J.	<b>Bridgeton (Cumberland)</b>	1921 Leavitt, Nathan R.
1918 Spaulding, Harry W.	1914 Bacon, Walter H.	1920 Stein, Alfred A.
1914 Sullivan, Patrick H.	1917 Loder, Le Roy W.	1921 Ulbrich, Adolph
1920 Thorp, L. Ashton		1913 Whittemore, Clark McK.
1916 Tuttle, James Patterson		1914 Wilson, William R.
1918 Warren, George H.		<b>Freehold (Monmouth)</b>
1919 White, Albert H.		1922 Cowart, Samuel Craig
		1921 Lawrence, Bulif V.
		1921 McDermott, Joseph

## NEW JERSEY

## Hackensack (Bergen)

- 1921 Agnew, Arthur M.  
 1921 Altschuler, Rex Baine  
 1916 Campbell, Lether A.  
 1921 Contant, Marinus  
 1921 DeLorenzo, William  
 1921 Hart, A. C.  
 1912 Mable, Clarence  
 1921 Thompson, Robert W.  
 1921 Vanderwart, Herman  
 1921 Westervelt, Warner W.  
 1918 Wright, Wendell J.

## Hackettstown (Warren)

- 1918 Fisher, James

## Hoboken (Hudson)

- 1912 Besson, J. W. Rufus  
 1922 Besson, Samuel A.  
 1918 Cafferata, Harry J.  
 1918 Fallon, John J.  
 1922 Herr, Dougal  
 1922 Stevens, Basil M.  
 1922 Stuhr, William S.  
 1922 Tiffany, J. Raymond

## Jersey City (Hudson)

- 1922 Bentley, Peter  
 1922 Blankenhorn, D. Eugene  
 1922 Blohm, Charles H.  
 1912 Boardman, Richard  
 1922 Brogan, Thomas J.  
 1916 Carey, Robert  
 1914 Carey, William H.  
 1922 Cook, Pierre F.  
 1922 Corbin, Clement K.  
 1922 Dear, Arthur T.  
 1922 Decker, William E.  
 1922 Drewen, John F., Jr.  
 1922 Erwin, James R.  
 1922 Flemming, Robert L.  
 1922 Gannon, William R.  
 1922 Garrison, Carlyle  
 1922 Gough, John F.  
 1914 Haight, Thomas G.  
 1922 Hartpence, John Arm-  
     tage  
 1922 Holman, Edward S.  
 1922 Hughes, Charles B.  
 1922 Insley, Earle  
 1922 Jacobs, Sidney  
 1918 Lane, Harry  
 1914 McMaster, John S.  
 1922 Markley, Edward A.  
 1914 Milton, John  
 1914 Rosenberg, Maximilian  
     T.

## Jersey City (Hudson) Cont'd

- 1916 Runyon, Henry W.  
 1922 Simpson, Charles E. S.  
 1914 Speer, Wm. H.  
 1922 Stout, Edward P.  
 1922 Sullivan, Leo S.  
 1918 Sullivan, Mark A.  
 1914 Tennant, Geo. G.  
 1923 Turner, Frank G.  
 1922 Van Winkle, Marshall  
 1914 Wall, Albert O.  
 1922 Watson, Ripley  
 1917 Wortendyke, Rynier J.  
 1922 Young, Charles

## Lakewood (Ocean)

- 1912 Kepperley, James E.

## Long Branch (Monmouth)

- 1914 Slocum, John W.  
 1921 Stevens, William A.  
 1921 Van Gelder, George W.

## Manasquan (Monmouth)

- 1921 Pearce, Benjamin B.

## Millville (Cumberland)

- 1914 Miller, Louis H.

## Morris Plains (Morris)

- 1914 Pennington, William

## Morristown (Morris)

- 1916 Garretson, Leland B.  
 1914 Mills, Alfred Elmer  
 1914 Salmon, Joshua R.  
 1907 Sherman, Gordon E.  
 1914 Wilson, C. Franklin

## Mount Holly (Burlington)

- 1917 Davis, James Mercer  
 1912 Gaskill, Robert S.

## Newark (Essex)

- 1918 Anthony, Roy F.  
 1907 Armstrong, Edward A.  
 1916 Ashmead, J. Edward  
 1918 Benjamin, Frank  
 1918 Bergen, Frank  
 1918 Child, Francis  
 1894 Collie, Edward M.  
 1916 Bernhard, John A.  
 1922 Bilder, Nathan  
 1922 Blake, George H.

## Newark (Essex) Cont'd

- 1914 Cornish, Abram H.  
 1918 Currier, Richard D.  
 1907 Duffield, Edward D.  
 1921 Edsall, Benjamin F.  
 1911 English, Conover  
 1918 Everett, Russell M.  
 1916 Faulks, Frederick J.  
 1922 Feick, Carl A.  
 1917 Grice, Horace O.  
 1900 Hardin, John R.  
 1921 Harrison, J. Henry  
 1918 Heine, M. Casewell  
 1911 Hood, Louis  
 1922 Howell, Corwin  
 1918 Hurrell, Alfred  
 1908 Kalisch, Samuel  
 1922 Kaufman, Samuel  
 1890 Keasbey, Edward Q.  
 1912 Keasbey, George M.  
 1918 Lane, Merritt  
 1918 Leber, Samuel F.  
 1912 Lindabury, Richard V.  
 1922 McCarter, George W. C.  
 1898 McCarter, Robert H.  
 1918 McCarter, Thomas N.  
 1918 MacMahon, Cecil H.  
 1914 Martin, J. H. Thayer  
 1916 Mason, Charles M.  
 1918 Murphy, John J.  
 1918 Osborne, Harry V.  
 1904 Parker, Chauncey G.  
 1907 Pitney, John O. H.  
 1899 Riker, Adrian  
 1918 Sackett, Clarence  
 1911 Skinner, Alfred F.  
 1919 Slingerland, Archibald F.  
 1919 Smith, Frederic W.  
 1922 Stanley, Edward O., Jr.  
 1916 Stockton, Richard  
 1918 Stryker, Josiah  
 1897 Swayze, Francis J.  
 1914 Vanderpool, Wynant D.  
 1918 Wakelee, Edmund W.  
 1922 Ward, Waldron M.  
 1922 Wherry, J. Frederic  
 1911 Whiting, Borden D.  
 1922 Wolber, Joseph G.  
 1914 Young, Henry, Jr.  
 1914 Young, Stuart A.

## New Brunswick (Middlesex)

- 1912 Daly, Peter F.  
 1918 Strong, Theodore

## Newton (Sumsex)

- 1918 Simonson, Theodore

## STATE LIST OF ME

## NEW JI

Orange (Essex)		Red
1914	Davis, Thomas A.	1914 A
1911	Howe, William Read	1914 B
1911	McKelvey, Charles W.	1907 W
Passaic (Passaic)		Ridge
1917	Watson, William W.	1918 M
1921	Weinberger, Harry H.	1918 M
Paterson (Passaic)		Rid
1921	Beggs, Frederic	1913 Do
1913	Bilder, David H.	
1921	Comstock, Albert	
1913	Cunningham, Robert H.	Ringw
1908	Dumont, Wayre	1922 Ca
1900	Dunn, Michael	
1914	Gourley, William B.	Rut
1921	Hinchcliffe, Louis V.	1921 Lav
1921	Hofstra, Peter	
1921	Horton, Rayton E.	
1921	Hudson, Walter R.	Somm
1912	Humphreys, John B.	1900 Ber
1917	Hunsiker, Gustav A.	
1921	Joelson, Harry	Su
1906	Lewis, William L.	1907 Fra
1921	McKee, Wood	
1921	Marelli, Henry	Tre
1918	Randall, Edmund B.	1921 Bac
1921	Scott, Francis	1922 Bodi
1921	Smith, Albin	1913 Buch
1907	Stevenson, Eugene	1921 Bud
1921	Steward, John W.	1921 Oha
1921	Tilt, Edgar M.	1916 Davi
1921	Van Blarcom, Frederick W.	1913 Dixo
1921	Van Cleve, Frank	1921 Fren
1921	Van Cleve, Garret	1921 Ham
1921	Westerhoff, Harris J.	1921 Hart
		1913 Katze
		1921 Lann
		1921 Reich
		1914 Rellat
		1921 Satter
		1921 Scam
		1914 Trench
		1913 Walke
		1921 Wicot
		West
		1913 Oliver
Perth Amboy (Middlesex)		
1897	Lyon, Adrian	
Plainfield (Union)		
1920	Blatz, Francis J.	
1907	Eddy, Charles B.	
1921	Hetfield, Walter L., Jr.	
1922	Kunzman, Irving	
1922	Randolph, Asa F.	
1921	Rothberg, Harvey	
1921	Stillman, William Maxson	
Princeton (Mercer)		West Ho
1913	Smith, H. Alexander	1917 McEwa
Rahway (Union)		Woodbur
1922	Armstrong, David	1914 Summe
1920	Hyer, Fred. O.	1917 Swackh

## NEW MEXICO—NEW YORK

- Lovington (Lea)**  
 1921 Carter, Powhatan  
**Raton (Colfax)**  
 1921 Bickley, Howard L.  
 1919 Crampton, Edwin Cook  
 1920 Leahy, J.  
 1917 Phillips, Orle L.  
 1921 Sadler, Daniel K.  
 1914 Seaberg, Hugo  
 1921 Wilson, Louis S.

- Roswell (Chaves)**  
 1917 Brice, Charles R.  
 1917 Dow, Hiram M.  
 1920 Fullen, Louis O.  
 1911 Hervey, James M.  
 1921 Wyatt, Dillard H.

- Santa Fe (Santa Fe)**  
 1920 Backstrom, James L.  
 1921 Bowman, Harry S.  
 1911 Clancy, Frank W.  
 1922 Edwards, Arthur M.  
 1920 Holloman, Reed  
 1912 Mechem, Merritt C.  
 1916 Neblett, Colin  
 1914 Reynolds, Herbert F.  
 1912 Renehan, A. B.  
 1913 Roberts, Clarence J.  
 1911 Wilson, Francis C.  
 1913 Wright, Edward R.

- Silver City (Grant)**  
 1920 Ryan, Raymond R.  
 1921 Shettler, John Henry  
 1920 Walton, William B.  
 1920 White, Alvan N.  
 1918 Wilson, Percy

- Socorro (Socorro)**  
 1920 Fitch, James G.

- Springer (Colfax)**  
 1921 Holly, William R.

- Taos (Taos)**  
 1920 Cheetham, Francis J.  
 1920 McKean, William

- Tucumcari (Quay)**  
 1921 Prentice, Royal A.

## NEW YORK

- Albany (Albany)**  
 1912 Bender, Melvin T.  
 1920 Burnside, R. B.

- Albany (Albany) Cont'd**  
 1921 Caplan, Samuel  
 1917 Carr, Lewis E.  
 1914 Clamen, Philip L.  
 1914 Delehanty, John A.  
 1904 Dugan, Patrick C.  
 1914 Erving, Wm. Van Renss.  
 1914 Farren, James J.  
 1915 Fennell, Thomas F.  
 1884 Fiero, J. Newton  
 1922 Gillett, Ransom H.  
 1896 Gleason, John H.  
 1904 Glynn, Martin H.  
 1916 Griffin, Edward G.  
 1913 Herrick, D. Cady  
 1921 Hinman, Harold J.  
 1921 Hogan, John W.  
 1917 Hubbard, Lester Thomas  
 1916 Ilch, Julius  
 1917 Lawyer, George  
 1913 Leboeuf, Rapdall J.  
 1913 Miller, Nathan L.  
 1911 Muhlfelder, David  
 1914 Nellis, Merwyn H.  
 1917 Parsons, James A.  
 1920 Rifenburgh, George L.  
 1911 Rosendale, Simon W.  
 1903 Rudd, William P.  
 1911 Smith, A. Page  
 1911 Stagg, Charles Tracey  
 1922 Tobin, Charles J.  
 1911 Tracey, James F.  
 1913 Visscher, William L.  
 1899 Wadhams, Frederick E.  
 1911 Walton, Charles W.  
 1913 Whalen, Robert E.  
 1914 Whitfield, William R.

- Amsterdam (Montgomery)**  
 1912 Borst, Henry V.

- Auburn (Cayuga)**  
 1913 Brainard, John M.

- Bellport (Suffolk)**  
 1913 Ketcham, Herbert T.

- Ballston Spa. (Saratoga)**  
 1911 Mehan, William A.

- Binghamton (Broome)**  
 1922 Buckley, John T.  
 1922 Deyo, Israel T.  
 1914 Hays, Frank M.  
 1911 Howard, Archibald  
 1922 Jenkins, Fredric W.

- Binghamton (Broome) Cont'd**  
 1911 Keenan, Thomas J.  
 1889 McCrary, A. J.  
 1922 Meeker, Rollin W.  
 1917 Newell, Wirt W.

- Bronxville (Westchester)**  
 1911 Kunsheedt, Manuel A.

- Brooklyn (Kings)**  
 1913 Adel, Frank F.  
 1922 Albert, Helen M.  
 1913 Baldwin, Stephen O.  
 1913 Benedict, Russell  
 1913 Blackmar, Abel E.  
 1917 Brower, Ernest C.  
 1922 Browne, Joseph G. M.  
 1917 Bunn, Frederick A.  
 1921 Bushell, William G.  
 1922 Butler, William S.  
 1914 Byrne, Edward J.  
 1911 Cahoon, Richards Mott  
 1917 Callahan, Patrick E.  
 1922 Campbell, Francis A.  
 1913 Chatfield, Thomas I.  
 1922 Conway, Albert  
 1906 Crane, Frederick E.  
 1913 Cropsey, James C.  
 1922 Curren, Hector McGowan  
 1912 Dietz, Nicholas  
 1912 Dobson, Harvey O.  
 1913 Dooley, Edward J.  
 1918 Dore, Claude  
 1922 Drescher, Alexander S.  
 1922 Dykman, Jackson Annan  
 1911 Dykman, William N.  
 1918 Easterday, John H.  
 1920 Fawcett, Lewis L.  
 1922 Furst, Michael  
 1914 Gannon, Frank S., Jr.  
 1913 Garvin, Edwin L.  
 1920 Getz, David B.  
 1922 Gross, Fred L.  
 1922 Hale, William B.  
 1911 Haskell, Reuben L.  
 1916 Herbert, James  
 1922 Horwill, Edward T.  
 1921 Humble, H. W.  
 1921 Jordan, Francis  
 1913 Kelly, William J.  
 1913 Kempton, Edwin  
 1922 Lipschultz, Leo  
 1921 McGill, Joseph Tyson  
 1922 MacCrate, John  
 1905 Mack, William  
 1914 Martin, George W.  
 1920 Nash, Howard P.  
 1916 O'Neill, James T.

# NEW YORK

## Brooklyn (Kings) Cont'd

1921 Paull, John  
1899 Putnam, Harrington  
1918 Reilly, Edward J.  
1918 Richardson, William P.  
1918 Riegelmann, Edward  
1913 Ryan, Charles J.  
1913 Sparks, Frederick W.  
1917 Steinbrink, Meier  
1919 Stephenson, Sarah  
1913 Struss, Otto F.  
1922 White, John B.  
1914 Wilkin, Robert J.  
1913 Wilson, Robert H.  
1918 Woolley, George I.

## Buffalo (Erie)

1918 Adams, Harold J.  
1922 Alden, Carlos G.  
1914 Baker, Merritt N.  
1922 Baldy, Christopher  
1914 Beala, Elton H.  
1911 Bissell, Frederick O.  
1911 Burke, Thomas C.  
1914 Bush, Myron P.  
1898 Clark, Martin  
1911 Coatsworth, Edw. E.  
1918 Cooke, Walter P.  
1914 Corey, Fred D.  
1918 Desbecker, Louis E.  
1911 Dirnberger, M. F., Jr.  
1918 Dudley, Joseph G.  
1891 Fleischmann, Simon  
1913 Frisbee, Ernest L.  
1920 Hellings, Dana B.  
1908 Hill, Henry W.  
1918 Hollister, Evan  
1911 Kent, Ralph S.  
1918 Laughlin, Frank C.  
1921 Lawrence, Thomas E.  
1921 Letchworth, Edward H.  
1915 Lewis, Lorin L., Jr.  
1911 Magavern, Wm. J.  
1918 Mitchell, James McC.  
1896 Moot, Adelbert  
1915 Morey, Joseph H.  
1920 O'Brian, John Lord  
1918 O'Connor, Charles Leo.  
1918 Persons, James W.  
1914 Pomeroy, Robert W.  
1922 Saperston, Willard W.  
1912 Sears, Charles B.  
1918 Sidway, Frank S.  
1918 Spratt, Maurice C.  
1914 Sullivan, Thomas A.  
1911 Templeton, Richard H.  
1909 Van Allen, John W.  
1899 Ward, Hamilton

## Buffalo (Erie) Cont'd

1918 Wheeler, Charles B.  
1914 White, Carleton H.  
1888 Wilcox, Annalee  
1918 Wilson, Robert H.

## Camden (Oneida)

1921 Hand, P. Sidney

## Canandaigua (Ontario)

1918 Knapp, Walter H.  
1918 Shea, John  
1914 Short, Myron D.  
1918 Thompson, Robert F.

## Canton (St. Lawrence)

1921 Ohaney, Ceylon G.  
1918 Hale, Ledyard P.  
1921 Russell, Lawrence

## Carmel (Putnam)

1918 Ryder, Clayton

## Carthage (Jefferson)

1918 Van Allen, W. B.

## Catskill (Greene)

1912 Howland, Clarence

## Cazenovia (Madison)

1922 Fairchild, Charles S.  
1918 Kiley, Michael H.  
1917 Remsen, Phoenix

## Cohoes (Albany)

1918 Wertime, Walter H.

## Gold Spring (Putnam)

1921 Southard, J. Bennett

## Cooperstown (Otsego)

1911 Byard, James J., Jr.

## Cortland (Cortland)

1914 Duffey, Edwin  
1908 Suggett, John W.

## Deposit (Broome)

1911 Cumming, E. D.

## Douglas Park, Long Island (Queens)

1908 Fuller, E. Dean

## Elizabethtown (Essex)

1917 Brewster, O. Byron

## Elmhurst (Queens)

1911 Edwards, Clarence  
1918 Garretson, Garret J.

## Elmira (Chemung)

1921 Allison, Isaac  
1918 Diven, Alexander S.  
1914 Falck, Alexander D.  
1921 Henry, Lewis  
1911 Mandeville, H. C.  
1920 Marlowe, Richard  
1911 Moaher, Lewis E.

## Falconsner (Chautauque)

1918 Crosby, Harley N.  
1911 Edson, Walter H.

## Forest Hills (Queens)

1922 Mandell, Edward

## Fort Plain (Montgomery)

1918 Moore, Joseph L.

## Freeport (Nassau)

1912 Johnson, Albin Nicholas

## Fulton (Oswego)

1918 Jennings, Albert T.

## Glen Cove (Nassau)

1912 Coleman, George S.  
1920 McCarthy, John P.

## Glens Falls (Warren)

1917 Fitzgerald, Cornelius E.  
1917 King, Charles F.  
1917 McPhillips, James

## Gouverneur (St. Lawrence)

1912 Dolan, James C.  
1921 Hazelton, Dallas M.  
1912 Johnson, Arthur T.

## Greenwich (Washington)

1915 Van Kirk, Charles O.

## Groton (Tompkins)

1921 Hare, Georgia

## Haverstraw (Rockland)

1921 Gagan, Thomas

## Hempstead (Nassau)

1912 Harkin, Lincoln B.

## Herkimer (Herkimer)

1911 Bell, Charles  
1921 Earl, Charles L.



## NEW YORK

<b>Hoosick Falls (Rensselaer)</b>	<b>Long Island City (Queens)</b>	<b>New York City (New York)</b>
1912 Greene, George E.	1920 Conger, Frederic	1914 Aaron, Herman
1922 Tiffany, Ezra	1914 Hanavan, George B.	1921 Abbey, Edward N.
	1921 Morris, William J., Jr.	1912 Abbott, Henry H.
<b>Hudson (Columbia)</b>	1914 Rathgeber, Emile E.	1921 Abercrombie, William C.
1912 Benson, Charles B.	1913 Vaughan, Athelstan	1914 Acker, Edward A.
1907 Collier, Frederick J.		1909 Adams, Andrew Addison
1921 Tracy, John C.	<b>Lowville (Lewis)</b>	1907 Agar, John G.
	1922 Sheldon, Edward M.	1913 Aldcroft, Richard B.
<b>Hudson Falls (Washington)</b>	<b>Lyons Falls (Lewis)</b>	1921 Aldrich, Winthrop W.
1914 Sawyer, John Everett	1921 Cox, Harry W.	1922 Alexander, Charle. B.
	<b>Malone (Franklin)</b>	1907 Alexander, Edward A.
<b>Ithaca (Tompkins)</b>	1913 Allen, William L.	1921 Alexander, Mitchell W.
1913 Bogert, George G.	1922 Kellas, LeRoy M.	1907 Allen, Frederick L.
1917 Bostwick, Edward H.	<b>Mechanicville (Saratoga)</b>	1917 Allen, James J.
1917 Burdick, Charles K.	1914 Frazier, Robert	1921 Allen, William
1901 Irvine, Frank		1907 Allen, Yorke
1921 McCaskill, O. L.	<b>Middletown (Orange)</b>	1919 Alley, Rayford W.
1921 Newman, Charles H.	1914 Taylor, John C. R.	1922 Almy, Don. R.
1921 St. John, E. Morgan	1911 Thompson, A. C. N.	1922 Alverson, Lyle T.
1914 Smith, William Hazlitt		1922 Amend, William J.
1913 Sweetland, Monroe M.	<b>Mineola (Nassau)</b>	1919 Ames, C. F.
1921 Tarbell, George S.	1913 Seaman, Warren C.	1917 Anderson, Chandler P.
1912 Van Cleef, Mynderse		1921 Anderson, Roger H.
	<b>Monticello (Sullivan)</b>	1921 Anderson, T. Hart
<b>Jamaica (Queens)</b>	1913 Lyons, John D.	1913 Anderton, Stephen P.
1907 Faber, Leander B.	1916 Stahl, Joseph I.	1911 Andrade, Cipriano, Jr.
	<b>Mt. Vernon (Westchester)</b>	1894 Andrews, James D.
<b>Jamestown (Chautauqua)</b>	1913 Bennett, Frank A.	1922 Angulo, Charles
1913 Jude, George W.	1920 Cavanaugh, James H.	1921 Antin, Benjamin
	1920 Geseheidt, Albert F.	1911 Aplington, Henry
<b>Jericho (Nassau)</b>	1920 Syme, Sydney A.	1907 Appell, Albert J.
1922 Ellis, Ralph	1917 Tanzer, Laurence Arnold	1918 Appleton, Charles W.
	<b>New Brighton (Richmond)</b>	1921 Arbuckle, Joseph
<b>Johnstown (Fulton)</b>	1907 Anable, Courtland V.	1921 Arkush, Ralph M.
1914 Carroll, Fred. Linus	<b>Newburgh (Orange)</b>	1920 Armstrong, William C.
	1913 Cantline, Peter	1921 Arnold, Bernard H.
<b>Kew Gardens (Long Island)</b>	1911 Corwin, John B.	1907 Arnold, Joseph A.
1922 Darling, Charlotte Kelsey	1906 Hirschberg, Henry	1914 Arroyo, Julian A.
	1913 Hirschberg, M. H.	1922 Arthur, Frank D.
<b>Kingston (Ulster)</b>	1914 Kohl, Henry	1921 Asch, David
1906 Clearwater, A. T.	1913 Seeger, Albert H. F.	1921 Auchincloss, Gordon
1911 Flemming, H. H.	<b>New Lebanon (Columbia)</b>	1911 Auerbach, Joseph S.
1913 Hasbrouck, G. B. D.	1916 Fayerweather, Charles S.	1917 Austin, George C.
1911 Klein, Henry	<b>New Rochelle (Westchester)</b>	1913 Avery, Brainard
1907 Van Etten, John G.	1913 Keogh, Martin J.	1917 Avery, Frank M.
	1913 Ritchie, Albert	1922 Axelrod, Herman S.
<b>Lake Placid (Essex)</b>	1917 Schaffer, Franklin Pierce	1920 Axtell, Silas Blake
1917 Isham, Frederick A.	1919 Spring, Samuel	1921 Ayer, Charles F.
1922 Prime, Raymond C.		1913 Babbage, Richard G.
		1921 Babcock, H. Howard
<b>Lockport (Niagara)</b>		1921 Backus, Grosvenor H.
1921 Gold, William A.		1893 Bacon, Selden
1907 Tice, David		1921 Bailey, Theodor L.
		1922 Bailly, Edward C.
		1919 Bailly, Harold James
		1913 Baker, Joseph J.

## NEW YORK

New York City (New York)  
Cont'd

1922 Baldwin, Henry De Forest  
1921 Baldwin, Leonard D.  
1911 Baldwin, Roger S.  
1911 Ballantine, Arthur A.  
1907 Banton, Joab H.  
1920 Banzhaf, Albert H. T.  
1908 Barber, Arthur Wm.  
1922 Barbieri, Joseph P.  
1919 Baright, Clarice M.  
1912 Barker, Burt Brown  
1912 Barker, Wendell P.  
1922 Barnes, Arthur S.  
1912 Barnes, Henry B.  
1913 Barnes, Milan D.  
1922 Barnett, David  
1911 Barney, Charles Neal  
1913 Baron, Saul J.  
1922 Barranco, Augustine P.  
1921 Barry, Gerald J.  
1911 Barry, Herbert  
1918 Bartlett, Charles H.  
1891 Bartlett, John P.  
1922 Bartlett, Philip G.  
1913 Bartlett, Willard  
1922 Bartnett, Walter J.  
1913 Baskerville, Thomas H.  
1913 Bates, Kahl Clement  
1911 Battle, George Gordon  
1921 Baum, Joseph M.  
1914 Bayes, William R.  
1921 Bayles, Edwin Atkinson  
1913 Baylis, Willard N.  
1921 Bayne, Howard R.  
1921 Beach, Edward S.  
1913 Beale, Phelan  
1922 Beale, John David  
1911 Beardsley, Samuel A.  
1922 Beardsley, Thomas H.  
1914 Beattie, Chas. Maitland  
1922 Beattie, Thomas A. S.  
1917 Beatty, Robert C.  
1914 Beattys, Frederick L.  
1917 Beattys, George D.  
1912 Beaty, Amos L.  
1921 Bechtel, Edwin DeT.  
1917 Becker, Alfred L.  
1922 Becken, Axel V.  
1907 Beekman, Charles K.  
1908 Begg, William R.  
1922 Belknap, Chauncey  
1916 Bell, Colley W.  
1921 Bell, James R.  
1912 Bell, Marcus L.  
1904 Benedict, Abraham

New York City (New York)  
Cont'd

1921 Bennet, James E.  
1907 Bennett, David C., Jr.  
1908 Bergen, Tunis G.  
1922 Bergensfeld, Frank F.  
1914 Berger, Samuel A.  
1921 Berlinicke, Harry Robert  
1922 Bernero, Frank A.  
1922 Bernstein, Benjamin  
1914 Bernstein, J. Sidney  
1917 Berry, Carroll  
1914 Betts, Samuel R.  
1917 Bibb, Eugene S.  
1921 Bickerton, Joseph P., Jr.  
1912 Bickford, Herbert J.  
1914 Bielaaki, A. Bruce  
1912 Bien, Franklin  
1922 Biglow, L. Horatio, Jr.  
1908 Bijur, Nathan  
1917 Billings, Cornelius C.  
1913 Bissing, William F.  
1913 Black, Loring M., Jr.  
1913 Blackwell, Geo. Enga  
1919 Blair, Floyd G.  
1911 Blair, Jos. Paxton  
1922 Blau, William  
1914 Blauvelt, George A.  
1913 Bloch, Adolph  
1914 Bloch, Henry  
1920 Block, Maurice  
1922 Block, S. John  
1922 Blumberg, Samuel  
1922 Blumenthal, Eugene  
1913 Blumenthal, Maurice B.  
1907 Blymyer, William H.  
1918 Bogardus, John H.  
1905 Bogert, Henry L.  
1914 Bogue, Morton Griswold  
1921 Bohleber, William  
1921 Boland, Frank A. K.  
1920 Boleman, Austin P.  
1917 Boles, E. H.  
1913 Bomeisler, Louis E.  
1911 Bond, Walter H.  
1921 Bondy, Eugene L.  
1913 Bondy, William  
1901 Bonyng, Robert W.  
1921 Booth, John Parkhurst  
1907 Borchert, Hermann  
1921 Borland, Middleton S.  
1922 Borth, Oscar  
1907 Boston, Charles A.  
1910 Boston, John Guyton  
1922 Boudin, Louis B.  
1911 Bouvier, John V., Jr.  
1914 Bowers, Spotswood D.  
1913 Bowie, J. F.

New York City (New York)  
Cont'd

1921 Bowman, Harold H.  
1917 Boyesen, Hjalmar H.  
1922 Bracelen, Charles M.  
1913 Bradbury, Harry B.  
1921 Brady, James A.  
1913 Brainerd, Ira H.  
1914 Breckinridge, Henry  
1917 Breed, James McV.  
1907 Breed, William C.  
1921 Brennan, Joseph P.  
1912 Brewster, Joseph  
1914 Brice, Wilson B.  
1922 Briesen, Fritz V.  
1922 Brill, Abraham  
1921 Bristol, George W.  
1911 Britt, Phillip J.  
1918 Britt, T. Louis A.  
1913 Broadwin, Isidor L.  
1907 Brodek, Charles A.  
1921 Brooks, George Murray  
1922 Brozman, John Francis  
1913 Brown, Charles P.  
1914 Brown, Charles T.  
1921 Brown, Edward A.  
1921 Brown, Edward J.  
1921 Brown, Reuben  
1922 Brown, William Averell  
1913 Browne, G. Morgan  
1922 Browne, Rollin  
1914 Brownell, George F.  
1915 Brownell, Henry B.  
1910 Brown, Edward B.  
1922 Bruce, M. Linn  
1921 Bruen, Alexander J.  
1921 Bruere, Henry  
1921 Brumley, Edward R.  
1919 Buck, George Warner  
1907 Buck, Gordon M.  
1919 Buckner, Emory R.  
1921 Buckner, William A.  
1912 Bull, J. Edgar  
1920 Bullowa, Emilie M.  
1921 Bungard, Maurice Z.  
1920 Burger, Edward H.  
1920 Burgess, Edwin Haines  
1916 Burghard, Edward M.  
1914 Burkan, Nathan  
1917 Burke, Daniel  
1922 Burkes, Leon  
1922 Barleigh, George W.  
1922 Burlingham, Charles  
1921 Burlingham, Charles G.  
1910 Burney, H. Robert  
1913 Burns, Robert  
1918 Burr, Frank Wright  
1907 Burr, William P.

## NEW YORK

New York City (New York)  
Cont'd

1921 Busbby, James O.  
1922 Butcher, David F.  
1914 Butler, Charles T.  
1883 Butler, William Allen  
1914 Butler, William E.  
1917 Butterworth, George F.  
1896 Button, Wm. H.  
1920 Buzzell, Samuel Jesse  
1916 Byles, Axtell J.  
1918 Byrd, William  
1921 Byrne, Andrew  
1896 Byrne, James  
1921 Oabell, Hartwell  
1914 Caffey, Francis Gordon  
1913 Caldwell, Jas. Hope  
1921 Calenda, Vincent D.  
1921 Callahan, Frank  
1921 Callender, James P.  
1917 Cameron, Alexander  
1918 Campbell, Donald  
1907 Campbell, Frederick B.  
1906 Campbell, Ira A.  
1913 Campbell, John A. L.  
1921 Campbell, Judson D.  
1907 Canfield, George F.  
1922 Capron, C. Alexander  
1922 Capehaw, Coran P.  
1922 Capehaw, Hulon  
1922 Caranicholas George  
1920 Carden, W. Norton  
1913 Cardoso, Benjamin N.  
1921 Cardoso, Michael H., Jr.  
1922 Cardoso, Sidney B.  
1921 Carell, William F.  
1921 Carlin, Frank A.  
1912 Carlin, Walter J.  
1918 Carlson, Frank  
1909 Carns, William L.  
1916 Carrington, Campbell  
1921 Carrington, George D.  
1913 Carroll, Phillip A.  
1922 Carson, Adam C.  
1912 Cary, Guy  
1908 Cary, Robert J.  
1921 Case, George B.  
1921 Case, Alvin C.  
1918 Catinella, Frank P.  
1922 Cavanagh, Richard Bryan  
1922 Cavanaugh, William P.  
1917 Chadbourne, W. A.  
1911 Chadbourne, William M.  
1922 Chalaire, Walter  
1913 Chamberlain, Joseph P.  
1920 Chambers, Harry B.  
1921 Chandler, Norman Wilmer

New York City (New York)  
Cont'd

1922 Chapin, L. H. Paul  
1922 Chapman, Charles McCor-  
mack  
1891 Chase, George  
1921 Chevalier, Stuart  
1907 Childs, Edwards H.  
1921 Chivers, William  
1909 Chirung, Isidore S.  
1908 Chittick, Henry R.  
1921 Chopak, Jules  
1922 Chorosh, William H.  
1921 Chrymakos, George J.  
1913 Chrystie, Einar  
1907 Chrystie, T. Ludlow  
1921 Cianchetti, Adolph  
1914 Clare, Wm. F.  
1922 Clark, Appleton L.  
1914 Clark, Grenville  
1914 Clark, Henry Wallace  
1917 Clark, John Kirkland  
1920 Clark, William M.  
1922 Clarke, Richard H.  
1921 Clarke, W. H. Crichton  
1912 Clay, George S.  
1922 Cleary, James C.  
1907 Clinch, Edward S.  
1921 Clocke, T. Emory  
1922 Clune, George William  
1904 Cobb, A. Ward  
1907 Cobb, W. Bruce  
1922 Cochran, James  
1896 Cockran, W. Bourke  
1907 Coffin, Herbert L.  
1922 Cohalan, Denis O'L.  
1915 Cohalan, John P.  
1922 Cohen, Abraham C.  
1921 Cohen, George L.  
1913 Cohen, Harvey J.  
1922 Cohen, Henry L.  
1922 Cohen, Isaac  
1908 Cohen, Julius Henry  
1922 Cohen, Louis Maxwell  
1921 Cohen, Max G.  
1921 Cohen, Samuel L.  
1912 Cohen, William N.  
1913 Cohn, Eugene  
1922 Cohn, Louis  
1907 Colby, Bainbridge  
1917 Cole, Ashley T.  
1914 Cole, Charles D. M.  
1918 Coleman, John B.  
1921 Colety, Francis  
1922 Collins, James F.  
1921 Compton, George Brokaw  
1913 Conboy, Martin  
1921 Condon, Richard

New York City (New York)  
Cont'd

1921 Conklin, Lewis R.  
1921 Conklin, William R.  
1922 Connor, Charles  
1914 Conway, Thomas F.  
1913 Cook, Alfred A.  
1922 Cook, William E.  
1921 Cook, William W.  
1913 Cooke, Hedley V.  
1913 Coon, Claude L.  
1921 Cooper, Curtis C.  
1906 Cooper, Drury W.  
1920 Corbett, Edward L.  
1911 Corbin, J. Arthur  
1922 Corin, Max  
1921 Corn, Jacob H.  
1913 Cornell, Edward  
1918 Coogrove, James J.  
1922 Cottole, Salvatore A.  
1918 Cottle, Marion Weston  
1906 Cotton, Joseph B.  
1913 Cotton, Joseph P.  
1921 Oouch, John F.  
1902 Coudert, Frederic R.  
1921 Ooulson, Robert E.  
1913 Covington, Geo. Bishop  
1921 Cowden, Frederic H.  
1922 Cowell, Thaddeus G.  
1913 Cox, Robert Lynn  
1913 Cox, Stephen J.  
1908 Coxe, Macgrane  
1921 Coyle, John B.  
1913 Coyne, Bartholomew B.  
1922 Crain, Thomas C. T.  
1917 Oram, J. Sergeant  
1907 Crane, Alexander B.  
1922 Orane, Alexander M.  
1907 Cravath, Paul D.  
1914 Crawford, Frank L.  
1913 Crawford, John J.  
1912 Crews, Ralph  
1921 Crick, Stephen  
1922 Crocker, Frank L.  
1921 Crosby, Gorham  
1907 Crosley, Ferdinand S.  
1907 Crowley, Edward Chase  
1913 Cruse, George E.  
1913 Oukor, Morris  
1921 Cullom, Neil P.  
1907 Culver, Frederic  
1921 Cunningham, Warren W.  
1922 Curran, John F.  
1922 Curren, Lee J.  
1907 Ourtis, W. J.  
1907 Ourtis, William E.  
1907 Oushing, Harry Alonzo  
1913 Oushner, Meyer B.

## STATE LIST OF MEM

New York City (New York)  
Cont'd

## New York

1922	Cuthell, Chester W.	1921	Dia
1920	Cutler, A. S.	1921	Dic
1922	Outting, Victor Willard	1917	Dil
1918	Cuvillier, Louis A.	1922	Dir
1921	Czaki, Frederick M.	1921	Din
1907	Daly, Edward Hamilton	1911	Dit
1922	Dalkiel, Arthur Y.	1921	Dos
1922	Daly, Eugene V.	1922	Dor
1921	Dammann, Milton	1907	Don
1921	Dana, Charles Bates	1918	Dos
1922	Dannenberg, Joseph	1922	Dos
1917	Darby, Samuel E.	1921	Doo
1921	Darling, Charles W.	1912	Dor
1922	Darr, Earl A.	1922	Dos
1921	Dashew, Leon	1913	Dou
1921	Davidson, Maurice P.	1921	Dow
1913	Davis, Abraham M.	1913	Dow
1922	Davis, Alex	1921	Doy
1921	Davis, Arnold L.	1890	Doy
1922	Davis, Arthur L.	1918	Dre
1920	Davis, Clarence M.		
1919	Davis, Frank J.	1922	Dre
1913	Davis, Horace W.	1921	Dub
1922	Davis, James A.	1922	Duel
1912	Davis, John W.	1917	Duel
1899	Davis, Vernon M.	1915	Dug
1902	Davis, Walter W.	1916	Dun
1921	Davis, William O.	1922	Dun
1913	Davis, Wm. Ralph	1921	Dun
1914	Davison, Alfred T.	1913	Dun
1913	Dawes, Hamilton M.	1914	Dun
1913	Dawson, Miles M.	1913	Durh
1922	Day, Leonard	1918	Durk
1913	Day, Sherman	1921	Dush
1920	De Aguerro, Miguel E.	1914	Dust
1906	Dean, George C.	1900	Dutt
1907	Debevoise, Thomas M.	1922	Duva
1917	Decker, Charles A.	1914	Dwys
1921	Dee, Michael F.	1907	Earle
1922	DeFoe, Frederick W.	1921	Earle
1914	De Forest, Robert W.	1913	Earp,
1907	Deiches, Maurice	1909	Easto
1913	Delafield, Frederick P.	1913	Eddy
1922	Delafield, Joseph L.	1922	Edeh
1914	Delafield, Lewis L.	1922	Eder,
1922	Delafield, Lewis L., Jr.	1913	Eder,
1913	Delehanty, Francis B.	1921	Edmo
1921	Delehanty, James A.	1905	Edmo
1921	DeMillo, Dorian	1914	Edmo
1922	Demov, Jacob S.	1921	Edsall
1914	Denman, Frederick H.		(Ne
1896	Depew, Chauncey M.	1922	Edwar
1920	Desverine, Raoul E.	1913	Edwar
1921	Deutsch, Bernard S.	1922	Egan,
1916	Devane, Dozier A.	1922	Eglest
1922	De Witt, Benjamin P.	1911	Ehrho

## NEW YORK

New York City (New York)  
Cont'd

1908 Flexner, Bernard  
1912 Floan, John P.  
1912 Foley, James A.  
1914 Foltz, Charles J.  
1920 Ford, Michael A.  
1907 Fordham, Herbert L.  
1921 Fordyce, Alexander R., Jr.  
1921 Fodick, Raymond B.  
1918 Foster, Charles L.  
1890 Foster, Roger  
1912 Fowler, Carl H.  
1861 Fox, Austen G.  
1923 Fox, Robert J.  
1922 Franc, James J.  
1922 Frank, Herman M.  
1914 Frank, Julius J.  
1920 Frankel, William Walter  
1914 Frankenberg, Henry E.  
1921 Frankenthaler, Alfred  
1921 Frankenthaler, George  
1917 Franklin, George S.  
1921 Frazer, Andrew A.  
1921 Frazer, Arthur O.  
1907 Frazer, George C.  
1918 Frazer, John F.  
1922 Frederick, Karl T.  
1922 Frees, John Henry  
1918 Freschi, John J.  
1921 Fried, Joseph  
1921 Friedman, David  
1917 Friedrich, Charles H.  
1919 Frost, Frederic W.  
1918 Frost, Henry R.  
1913 Frothingham, Theodore L.  
1911 Fuller, Thomas Staples  
1907 Gaillard, William D.  
1922 Gallagher, Arthur Gorman  
1922 Gallagher, Harold J.  
1922 Gallatin, Francis D.  
1907 Gallert, David J.  
1907 Galston, Clarence G.  
1922 Gamble, Ralph A.  
1907 Gans, Howard S.  
1918 Gardiner, George H.  
1902 Gardner, John M.  
1921 Garner, Milfred O.  
1921 Garrett, Thomas, Jr.  
1918 Garrison, Lindley Miller  
1921 Garten, Stanley  
1921 Gartz, Victor E.  
1922 Garvan, Francis P.  
1922 Garver, Chauncey B.  
1907 Garver, John A.

New York City (New York)  
Cont'd

1914 Gary, Elbert H.  
1917 Gasser, Roy C.  
1913 Gattell, Benoni B.  
1913 Gavegan, Edward J.  
1922 Gaynor, Frank A.  
1913 Gasmam, Joseph M.  
1918 Geist, A. Joseph  
1908 Geller, Frederick  
1918 Gennert, Henry G.  
1923 Genung, George L.  
1907 Gerard, James W.  
1907 Gerry, Elbridge T.  
1922 Gerstenberg, Charles W.  
1917 Gibboney, Stuart G.  
1921 Gibbons, Austin Flint  
1922 Gibbs, Frederick H.  
1913 Gibson, William J.  
1921 Giddings, H. Starr  
1921 Giffin, Nathan F.  
1907 Gifford, James M.  
1897 Gifford, Livingston  
1921 Gilbert, Frederic N.  
1910 Gilbert, Newton W.  
1913 Gilchrist, Alexander, Jr.  
1917 Gildersleeve, Henry A.  
1913 Gill, Charles C.  
1918 Gillespie, George J.  
1921 Gillette, Ralph  
1922 Gilling, James  
1921 Gilmore, Robert William  
1907 Gilpin, C. Monteth  
1922 Glanz, David D.  
1918 Glasser, Herman  
1912 Gleason, A. H.  
1907 Glenn, Garrard  
1922 Glenn, William L.  
1921 Godfrey, Walter E.  
1912 Goepel, C. P.  
1921 Goetz, Jacob H.  
1922 Goetz, Norman S.  
1921 Goidel, Harry A.  
1913 Goldberg, Samuel J.  
1922 Goldenberg, Charles  
1921 Goldfarb, David E.  
1922 Goldfarb, Philip  
1921 Goldin, Gullie B.  
1921 Goldman, Charles  
1911 Goldman, Julius  
1920 Goldman, Mayer C.  
1908 Goldman, Samuel P.  
1914 Goldstein, Jonah J.  
1921 Goldston, Morris J.  
1922 Gonzalez, Antonio O.  
1911 Goodhue, Isaac W.  
1918 Goodlett, Nicholas M.  
1921 Goodman, Abraham

New York City (New York)  
Cont'd

1921 Gordon, Bernard  
1907 Gordon, Gordon  
1921 Gordon, William S.  
1912 Gotthold, Arthur F.  
1922 Govern, Hugh, Jr.  
1913 Graham, Arthur B.  
1921 Grange, William J.  
1911 Gray, Henry O.  
1902 Greeley, William B.  
1922 Green, Edward Henry  
1922 Green, William W.  
1921 Greenbaum, Edward S.  
1913 Greenbaum, Samuel  
1921 Greenfield, Arthur D.  
1917 Greene, Richard T.  
1913 Greenough, William  
1922 Gregg, Will R.  
1921 Gregory, Alfred  
1907 Gregory, Henry E.  
1917 Griffin, Anthony J.  
1918 Griffin, Charles L.  
1917 Griffin, John W.  
1913 Griffin, Wm. H.  
1896 Griggs, J. W.  
1913 Gross, Paul  
1917 Grossman, Charles  
1911 Grossman, Moses H.  
1911 Grossman, William  
1921 Gruenberg, George J.  
1899 Guernsey, Nathaniel T.  
1912 Guggenheimer, Chas. S.  
1922 Gutterman, Milton S.  
1912 Gulick, Archibald A.  
1914 Gurlitz, Augustus T.  
1898 Guthrie, William D.  
1913 Guy, Charles L.  
1913 Haggerson, Fred H.  
1914 Hahlo, Louis H.  
1921 Hall, Henry T.  
1922 Hall, Louis H.  
1913 Hall, Sidney  
1921 Hall, Walter A.  
1917 Hallock, Charles P.  
1921 Hamblen, Grace  
1921 Hamersley, Andrew S.  
1914 Hamilton, Francis E.  
1914 Hamilton, Henry Dewitt  
1922 Hamilton, Robert Gray  
1922 Hamilton, Roland J.  
1920 Hammer, Ernest E. L.  
1920 Hammond, Henry B.  
1914 Hand, Augustus N.  
1913 Hand, Learned  
1922 Handel, George F.  
1904 Hanford, Solomon  
1921 Hanlon, Daniel E.

# STATE LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITY

## NEW YORK

### New York City (New York) Cont'd

1919 Hanlon, Edward K.  
1921 Harawitz, Abraham  
1918 Harby, Marx E.  
1916 Harding, Edward  
1913 Hardon, Henry W.  
1911 Hardy, Charles J.  
1907 Hare, Montgomery  
1921 Harmer, Hugh M.  
1911 Harper, Donald  
1922 Harper, Harold  
1907 Harris, Albert H.  
1914 Harris, Maxwell S.  
1921 Harris, Peyton Randolph  
1918 Harris, Sidney  
1922 Harrison, Julian C.  
1911 Harrison, Robert L.  
1913 Hartfield, Joseph M.  
1921 Hartman, Gustave  
1922 Hartstein, Benjamin A.  
1921 Hartstein, Harry S.  
1921 Harvey, Wallace P.  
1921 Harwood, Charles  
1907 Hatch, Edward W.  
1922 Hatch, Eugene H.  
1912 Haughwout, James Ard  
1913 Haviland, Henry M.  
1906 Hay, Eugene G.  
1906 Hayes, Alfred  
1922 Hayes, Carroll  
1917 Hayes, George B.  
1912 Hayes, James H., Jr.  
1913 Hays, Arthur G.  
1913 Hays, Daniel P.  
1916 Hayward, Jonathan B.  
1907 Hedges, Job E.  
1921 Heinsheimer, Norbert  
1921 Helfat, J. Nathan  
1911 Hellier, Charles E.  
1907 Hemmens, Henry J.  
1921 Hendricks, Henry S.  
1922 Hendrickson, Robert E.  
1921 Henriques, Fernando  
1913 Hensley, Charles G.  
1916 Herkimer, Bert S.  
1922 Herrick, Frederick M.  
1922 Herschfield, A.  
1917 Hertwig, Herman S.  
1914 Herzog, Paul M.  
1917 Hess, Jerome Sayles  
1921 Hewitt, John Vance  
1913 Hewitt, Thomas D.  
1921 Heydt, Herman A.  
1922 Heyman, Henry K.  
1913 Heyn, Bernard G.  
1921 Hickey, James H.  
1913 Hickox, Charles R.

### New York City (New Y Cont'd

1913 Hicks, R. Randolph  
1922 Higgins, Alvin M.  
1921 Higley, Brodie G.  
1921 Hill, Philip S.  
1922 Hill, Thomas A.  
1911 Hines, Walker D.  
1913 Hinrichs, Alfred E.  
1914 Hinrichs, Frederic W.  
1917 Hirsch, Morris J.  
1914 Hirsch, Hugo  
1922 Hlavac, Albert, Jr.  
1922 Hoar, Friend  
1911 Hobbs, Elon S.  
1917 Hochberg, Oscar  
1916 Hodaon, Clarence  
1914 Hoes, Ernest P.  
1921 Hoffman, Herman  
1907 Holcomb, Alfred E.  
1922 Holley, Nyle J.  
1911 Holmes, George  
1922 Holmes, George E.  
1921 Holmes, Jabish  
1922 Holmes, Lester S.  
1921 Holstein, Mark G.  
1913 Holt, George C.  
1914 Holt, Roscoe T.  
1921 Holtzoff, Alexander  
1922 Honig, Ralph  
1922 Honig, Sigmund  
1913 Hope, Walter E.  
1913 Horan, Michael J.  
1913 Hornblower, George S.  
1921 Horowitz, Max  
1917 Horwitz, Harry L.  
1899 Hotchkiss, William H.  
1914 Hottenstein, Margus S.  
1911 Hough, Charles M.  
1921 Hourwich, Isaac A.  
1922 Howard, George C.  
1921 Howard, George H.  
1922 Howe, Thomas  
1914 Howson, Hubert  
1922 Hubbell, John E.  
1919 Huberich, Charles H.  
1907 Hudson, James A.  
1921 Hughes, Charles E., Jr.  
1921 Hughes, George W. R.  
1913 Hulbert, G. Murray  
1922 Hull, John Harry  
1921 Hull, Lawrence C.  
1922 Hull, Ralph S.  
1911 Humes, Augustine L.  
1922 Hunt, Leavitt J.  
1913 Hunter, Frederick C.  
1913 Hunter, Henry C.  
1917 Hurd, George F.

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New York City (New York)  
Cont'd

1922 Kenison, Charles V.  
1891 Kenna, Edward D.  
1921 Kennedy, James J.  
1907 Kenneson, Thad. Davis  
1922 Kent, Frank J.  
1907 Kenyon, Alan D.  
1907 Kenyon, Robert Nelson  
1894 Kenyon, Wm. Houston  
1913 Keogh, Thomas F.  
1921 Kern, Howard L.  
1922 Kerngood, Norman W.  
1916 Kernochan, Frederick  
1921 Keutgen, Charles G.  
1894 Kiddle, Alfred W.  
1911 Kilsheimer, James B.  
1912 Kilsheimer, James B.,  
Jr.  
1915 Kimball, Harry Grant  
1912 King, Frederick P.  
1921 King, Robert N.  
1921 King, Walter John  
1917 Kingsbury, Howard  
Thayer  
1902 Kirchwey, George W.  
1899 Kirlin, J. Parker  
1907 Kirtland, Michel  
1914 Kitchel, Wm. Lloyd  
1913 Kleeberg, Gordon S. P.  
1921 Klein, Harry T.  
1922 Klein, K. Karl  
1907 Kling, Joseph  
1922 Klinger, Leopold  
1921 Knight, Harry E.  
1921 Knobloch, Henry F. J.  
1921 Knox, Arthur  
1920 Knox, John Clarke  
1921 Knox, Lewis T.  
1917 Koch, Edward R.  
1922 Kohl, Edwin Phillips  
1914 Kohn, Walter Thomas  
1922 Kopple, Morris D.  
1922 Kramer, Samuel  
1922 Kraus, Mortimer  
1921 Krevoruck, Frank  
1920 Krieger, Myron  
1920 Kuhn, Arthur K.  
1911 Kuhn, John J.  
1922 Kurz, Irving J.  
1922 Kutner, Joseph H.  
1921 Kutscher, Harry  
1921 Kuzmier, Robert X.  
1913 Lacombe, E. Henry  
1921 Lambert, I. Sidney  
1913 Lamey, William J.  
1921 Lampke, A. Glazier

New York City (New York)  
Cont'd

1912 Lancaster, Wm. W.  
1921 Lane, Charles J.  
1912 Lane, Wolcott G.  
1918 Lange, Gustav, Jr.  
1918 Laski, Leon  
1914 Lauer, Edgar J.  
1907 Lauterbach, Edward  
1922 Lauterstein, Leon  
1921 Lavenburg, Arthur  
1921 Lazansky, Edward  
1921 Lazaroe, Jacob John  
1918 Lazenby, John R.  
1918 Leake, Eugene W.  
1899 Leavitt, John Brooks  
1921 Leavy, H. Wilford  
1894 Lee, Blewett  
1911 Leffingwell, Russell C.  
1915 Lehman, I. Howard  
1918 Lehman, Irving  
1922 Leiterman, Samuel N.  
1918 Lensmen, Nicholas F.  
1917 Leon, Maurice  
1922 Lesser, Benjamin  
1918 Lesser, Jacob J.  
1921 Leve, J. Arthur  
1922 Levene, Alexander  
1911 Levi, Joseph C.  
1921 Levin, Harry  
1921 Levis, Robert P.  
1921 Levison, Philip  
1921 Levy, Edward B.  
1918 Levy, Felix H.  
1902 Levy, Joseph L.  
1918 Levy, Leo  
1918 Levy, Samuel  
1922 Levy, Samuel M.  
1922 Lewinson, Benno  
1920 Lewis, Clarence M.  
1922 Lewis, Liston L.  
1914 Lewis, Louis S.  
1922 Lewis, Robt. E. L.  
1921 Lewis, Roger  
1914 Lhowe, Harold Rogers  
1922 Lichtig, Arnold  
1907 Liebman, Walter H.  
1922 Lilly, William  
1922 Limburg, Herbert R.  
1918 Lindheim, Norvin R.  
1907 Lindsay, John D.  
1922 Lippitt, Guy H.  
1922 Lippman, Max  
1921 Livermore, Arthur L.  
1912 Lockwood, Charles G.  
1922 Loew, William N.  
1921 London, Horace

New York City (New York)  
Cont'd

1919 Loomis, Homer L.  
1919 Lotach, John L.  
1913 Loucks, Wm. Dewey  
1921 Lourie, John M.  
1907 Lovett, Robert S.  
1913 Low, Walter Carroll  
1916 Lowe, John Z., Jr.  
1914 Lowther, William Earle  
1913 Luckey, David B.  
1920 Ludvigh, Elek John  
1922 Lurie, Herman I.  
1922 Lynn, Ross W.  
1921 Lyttle, John L.  
1914 McAdoo, William  
1913 McAvoy, John V.  
1914 McCabe, Ambrose F.  
1922 McCandless, Charles W.  
1922 McCloy, Joseph F.  
1922 McColister, Parker  
1907 McCook, Philip James  
1918 McCorle, Walter L.  
1911 McCulloh, Allan  
1914 McDermott, C. J.  
1921 McDonald, Kinnie C.  
1917 McDonald, Prather S.  
1922 McEachen, John C.  
1907 McElheny, V. K., Jr.  
1922 McGaree, Francis D.  
1922 McGovern, John T.  
1922 McGrann, William H.  
1922 McGuire, Edward J.  
1908 McIlvaine, Tompkins  
1922 McInnes, Hamilton  
1900 McIntosh, Jas. H.  
1913 McKee, Lanier  
1914 McKelvey, John Jay  
1911 McKenna, Thomas P.  
1921 McKercher, Clark  
1913 McLaughlin, George A.  
1911 McMahon, Fulton  
1911 McManus, Terence J.  
1913 McNaboe, James F.  
1922 McNamara, Stuart  
1898 McNulty, William D.  
1916 McTigue, John G.  
1907 McWilliams, Howard  
1911 Maasa, Herbert H.  
1921 MacDonald, Henry  
1913 MacHenry, Charles A.  
1896 Mack, Julian W.  
1911 MacKenzie, Kenneth K.  
1922 MacMahon, Thomas F.  
1912 MacVesagh, Charles  
1915 Maginnis, Samuel Abbott  
1920 Mahon, William J.



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### New York City (New York) Cont'd

1913 Malevinsky, Moses L.  
1921 Mallet-Prevost, Severo  
1912 Maloney, William P.  
1921 Manderson, Edward W.  
1922 Manice, Wm. De Forest  
1922 Mansfield, Henry S.  
1914 Mansfield, Howard  
1919 Manton, Martin T.  
1915 March, Moncure  
1917 Margeson, Wylie C.  
1916 Marion, Samuel  
1922 Markewich, Samuel  
1922 Marks, Bertram L.  
1922 Marks, Maurice  
1917 Marsh, Charles Capron  
1922 Marsh, John B.  
1921 Marsh, Robert McC.  
1922 Marshall, Everard B.  
1913 Marshall, H. Snowden  
1911 Marshall, James M.  
1906 Marshall, Louis  
1907 Martin, William J.  
1907 Martin, William Par-  
menter  
1914 Marvin, Langdon P.  
1916 Mason, L. Randolph  
1923 Maslich, Chester B.  
1914 Masten, Arthur Hayns-  
worth  
1907 Mastick, Seabury C.  
1917 Mathewson, Douglas  
1921 Matthews, Ben A.  
1922 Matthews, William  
1921 Matthews, William J.  
1921 Mattuck, George F.  
1913 Maxwell, William K.  
1913 Mayer, Henry J.  
1913 Mayer, Julius M.  
1921 Mayer, Milton  
1922 Medalie, George Z.  
1907 Mellen, Chase  
1913 Melville, Henry  
1922 Memhard, Allen R.  
1916 Menken, S. Stanwood  
1922 Merchant, Ernest H.  
1902 Merchant, Henry D.  
1922 Merle-Smith, Van S.  
1913 Metcalf, Orlando P.  
1922 Metcalfe, Ernest George  
1922 Meyer, Charles H.  
1911 Meyer, Walter E.  
1902 Meyers, Sidney S.  
1921 Michael, Jerome  
1913 Michell, Arthur A.  
1922 Middlebrook, Frederic J.

### New York City (New Y Cont'd

1913 Milbank, Albert G.  
1899 Milburn, John G.  
1921 Miller, David Hunte  
1922 Miller, Henry S.  
1913 Miller, Hugh G.  
1921 Miller, Philip L.  
1914 Miller, Seaman  
1895 Miller, Wm. W.  
1922 Millsaps, Louis  
1914 Mingle, Harry Bower  
1921 Minrath, Ferdinand  
1908 Minton, Francis L.  
1913 Mitchell, Harold C.  
1921 Mitchell, Henry B.  
1911 Mitchell, Joseph V.  
1911 Mitchell, Robt. Ch  
berlain  
1922 Moers, Robert  
1922 Moffat, Walter  
1913 Monroe, Robt. Grier  
1913 Montague, Gilbert H.  
1913 Montgomery, Robert  
1911 Mooney, Edmund L.  
1921 Moore, Edwin N.  
1899 Moore, John B.  
1921 Moore, John Francis  
1916 Moore, Samuel W.  
1921 Moos, Louis H.  
1922 Moran, Alice H.  
1917 Moran, Samuel F.  
1913 Morawetz, Victor  
1907 Morgan, George W.  
1914 Morgan, Wm. Osgood  
1913 Morris, Arthur J.  
1913 Morris, Dave H.  
1907 Morris, Robert C.  
1913 Morrison, Isidore D.  
1922 Morrison, Louis J.  
1907 Morrow, Dwight W.  
1922 Morse, Richard D.  
1894 Morse, Waldo G.  
1921 Moses, Alfred S.  
1921 Moses, Henry L.  
1922 Moses, James G.  
1912 Mosesohn, David N.  
1919 Mozzor, Clara Ruth  
1921 Mulqueen, Michael J.  
1922 Mungall, Daniel  
1913 Murphy, Charles F.  
1921 Murphy, J. Edward  
1913 Murphy, William E.  
1907 Murray, A. Gordon  
1921 Murray, Geo. Welwood  
1907 Murtha, Thomas F.  
1916 Myers, Saul S.

## NEW YORK

New York City (New York)  
Cont'd

1918 O'Shea, Ambrose L.  
1918 Overlander, Rufus M.  
1922 Owen, Clifford H.  
1918 Page, Alfred B.  
1911 Page, Cecil  
1911 Page, William H.  
1918 Paine, Willis S.  
1922 Panaro, Carmine A.  
1907 Pariah, Edward C.  
1898 Parker, Alton B.  
1911 Parker, Junius  
1910 Parkinson, Thomas I.  
1918 Parks, Elton  
1907 Parmly, Randolph  
1912 Paskus, Benjamin G.  
1921 Paskus, Martin B.  
1915 Paton, Thomas B.  
1918 Patterson, Frank M.  
1914 Patterson, Frederick H.  
1907 Paulding, Charles C.  
1921 Pesslee, Amos J.  
1921 Peck, Bayard L.  
1907 Pegram, Henry  
1911 Pendleton, Francis K.  
1921 Penfield, E. Jean Nelson  
1918 Penrose, John J.  
1922 Perkins, A. Roy  
1922 Perkins, Robert W.  
1922 Perrin, Lee J.  
1917 Perry, John M.  
1918 Peters, Curtis A.  
1918 Peters, John W.  
1920 Peterson, Thomas F.  
1912 Pette, Alfred C.  
1921 Pettus, Isabella M.  
1894 Petty, Robert D.  
1907 Philipp, Moritz B.  
1921 Phillips, John Preston  
1892 Pierce, Winslow S.  
1917 Pierson, Charles W.  
1922 Pierson, Howard O.  
1920 Pinka, James Lealie  
1906 Place, Ira A.  
1921 Plante, C. Bertram  
1918 Platsek, M. Warley  
1922 Polier, David S.  
1921 Pollak, Walter H.  
1921 Pompan, Maurice A.  
1921 Poore, John G.  
1918 Porter, Claude R.  
1907 Porter, Louis H.  
1918 Posner, Louis S.  
1921 Potter, Edward  
1921 Potter, Florence Danger-  
field  
1887 Potter, Frederick

New York City (New York)  
Cont'd

1921 Potter, Michael  
1911 Potts, Joseph  
1921 Powell, Frederick J.  
1920 Powell, Henry M.  
1919 Powell, Thomas Reed  
1919 Powell, Wilson M.  
1918 Pratt, Addison S.  
1911 Pratt, Chas. A. B.  
1914 Pratt, George C.  
1922 Prentice, Ezra P.  
1916 Prentice, Robert Kelly  
1921 Price, Benjamin H.  
1920 Price, Harvey C.  
1921 Price, Morris L.  
1902 Prindle, Edwin J.  
1912 Pringle, Edward G.  
1914 Prioleau, Thomas G.  
1907 Proskauer, Joseph M.  
1921 Psaaki, Nicholas G.  
1907 Purrington, Wm. Archer  
1911 Putman, James L.  
1914 Putney, Edmonds  
1922 Quigg, Murray Townsend  
1917 Quinby, Henry C.  
1907 Quinn, John  
1922 Rahe, Rudolph F.  
1922 Raegner, Louis C.  
1922 Raines, George Curtis  
1914 Ramsey, George  
1907 Rand, William  
1914 Ransom, William Lynn  
1921 Raphael, Jesse S.  
1921 Rapp, Stephen K.  
1922 Rasch, Simon  
1922 Rathbone, Albert  
1911 Read, William T.  
1914 Reass, Benjamin  
1894 Redding, William A.  
1902 Redfield, Henry S.  
1922 Reed, Louis F.  
1918 Reed, Robert R.  
1894 Reeves, Alfred G.  
1922 Regan, James S.  
1922 Reich, Max  
1915 Remsen, Daniel S.  
1914 Reynolds, Leonard J.  
1922 Rice, Julian  
1922 Rich, Maurice B.  
1921 Richards, George  
1922 Ricks, Jesse Jay  
1918 Riegelman, Charles A.  
1922 Riegelman, Harold  
1920 Rifkind, Albert J.  
1911 Riker, Samuel, Jr.  
1918 Ritterbusch, Hugo H.  
1921 Robeson, Robert J.

New York City (New York)  
Cont'd

1918 Robinson, Beverley R.  
1922 Robinson, Harry J.  
1914 Robinson, John C.  
1922 Robinson, John J.  
1918 Robinson, Nelson L.  
1922 Robinson, Watson B.  
1916 Rode, Henry J.  
1907 Roe, Gilbert E.  
1921 Roeder, Jehial M.  
1921 Rogers, Charles P.  
1918 Rogers, Gustavus A.  
1884 Rogers, Henry Wade  
1907 Rogers, Hubert E.  
1911 Rogers, Noah Cornwall  
1918 Rogers, Robert F.  
1896 Root, Elihu  
1918 Root, Elihu, Jr.  
1921 Rose, Alfred L.  
1920 Rose, L. Raymond  
1917 Rose, William R.  
1918 Rosenberg, Ely  
1907 Rosenberg, James N.  
1921 Rosenbluth, Abraham  
1921 Rosendale, George  
1921 Rosenschein, Charles S.  
1921 Ross, Arthur Leonard  
1922 Ross, Ernest  
1922 Roeston, Walter J.  
1920 Rothschild, Jay Leo  
1922 Rothwell, Vincent H.  
1921 Rotkowitz, Harry  
1907 Rounds, Arthur C.  
1912 Rounds, Ralph S.  
1915 Rowe, Charles T. B.  
1916 Rubin, George R.  
1918 Rubin, J. Robert  
1911 Rubino, Henry A.  
1921 Ruch, Clinton J.  
1907 Rush, Thomas E.  
1915 Rushmore, Charles E.  
1914 Russell, Charles T.  
1917 Russell, Edward  
1894 Russell, Isaac F.  
1922 Russell, Paris S.  
1914 Russell, Philip W.  
1921 Russell, William E.  
1922 Ruther, P. F. W.  
1921 Rutherford, Robbins S.  
1922 Ryall, George  
1921 Ryan, Frederick R.  
1922 Ryan, John Power  
1922 Ryttenberg, Moses R.  
1921 Sabbatino, Peter L. F.  
1922 Sachs, Louis  
1921 Sack, Isidor  
1907 Sackett, Henry W.

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### New York City (New York) Cont'd

1907 Sage, Dean  
1922 St. John, T. Raymond  
1922 Salant, Louis  
1921 Saltzman, Samuel  
1921 Sammet, Harry  
1916 Sammis, Elmer G.  
1923 Samuels, A. Bertram  
1921 Sanders, Frederick M.  
1920 Sanders, Walter C.  
1915 Sanford, Elmer B.  
1918 Satterlee, Herbert L.  
1912 Sawyer, Olean J.  
1922 Saxe, John Godfrey  
1921 Saxe, Martin  
1913 Scanlan, Michael J.  
1912 Schaap, Michael  
1921 Schaffner, Walter  
1921 Schanzer, Albert D.  
1922 Schapiro, J.  
1921 Scharps, Albert T.  
1919 Schechter, Jacob  
1921 Schenck, Frederick P.  
1921 Schiff, Jacob B.  
1921 Schleimer, Max  
1922 Schlesinger, Isidore E.  
1921 Schloss, Norman P. S.  
1913 Schmuck, Peter  
1921 Schmuck, Thomas Kirby  
1922 Scholer, Jacob  
1921 Schoonmaker, Herbert S.  
1914 Schramm, Arnold O.  
1921 Schreiber, Benjamin F.  
1913 Schreiber, George G.  
1911 Schurman, George W.  
1907 Schurz, Carl L.  
1921 Schuster, Edward  
1922 Schwab, Joseph S.  
1921 Schwartz, Edward S.  
1913 Schwartz, Louis J.  
1921 Schwartzbild, Monroe M.  
1921 Schwebel, Jacob J.  
1913 Scott, Rufus L.  
1922 Scudder, Townsend  
1922 Scully, Raymond J.  
1913 Seabury, Samuel  
1911 Seabury, William M.  
1914 Seasongood, Clifford  
1921 Seibert, William H.  
1922 Seidman, Joseph W.  
1921 Seligman, Eustace  
1920 Seligsberg, Walter N.  
1913 Semple, Lorenzo  
1922 Sena, Harry  
1921 Serrell, Arthur H.  
1913 Seymour, Daniel  
1922 Seymour, John S.  
1907 Seymour, Origen S.

### New York City (New Y Cont'd

1913 Shaffer, Jacob H.  
1919 Shaine, Maurice L.  
1921 Shalek, Bernard A.  
1922 Shapiro, Isadore  
1922 Shattuck, Edwin P.  
1921 Shaw, Robert A.  
1911 Shearn, Clarence J.  
1918 Sheen, James Morgan  
1913 Sheffield, James R.  
1907 Sheldon, Edward W.  
1917 Shellabarger, Joseph A.  
1922 Sheppard, Walter C.  
1911 Sherman, P. Tecumseh  
1921 Sherman, Thomas A.  
1911 Sherrill, Charles H.  
1921 Shientag, Bernard L.  
1921 Shivek, Max  
1914 Sicher, Dudley F.  
1921 Siegel, Alexander B.  
1913 Siegel, Isaac  
1922 Siegel, Meyer D.  
1914 Siegelstein, Bennett E.  
1914 Sillocks, Henry  
1914 Simmons, Maurice  
1922 Simpson, George W.  
1921 Skinner, George I.  
1922 Skutch, Ira  
1922 Slaterry, John R.  
1921 Smith, A. Parker  
1898 Smith, Burton  
1922 Smith, Eliot Congdon  
1919 Smith, F. Harold  
1922 Smith, Frederick P.  
1922 Smith, J. Boyce, Jr.  
1922 Smith, J. Milton  
1913 Smith, John Thomas  
1922 Smith, Leonard Hull  
1920 Smith, Stafford  
1917 Smith, W. Stebbins  
1914 Smith, William Mason  
1917 Smyth, Francis  
1914 Smyth, Herbert C.  
1922 Snitkin, Leonard A.  
1922 Snyder, Marshall  
1921 Sobel, Joseph  
1921 Solomon, Louis H.  
1921 Solomon, Mortimer W.  
1913 Spalding, Lyman A.  
1914 Speer, Peter M.  
1911 Spellman, Benjamin F.  
1913 Speranza, Gino C.  
1907 Sperry, Eugene E.  
1922 Spiegelberg, F.  
1913 Spingarn, Arthur B.  
1921 Spitz, Leopold  
1899 Spooner, Charles P.

## NEW YORK

New York City (New York)  
Cont'd

1911 Taft, Henry W.  
1921 Taft, Walbridge S.  
1890 Taggart, W. Rush  
1914 Talbot, Harry A.  
1921 Taannenbaum, Samuel W.  
1917 Tanner, Frederick O.  
1907 Tappan, J. B. Coles  
1921 Tausch, J. Franklin  
1922 Tausky, Alexander A.  
1914 Taylor, Charles I.  
1921 Taylor, Frank Carroll  
1913 Taylor, George H.  
1905 Taylor, John Robert  
1914 Taylor, Myron O.  
1906 Taylor, Walter F.  
1921 Taylor, Winthrop  
1922 Teets, Herbert M.  
1906 Terry, Chas. Thaddeus  
1920 Terry, Henry T.  
1922 Thach, Robert Gordon  
1907 Thacher, Archibald G.  
1922 Theodore, Millard E.  
1916 Thomson, George J.  
1914 Thorn, Charles E.  
1907 Thorne, Samuel, Jr.  
1921 Tison, Alexander  
1916 Titsworth, Frederick S.  
1921 Titus-Werner, M. Stanleyetta  
1914 Tobias, Julius D.  
1921 Todd, Ambrose G.  
1915 Tomlinson, Roy E.  
1914 Tompkins, Leslie J.  
1914 Tompkins, Millard F.  
1918 Tompkins, Walter K.  
1914 Toole, John Conway  
1921 Towne, Paul E.  
1913 Townner, Rutherford H.  
1922 Townsend, Dallas S.  
1914 Townsend, Gerard B.  
1913 Townsend, Henry C.  
1917 Townsend, Howard  
1921 Townsend, Myron T.  
1913 Tracy, John E.  
1913 Trapnell, Benjamin  
1913 Treadwell, Eugene  
1922 Tucker, George W.  
1922 Tuckerman, Eliot  
1914 Tully, Wm. J.  
1907 Turrell, Edgar A.  
1914 Tusks, Benjamin  
1913 Tuttle, Charles H.  
1921 Tweed, Harrison  
1921 Twyeffort, Frank H.  
1914 Ulman, William Alban  
1914 Untermeyer, Alvin

New York City (New York)  
Cont'd

1911 Untermeyer, Samuel  
1914 Vaill, Edward B.  
1913 Van Beneschoten, Wm. H.  
1914 Vandiver, Almuth Cunningham  
1911 Van Iderstine, Robert  
1908 Van Sinderen, Howard  
1922 Van Winkle, Albert  
1922 Varney, Lucius E.  
1913 Veeder, Van Vechten  
1918 Viele, Dorr  
1890 Vieu, Henry A.  
1922 Vitale, Benedict S.  
1919 Voorhees, Tracy S.  
1911 Vorhaus, Louis J.  
1922 Wachtel, Samuel Robert  
1913 Wack, Henry W.  
1921 Wagener, August P.  
1911 Wagner, Franklin Allan  
1913 Wainwright, J. Mayhew  
1922 Wald, Albert  
1917 Walker, George H.  
1914 Walker, Geo. R.  
1917 Walker, Roberts  
1922 Walker, Walter B.  
1914 Wallace, William, Jr.  
1921 Walser, Guy O.  
1904 Walsh, Arthur R.  
1917 Walsh, Thomas L.  
1887 Ward, Henry G.  
1913 Wardwell, Allen  
1911 Warfield, Frederic P.  
1922 Warner, John B.  
1922 Warshaw, Irving G.  
1913 Wasserman, Frank  
1907 Watson, Archibald R.  
1913 Wendock, John O.  
1922 Weathers, Niel A.  
1913 Wechsler, Martin  
1914 Wechsler, Sigmund  
1920 Weed, Chester A.  
1921 Weed, Richmond  
1916 Wehle, Louis B.  
1922 Weil, Frank L.  
1922 Weiss, William  
1922 Weissner, Budd S.  
1913 Weldon, Richard E.  
1913 Weller, Royal H.  
1922 Wellman, Francis L.  
1915 Wellman, Guy  
1909 Wells, T. Tileston  
1914 Wels, Isidor  
1907 Wensley, Robert L.  
1911 Werner, Charles H.  
1911 Wesselman, Henry B.  
1914 Westermeyer, Arthur J.

New York City (New York)  
Cont'd

1921 Wetmore, J. D.  
1907 Whalen, John  
1914 Wheat, Alfred A.  
1922 Wheeler, Ernest E.  
1879 Wheeler, Everett P.  
1904 Wheelus, Joseph  
1922 Whitaker, Frederick P.  
1913 White, Burrell G.  
1914 White, J. Du Pratt  
1922 White, William Oravath  
1913 White, Wm. Wallace  
1911 Whitford, Daniel  
1907 Whitlock, Victor E.  
1913 Whitman, Charles S.  
1913 Whitney, Francis M.  
1922 Whitney, Travis H.  
1914 Wickersham, Cornelius W.  
1907 Wickersham, George W.  
1913 Wickwire, Arthur M.  
1913 Wiener, Adam  
1907 Wilder, William Royal  
1921 Wiley, Silas M.  
1899 Wilsey, Lebbetus R.  
1914 Wilkie, John L.  
1906 Williams, Frank B.  
1922 Williams, Harold V.  
1907 Williams, Henry D.  
1914 Williams, I. Newton  
1913 Williams, James D.  
1921 Williams, Roger H.  
1922 Williamson, Clifton P.  
1913 Williamson, P. W.  
1917 Wilson, Andrew  
1913 Wilson, E. B.  
1913 Wilson, Eugene S.  
1921 Wilson, Ludwig M.  
1896 Wing, Henry T.  
1922 Wing, Thomas E.  
1913 Wingate, William W.  
1913 Winkler, Max H.  
1906 Winslow, William Rev-  
erly  
1914 Winthrop, Bronson  
1922 Winthrop, Grenville B.  
1921 Wirth, Frederick, Jr.  
1907 Wise, Edmond E.  
1911 Wise, Henry A.  
1911 Wise, Henry M.  
1913 Witte, Herman J.  
1909 Wolcott, Frank T.  
1920 Wolcott, Ralph S.  
1913 Wolf, Ralph  
1920 Wolff, Henry J.  
1915 Wolff, Mervyn  
1896 Wollman, Henry

# STATE LIST OF MEMBERS BY CI

## NEW YORK

### New York City (New York)

#### Cont'd

- 1921 Wood, Roger B.
- 1911 Woods, Sam'l B., Jr.
- 1916 Woolsey, John M.
- 1911 Worcester, Edwin D.
- 1920 Wormser, I. Maurice
- 1921 Worthington, George E.
- 1911 Wright, Arthur
- 1921 Wright, Bartley J.
- 1922 Wright, Boardman
- 1911 Wyckoff, J. Edwards
- 1921 Yankauer, Alfred
- 1911 Young, Owen D.
- 1919 Young, William Wallace
- 1911 Zabriskie, George
- 1921 Zelenko, Jacob
- 1921 Ziegler, Irving E.
- 1922 Zieser, Julius A.
- 1923 Zimmerman, Thomas L., Jr.
- 1921 Zinke, Alexander U.
- 1923 Zoline, Elijah N.

### Niagara Falls (Niagara)

- 1915 Ackerson, Fred. M.
- 1913 Chormann, Frederick
- 1923 Clark, Martin Lee
- 1921 Cohen, Paul P.
- 1921 Constantine, Henry A.
- 1921 Findlay, Francis T.
- 1921 Franchott, Edward E.
- 1921 Hunt, William L.
- 1921 Moore, Robert J.
- 1921 Nicholson, Frank S.
- 1921 Noonan, Michael J.
- 1921 Orr, George A.
- 1921 Robillard, Basil
- 1921 Runals, Clarence R.
- 1913 Smith, William S.
- 1921 Wallace, William C.
- 1921 Weil, Abraham

### Norwich (Chenango)

- 1911 Lee, David F.
- 1913 Ray, George W.

### Ngack (Rockland)

- 1922 Coan, C. Arthur
- 1921 Hoffstatter, E. W.
- 1899 Quackenbush, James L.

### Ogdensburg (St. Lawrence)

- 1912 Spratt, Thomas
- 1913 Waterman, Robert E.

### Olean (Cattaraugus)

- 1913 Hastings, Allen J.

### Oneonta (Otsego)

- 1913 Kellogg, Abraham

### Oswego (Oswego)

- 1913 Barnes, Ezra A.

### Palmyra (Wayne)

- 1913 Sawyer, S. Nelson
- 1902 Sexton, Pliny T.

### Patchogue (Suffolk)

- 1914 Jaycox, Walter H.

### Plattsburgh (Clinton)

- 1914 Cotter, Thomas B.
- 1921 Gordon, Ernest C.
- 1912 Hogue, Arthur S.
- 1921 Pattison, William L.
- 1914 Smith, Frank Euger
- 1921 Tierney, Patrick J.

### Port Chester (Westchester)

- 1911 Taylor, Benjamin

### Port Henry (Essex)

- 1917 Dudley, Fred W.

### Port Jervis (Orange)

- 1921 Gregg, William P.

### Potsdam (St. Lawrence)

- 1913 Ingram, Harry M.

### Poughkeepsie (Dutchess)

- 1921 Arnold, C. W. H.
- 1921 Barker, Harry C.
- 1912 Burton, Robert
- 1921 Haas, Edward K.
- 1921 Hawley, Earl
- 1921 Lown, Frank B.
- 1921 Mack, John E.
- 1907 Morechauser, Jos.
- 1921 Reynolds, Allen S.
- 1921 Russell, Elijah T.
- 1921 Van De Water, John I.
- 1907 Warner, James Harok
- 1921 Worrell, George

### Richmond Hill (Queens)

- 1917 Hoy, Theodore B.

### Rochester (Monroe)

- 1911 Adler, Isaac
- 1907 Brown, Selden S.
- 1913 Castle, Kendall B.
- 1914 Church, Frederick F.
- 1921 Cleary, Edward L.

## NEW YORK—NORTH CAROLINA

**Shaneels (Onondaga)**

1921 Milford, Charles R.

**Sparkill (Rockland)**

1914 Bauer, Oswald A.

**Sufton (Rockland)**

1921 Lexow, Morton

**Syracuse (Onondaga)**

1913 Andrews, William S.  
 1921 Barker, Allen J.  
 1922 Bond, George H.  
 1921 Bondy, Joseph  
 1921 Byrne, Charles V.  
 1922 Chapman, George D.  
 1911 Cheney, Jerome L.  
 1921 Clymer, Virgil H.  
 1917 Costello, David F.  
 1901 Denison, Howard P.  
 1921 Fearon, George R.  
 1921 Higgins, Grove L.  
 1912 Hiscock, Frank H.  
 1911 Hodges, Frank B.  
 1921 King, Chester H.  
 1921 Kingale, Jesse E.  
 1921 Lewis, Ceylon H.  
 1921 Milford, Charles R., Jr.  
 1911 Nottingham, Edwin  
 1913 Page, E. J.  
 1921 Parsons, Burton B.  
 1921 Rubin, William  
 1921 Setright, James O.  
 1921 Shaw, Carleton B.  
 1921 Shulman, Ralph  
 1921 Smith, Jacob G.  
 1921 Smith, Ray B.  
 1921 Stillwell, Giles N.  
 1911 Stolz, Benjamin  
 1912 Vann, Irving Dillaye  
 1909 Waters, Louis L.  
 1921 Yehle, Leo J.

**Tannersville (Greene)**

1914 Lackey, Edward W.

**Tarrytown (Westchester)**

1911 Davison, Clarence S.

**Tianderoga (Essex)**

1917 Lockwood, Roy  
 1917 Wickes, Frank B.

**Tottenville (Richmond)**

1922 Marshall, Charles A.

**Troy (Rensselaer)**

1911 Curtis, Frank C.  
 1913 Filley, Frederick C.  
 1914 Holmes, Nortrup E.  
 1913 McCarthy, Charles E.  
 1914 McCarthy, Joseph A.  
 1914 Van Santvoord, Seymour  
 1922 Ward, H. Judd

**Utica (Oneida)**

1913 De Angella, P. C. J.  
 1911 Ferris, T. Harvey  
 1917 Hart, Merwin E.  
 1913 Kernan, John D.

**Waddington (St. Lawrence)**

1921 Martin, Frederic H.

**Walton (Delaware)**

1913 Sewell, Albert H.

**Warsaw (Wyoming)**

1914 Charles, Elmer E.

**Warwick (Orange)**

1911 Kane, Michael N.  
 1907 Sanford, Ferdinand V.

**Watertown (Jefferson)**

1911 Carlisle, John N.

**Watkins (Schuyler)**

1921 Northrup, Seaman F.  
 1921 Watkins, Lewis H.

**Waverly (Tioga)**

1921 Bell, Frank A.

**Wellsville (Allegany)**

1921 Fassett, Lee

**West Point (Orange)**

1914 Kreger, Edward A.

**White Plains (Westchester)**

1911 Barrett, Henry R.  
 1911 Buckbee, Monmouth S.  
 1922 Digney, John M.

**Whitestone (Queens)**

1922 Weaver, W. Edgar

**Woodhaven (Queens)**

1921 De la Vergne, James P.

**Woodstock (Ulster)**

1921 Reiffert, Edith A.

**Yonkers (Westchester)**

1911 Brennan, John F.  
 1913 Belyea, William C.  
 1913 Scrugham, W. Warburton  
 1913 Wallin, William J.  
 1913 Walsh, William A.

## NORTH CAROLINA

**Albemarle (Stanly)**

1917 Mann, William Lee  
 1913 Smith, Robert Lee

**Apex (Wake)**

1917 Olive, Percy J.

**Asheboro (Randolph)**

1922 Robins, H. M.

**Asheville (Buncombe)**

1911 Adams, Junius G.  
 1911 Bernard, Silas G.  
 1886 Blair, John S.  
 1911 Bourne, Louis M.  
 1916 Brown, Mark W.  
 1917 Glenn, J. Frazier  
 1921 Oudger, Vonnó L.  
 1915 Harkins, Thomas J.  
 1917 Johnston, A. Hall  
 1921 Lee, Charles G.  
 1911 Martin, Julius O.  
 1910 Merrick, Duff  
 1912 Merrimon, James G.  
 1910 Parker, Haywood  
 1921 Pritchard, McKinley  
 1909 Rollins, Thomas Scott  
 1917 Stevens, Henry B.  
 1921 Swain, J. E.  
 1913 Sykes, Charles Lee  
 1918 Thomas, F. W.  
 1912 Van Winkle, Kingsland  
 1917 Weaver, Zebulon

**Beaufort (Carteret)**

1917 Duncan, J. F.

**Boone (Watauga)**

1920 Linney, Frank A.

**Burlington (Alamance)**

1917 Carroll, William H.

**Burnsville (Yancey)**

1917 Ray, J. Bis

**Carthage (Moore)**

1917 Adams, W. J.  
 1912 Seawell, Herbert F.  
 1911 Spence, Union L.

# STATE LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITY

## NORTH CAROLINA

**Chapel Hill**  
1913 McGehee, Lucius P.

**Charlotte (Mecklenburg)**  
1912 Adams, Thaddeus A.  
1921 Alexander, Julia M.  
1912 Guthrie, Thos. C.  
1917 Justice, A. B.  
1922 Kennedy, Frank H.  
1917 Kirkpatrick, T. L.  
1921 McRae, John A.  
1922 Pharr, Edgar W.  
1900 Preston, Edmund R.  
1917 Taylor, H. L.

**Clinton (Sampson)**  
1917 Faison, Henry Elias

**Concord (Cabarrus)**  
1917 Crowell, J. Lee  
1917 Maness, Tola D.

**Danbury (Stokes)**  
1917 Petree, N. O.

**Dunn (Harnett)**  
1917 Clifford, J. C.  
1917 Townsend, N. A.

**Durham (Durham)**  
1917 Brogden, W. J.  
1918 Everett, R. O.  
1911 Fuller, Jones  
1917 Lockhart, Walter S.  
1922 Sykes, Robert H.

**Elizabeth City (Pasquotank)**  
1918 Aydlett, E. F.  
1917 Ehringhaus, J. C. B.  
1917 Meekins, Isaac M.

**Elizabethtown (Bladen)**  
1917 Lyon, O. C.

**Fayetteville (Cumberland)**  
1922 Averitt, H. S.  
1922 Downing, W. C.  
1916 Dye, Robert H.  
1922 Nimocks, Q. K.  
1917 Robinson, H. McD.  
1917 Rose, Charles G.  
1916 Sinclair, N. A.

**Franklin (Macon)**  
1918 Robertson, Henry G.

**Gastonia (Gaston)**  
1922 Bulwinkle, A. L.  
1922 Carpenter, John G.

**Gastonia (Gaston) Con**  
1922 Cherry, R. G.  
1922 Dolley, Stephen B.  
1922 Jones, Arthur C.  
1916 Mangum, Addison G.  
1914 Mason, O. F.  
1922 Warren, Ernest E.  
1922 Woltz, A. E.

**Goldsboro (Wayne)**  
1917 Daniels, F. A.  
1914 Land, Edward M.  
1922 Langston, John D.  
1917 Robinson, W. S. O'N  
1922 Taylor, W. F.

**Graham (Alamance)**  
1917 Parker, E. S., Jr.

**Greensboro (Guilford)**  
1921 Adams, Spencer B.  
1921 Alderman, Sidney S.  
1917 Barringer, John A.  
1918 Boyd, J. E.  
1911 Bradshaw, George S.  
1915 Broadhurst, Edgar D.  
1909 Brooks, Aubrey L.  
1907 Bynum, Wm. P.  
1917 Cox, Oliver C.  
1921 Douglas, Martin F.  
1921 Douglas, Robert D.  
1921 Duncan, James S.  
1917 Frazier, C. Clifford  
1917 Hines, Charles A.  
1917 Hoyle, Thomas C.  
1921 Jerome, Edward C.  
1915 King, Robert R.  
1921 King, Robert R., Jr.  
1917 Sapp, Oscar L.  
1921 Shaw, Thomas J.  
1921 Shuping, C. LeRoy  
1921 Smith, Julius C.  
1921 Stern, Sidney J.  
1917 Strudwick, Robert C.  
1921 Wyllie, Alfred S.

**Greenville (Pitt)**  
1917 Brown, Julius  
1916 Everett, S. J.  
1918 Harding, F. C.  
1916 James, F. G.  
1911 Skinner, Harry

**Henderson (Vance)**  
1917 Bridgers, J. H.  
1911 Hicks, Thurston T.  
1922 McCain, Rufus Sidney  
1922 Zollicoffer, Jere Perry



## NORTH CAROLINA—NORTH DAKOTA

**Morganton (Burke)**  
 1917 Ervin, William O.  
 1921 Huffman, R. L.

**Mount Airy (Surry)**  
 1917 Folger, J. H.

**Murphy (Cherokee)**  
 1914 Bell, Marshall W.  
 1912 Dillard, John H.

**New Bern (Craven)**  
 1911 Gulon, Owen H.  
 1918 Moore, Larry I.  
 1917 Thomas, Charles R.

**Newton (Catawba)**  
 1917 Feimster, Walter O.

**North Wilkesboro (Wilkes)**  
 1922 Hackett, Frank D.  
 1922 Hackett, Richard N.  
 1917 Hayes, Johnson J.

**Oxford (Granville)**  
 1917 Graham, A. W.

**Pittsboro (Chatham)**  
 1921 Siler, Walter D.

**Raeford (Hoke)**  
 1922 Leach, Oscar

**Raleigh (Wake)**  
 1911 Allen, Murray  
 1902 Andrews, Alexander B.  
 1910 Barwick, Allen J.  
 1900 Biggs, J. Crawford  
 1921 Boushall, John H.  
 1921 Calvert, Thomas H.  
 1916 Haywood, Ernest  
 1917 Jones, Armstead  
 1912 Little, J. O.  
 1921 London, Henry M.  
 1911 Manning, J. S.  
 1913 Nash, Frank  
 1912 Pou, James H.  
 1919 Stephenson, Gilbert T.  
 1899 Walker, Platt D.

**Reidsville (Rockingham)**  
 1914 Dalton, Wm. Reid  
 1917 Gildewell, P. W.

**Rocky Mount (Edgecombe)**  
 1912 Bassett, L. V.  
 1917 Fountain, R. T.  
 1917 Ramsey, Joseph B.

**Roxboro (Person)**  
 1917 Carver, F. O.

**Rutherfordton (Rutherford)**  
 1921 Hamrick, Fred D.

**Salisbury (Rowan)**  
 1900 Clement, L. H.  
 1914 Linn, Stahle  
 1917 Price, A. H.  
 1917 Wright, R. Lee

**Shelby (Cleveland)**  
 1921 Hoey, Clyde R.  
 1921 Quinn, J. H.  
 1917 Ryburn, Robert L.  
 1914 Webb, Edwin Y.

**Smithfield (Johnston)**  
 1913 Brooks, Frederick H.  
 1917 Lyon, W. H., Jr.  
 1917 Pou, Edward W.

**Southern Pines (Moore)**  
 1921 Pelton, Paul Phillip

**Southport (Brunswick)**  
 1917 Davis, Robert W.

**Statesville (Iredell)**  
 1914 Bristol, William A.  
 1914 Long, Benjamin F.  
 1917 Turner, W. D.

**Tarboro (Edgecombe)**  
 1883 Bridgers, John L.  
 1919 Gilliam, Bonnell

**Troy (Montgomery)**  
 1917 Armstrong, Charles A.  
 1917 Poole, R. T.

**Wadesboro (Anson)**  
 1917 Brock, Walter E.  
 1917 Caudle, Theron L.

**Warrenton (Warren)**  
 1917 Polk, Tasker

**Warsaw (Duplin)**  
 1922 Stevens, H. L.

**Washington (Beaufort)**  
 1916 Bragaw, Stephen C.  
 1917 Daniel, E. A., Jr.  
 1922 Grimes, Junius D.  
 1914 Small, John H.

**Weldon (Halifax)**  
 1917 Daniel, Walter E.  
 1914 Green, George O.

**Whiteville (Columbus)**  
 1917 Greer, Jackson

**Wilkesboro (Wilkes)**  
 1922 Hendren, F. B.

**Williamston (Martin)**  
 1917 Dunning, A. R.

**Wilmington (New Hanover)**  
 1917 Bellamy, John D.  
 1916 Carr, J. O.  
 1906 Davis, Thomas W.  
 1916 Elliott, George B.  
 1916 Little, Joseph W.  
 1916 McClammy, Herbert  
 1907 Rountree, George  
 1917 Ruark, Robert  
 1901 Townes, William A.  
 1916 Williams, A. S.  
 1917 Wright, Isaac C.

**Wilson (Wilson)**  
 1917 Bruton, John F.  
 1910 Connor, Henry G.  
 1914 Dickinson, O. P.  
 1917 Finch, W. A.  
 1914 Woodard, John E.

**Windsor (Bertie)**  
 1917 Winston, Francis D.

**Winston-Salem (Forsyth)**  
 1911 Alexander, Joseph E.  
 1913 Craige, Burton  
 1919 Hanes, P. Frank  
 1913 Hastings, Gideon H.  
 1911 Hendren, W. M.  
 1922 Hudson, Hinton Gardner  
 1917 Kelly, Richard C.  
 1904 Manly, Clement  
 1913 Sams, Andrew Fuller  
 1917 Starbuck, Henry R.  
 1922 Stockton, Richard G.  
 1919 Williams, S. Clay  
 1913 Womble, B. S.

**Winton (Hertford)**  
 1914 Bridger, Roswell C.

**NORTH DAKOTA**  
**Amidon (Slope)**  
 1921 Brownlee, Clarence P.

# STATE LIST OF MEMBERS BY CI

## Beach (Golden Valley)

- 1921 Gallagher, R. F.
- 1922 Keohane, John

## Bismarck (Burleigh)

- 1920 Baker, Benton
- 1906 Bronson, Harrison A.
- 1921 Coghlan, Joseph
- 1921 Davies, I. C.
- 1921 Hyland, J. A.
- 1916 Johnson, Sveinbjorn
- 1920 Koffel, Theodore
- 1920 Miller, Andrew
- 1919 Register, F. H.
- 1922 Shafer, George F.
- 1918 Young, O. L.

## Bottineau (Bottineau)

- 1914 Weeks, James J.

## Carrington (Foster)

- 1922 Hoopes, W. E.

## Cando (Towner)

- 1922 Kehoe, J. J.

## Carson (Grant)

- 1921 Hogan, Vincent

## Cooperstown (Griggs)

- 1922 Sad, John

## Crosby (Divide)

- 1921 Hommes, George P.

## Devils Lake (Ramsey)

- 1918 Flynn, Edward F.
- 1922 Goer, R.
- 1921 Sinness, Torger
- 1918 Traynor, Fred. J.

## Dickinson (Stark)

- 1920 Burnett, W. F.
- 1918 Casey, Tobias D.
- 1922 Murtha, Thomas F.
- 1920 Pugh, Thomas H.

## Dunn Center (Dunn)

- 1920 Nelson, Alfred O.

## Ellendale (Dickey)

- 1921 Brouillard, T. L.
- 1920 Graham, Fred J.

## Fargo (Case)

- 1906 Amidon, Chas. F.
- 1922 Bergesen, A. R.
- 1922 Clapp, William J.

## NORTH DAKOTA

### Fargo (Case) Cont'd

- 1906 Divet, A. G.
- 1921 Farrand, John D.
- 1921 Frame, John S.
- 1922 Green, William O.
- 1911 Hildreth, Melvin A.
- 1921 Horner, H. F.
- 1921 Lacy, A. O.
- 1920 Lawrence, Aubrey
- 1922 Murphy, Matthew W.
- 1920 Pollock, Charles A.
- 1921 Pollock, John C.
- 1922 Smith, Emerson H.
- 1922 Temple, Frank I.
- 1920 Thorp, George W.
- 1906 Young, Newton O.

### Fessenden (Wells)

- 1922 Jansonius, Fred

### Golden Valley (Mercer)

- 1922 Schwartz, David

### Grafton (Walsh)

- 1922 Depuy, H. C.

### Grand Forks (Grand Forks)

- 1921 Atkinson, Thomas E.
- 1906 Bangs, George A.
- 1906 Bangs, Tracy R.
- 1912 Cooley, Charles M.
- 1913 McIntyre, W. A.
- 1906 Murphy, Charles J.
- 1916 O'Connor, J. F. T.
- 1921 Toner, T. A.
- 1921 Vold, Lauriz
- 1921 Willis, Hugh E.
- 1906 Wineman, Jacob B.

### Hebron (Morton)

- 1922 Rigler, S. P.

### Hettinger (Adams)

- 1922 Boehm, Paul W.
- 1922 Garberg, P. B.
- 1920 Lembke, F. T.
- 1922 Remmen, M. E.

### Jamestown (Stutsman)

- 1918 Aylmer, Adolph W.
- 1906 Ellsworth, S. E.
- 1919 Jorgenson, John A.
- 1922 Knauf, Arthur L.
- 1906 Knauf, John
- 1914 McHarg, Ormaby
- 1920 Murphy, James A.
- 1918 Seiler, Oscar J.
- 1920 Tellner, Louis G.

## STATE LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITY

## OHIO

## Cincinnati (Hamilton) Cont'd

1921 Bonham, Frank S.  
 1921 Bradley, Dawson E.  
 1921 Brink, Edward H.  
 1921 Broadwell, Charles  
 1921 Broeman, Charles W.  
 1921 Brown, Sanford  
 1914 Bruce, John E.  
 1921 Brumleve, Leo J., Jr.  
 1921 Bryant, Oliver S.  
 1922 Buchwalter, Morris L.  
 1921 Buckwalter, Robert Z.  
 1921 Burch, R. B.  
 1921 Busch, H. C.  
 1921 Cadwell, Karl H.  
 1921 Caldwell, John A.  
 1921 Caldwell, Ralph R.  
 1921 Campbell, John V.  
 1921 Capelle, Louis H.  
 1914 Cassatt, Alfred C.  
 1912 Cist, Chas. M.  
 1921 Clark, James R.  
 1921 Clark, Ralph E.  
 1914 Clippinger, W. W.  
 1915 Cobb, Orris P.  
 1914 Cohen, Alfred M.  
 1879 Colston, Edward  
 1921 Connelly, Paul V.  
 1921 Conroy, Joseph W.  
 1914 Coppock, Chas. T.  
 1914 Cramer, Nelson B.  
 1921 Cushing, Wade  
 1921 Dale, Ben B.  
 1921 Darby, Thomas H.  
 1921 Davies, Samuel S.  
 1913 Decamp, Walter A.  
 1917 Dempsey, Edward J.  
 1921 Dickerson, R. T.  
 1921 Dinamore, Frank F.  
 1921 Dixon, Edward T.  
 1921 Dolle, Charles F.  
 1921 Dolle, Louis J.  
 1921 Dornette, Charles E.  
 1921 Dornette, George A.  
 1921 Druffel, John H.  
 1921 Dunlap, Anthony B.  
 1921 Durr, Chester S.  
 1921 Eggers, William A.  
 1921 Elston, Charles H.  
 1912 Ernst, Richard P.  
 1921 Eyrich, George F., Jr.  
 1921 Fitzgerald, Charles J.  
 1921 Forchheimer, Landon L.  
 1921 Freer, Robert Elliott  
 1906 Freiberg, A. J.  
 1921 Freiberg, Leonard H.  
 1921 Fridman, William M.  
 1921 Friedman, Harry H.

## Cincinnati (Hamilton) Com

1921 Furber, Charles S.  
 1921 Gallagher, Andrew C.  
 1921 Galvin, M. F.  
 1921 Garver, Leonard, Jr.  
 1914 Gatch, Lewis N.  
 1921 Geisler, Alfred T.  
 1914 Geoghagan, William A.  
 1921 Gholson, Edwin  
 1921 Gibson, Henry K.  
 1921 Goebel, Herman P.  
 1921 Goldman, Robert P.  
 1921 Goldsmith, Alva W.  
 1912 Graydon, Joseph S.  
 1907 Greve, Charles Theodor  
 1921 Gruber, Adolph A.  
 1921 Hagans, Samuel L.  
 1921 Hall, Rufus B., Jr.  
 1921 Hammel, Samuel B.  
 1921 Hargitt, Robert P.  
 1895 Harmon, Judson  
 1921 Hauck, Henry G.  
 1921 Hauer, Edward C.  
 1921 Hawke, George S.  
 1921 Headley, Sanford A.  
 1914 Heldingfeld, Ben L.  
 1921 Heintz, Michael G.  
 1921 Heintz, Victor  
 1921 Heintzman, J. W.  
 1921 Henshaw, Stanley K.  
 1914 Hermann, John C.  
 1917 Hickenlooper, Smith  
 1921 Hinkle, Philip  
 1878 Hoadly, George  
 1909 Hoffheimer, Harry M.  
 1914 Hoffman, Charles W.  
 1921 Hoffmeister, Charles H.  
 1921 Hollister, John B.  
 1921 Holman, Alfred  
 1921 Hoover, Francis A.  
 1912 Hoses, Lewis M.  
 1921 Hudson, John G.  
 1921 Hulswitt, B. A.  
 1921 Hunt, Charles J.  
 1921 Jackson, Herbert  
 1919 Jacobs, Carl M., Jr.  
 1910 Jelke, Ferdinand, Jr.  
 1912 Johnson, Clyde P.  
 1898 Johnson, Simeon M.  
 1921 Jones, Edward H.  
 1921 Jones, Oliver B.  
 1921 Jones, Orville K.  
 1921 Jones, Spencer M.  
 1921 Kattenhorn, George H.  
 1921 Kelley, Joseph B.  
 1921 Kelley, Thomas H.  
 1921 King, E. Scott  
 1908 Knight, Walter A.

## OHIO

## Cincinnati (Hamilton) Cont'd

1922 Peacock, George Cleveland  
 1921 Pendleton, Elliott H.  
 1914 Peters, Edward F.  
 1921 Phares, Carl  
 1914 Pogue, Province M.  
 1921 Pogue, Thomas L.  
 1921 Porter, W. T.  
 1921 Powell, Richard A.  
 1912 Pugh, Robert O.  
 1921 Quigley, Harry N.  
 1921 Rappoport, John E.  
 1921 Renke, Richard  
 1921 Rich, John L.  
 1914 Rielly, William J.  
 1921 Rockel, Henry L.  
 1921 Roessler, A. B.  
 1921 Roettinger, Stanley Clay  
 1921 Rogers, H. Kenneth  
 1921 Rogers, John O.  
 1914 Ronnebaum, Anthony  
 1921 Rose, C. O.  
 1921 Ross, Simon  
 1912 Rouse, John T.  
 1916 Rummel, G. Albert  
 1921 Ryan, Dennis J.  
 1921 Ryan, Walter A.  
 1921 Samuels, Julius R.  
 1921 Sawyer, Charles  
 1921 Sawyer, Louis B.  
 1921 Scanlon, John A.  
 1912 Schindel, John Randolph  
 1921 Schmitt, Walter  
 1914 Schorr, David P.  
 1921 Schwartz, Albert W.  
 1914 Seasongood, Murray  
 1921 Shattuck, A. O.  
 1921 Shoemaker, Murray M.  
 1921 Shohl, Walter M.  
 1921 Shook, Chester R.  
 1921 Slutes, M. C.  
 1912 Smiley, James J.  
 1896 Smith, Rufus B.  
 1912 Smith, Samuel W., Jr.  
 1921 Spangenberg, Arthur R.  
 1921 Spangenberg, Otto G.  
 1921 Stark, William A.  
 1914 Stephens, Charles H.  
 1921 Stephens, Charles H., Jr.  
 1914 Stettinius, John L.  
 1914 Stewart, James G.  
 1896 Stoehr, Oscar  
 1909 Stricker, Sidney G.  
 1896 Strong, Edward W.  
 1921 Struble, Stanley  
 1914 Suire, Frank O.  
 1914 Sutphin, Dudley V.

## Cincinnati (Hamilton) Cont'd

1921 Swing, James B.  
 1921 Taft, Robert A.  
 1921 Taylor, Walter C.  
 1921 Terry, Charles B.  
 1921 Thompson, John O.  
 1917 Thorndyke, William  
 1921 Tischbein, A. L.  
 1921 Tuttle, Burton B.  
 1921 Tyler, Wilfred M.  
 1921 Urban, Charles H.  
 1921 Usher, Thomas  
 1921 Vigran, Nathan  
 1914 Waite, Morison R.  
 1912 Walker, Chas. A. J.  
 1921 Werner, Carl G.  
 1914 Wesselmann, Frederick E.  
 1919 Wheaton, Carl Crumble  
 1921 Wilby, Joseph  
 1915 Wilby, Mitchell  
 1919 Williams, Charles F.  
 1921 Williams, Floyd C.  
 1921 Winkelman, Albert T.  
 1921 Woeste, Joseph H.  
 1921 Wolfe, John W.  
 1921 Wolfstein, Samuel  
 1921 Wood, Frank E.  
 1921 Woodmansee, D. D.  
 1895 Worthington, William  
 1921 Zielonka, Saul

## Cleveland (Cuyahoga)

1921 Agnew, Celotes J.  
 1919 Agnew, William  
 1921 Alburn, Cary R.  
 1914 Alburn, John A.  
 1921 Allen, Florence E.  
 1918 Andrews, Horace  
 1913 Arter, Charles K.  
 1915 Bacon, Leon Brooks  
 1918 Baer, George P.  
 1915 Bailey, Stephen A.  
 1914 Baker, Newton D.  
 1921 Baldwin, Arthur D.  
 1916 Baldwin, Wm. Edward  
 1920 Bardwell, A. E.  
 1913 Belden, William P.  
 1921 Bell, Lewis A.  
 1917 Bernon, Maurice  
 1918 Bickel, Paul J.  
 1918 Biggs, Charles L.  
 1918 Binyon, E. A.  
 1918 Bissell, Clarence R.  
 1918 Bloch, Joseph C.  
 1914 Boyd, W. H.  
 1916 Boyle, William C.  
 1910 Brock, Charles E.

## Cleveland (Cuyahoga) Cont'd

1921 Bulkley, Robert J.  
 1918 Burrows, Geo. Humphrey  
 1918 Bushnell, Edward  
 1912 Buss, Charles M.  
 1918 Byrnes, William M.  
 1912 Calfee, Robert M.  
 1910 Cannon, Austin V.  
 1914 Cashman, Wm. T.  
 1914 Chamberlain, John A.  
 1921 Clark, Harold T.  
 1921 Clum, Alfred  
 1918 Cockley, William B.  
 1918 Cole, George S.  
 1899 Cook, E. S.  
 1914 Copeland, Mark A.  
 1917 Counts, A. Frank  
 1909 Couse, Howard A.  
 1914 Crawford, Harry J.  
 1919 Crobaugh, S. Chester  
 1917 Cross, Cleveland R.  
 1918 Crow, Howard M.  
 1914 Crowell, Robert H.  
 1917 Curren, Robert G.  
 1920 Curtis, H. Knox  
 1918 Daoust, Edward O.  
 1918 Davenport, Leroy B.  
 1914 Day, Luther  
 1913 Day, William L.  
 1918 De Kaiser, Jacob  
 1919 Dempsey, Ernest O.  
 1919 Dempsey, John B.  
 1916 Denison, Robert F.  
 1914 Doolittle, H. J.  
 1918 Duncan, Tracy H.  
 1916 Duncan, William M.  
 1922 Dunlap, Thomas S.  
 1913 Dunmore, Walter T.  
 1918 Dustin, Alton O.  
 1918 Elliott, H. E.  
 1914 Everts, Frank B.  
 1913 Fay, Jesse B.  
 1919 Ferencik, J. P.  
 1911 Flory, Walter L.  
 1918 Fogg, Joseph G.  
 1918 Foote, E. A.  
 1918 Ford, Carl B.  
 1918 Ford, S. S.  
 1918 Frankel, Frederick  
 1918 Frankel, Philip  
 1918 Friend, F. C.  
 1897 Garfield, J. B.  
 1922 Garfield, John M.  
 1914 Garry, Thomas H.  
 1918 Gentach, Frank F.  
 1921 Goodman, Max P.  
 1899 Goulder, Harvey D.  
 1906 Grant, Richard P.

## STATE LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITY

## OHIO

## Cleveland (Cuyahoga) Cont'd

1921 Gray, Frank D.  
 1918 Green, David Edward  
 1921 Greene, Thomas E.  
 1914 Groot, Geo. A.  
 1919 Grossman, Marc Justin  
 1918 Grossman, Mary B.  
 1921 Grossmann, Isador  
 1897 Hadden, Alex.  
 1918 Hahn, Edgar A.  
 1914 Hainen, Frank E.  
 1912 Harris, George B.  
 1918 Hauxhurst, H. A.  
 1897 Henderson, John M.  
 1918 Herrick, Myron T.  
 1921 Higley, Charles  
 1918 Hills, A. T.  
 1914 Hine, Chas. P.  
 1916 Holliday, W. T.  
 1914 Hopkins, William R.  
 1919 Hostetler, Jos. C.  
 1899 Howland, Paul  
 1918 Hull, John B.  
 1912 Ingersoll, Alvan F.  
 1918 Inglis, Richard  
 1912 Jerome, F. J.  
 1896 Johnson, Homer H.  
 1911 Johnson, Thomas L.  
 1921 Joseph, Emil  
 1918 Karch, K. W.  
 1914 Kasulker, Paul G.  
 1918 Kavanagh, Francis B.  
 1921 Keeley, George Q.  
 1916 Kirby, Thomas M.  
 1918 Klein, David  
 1921 Kleinman, S. H.  
 1918 Knight, Wallace I.  
 1921 Krueger, Everette H.  
 1918 Kujawski, Leon A.  
 1918 Leahy, John W.  
 1918 Leckie, Frederick L.  
 1918 Lieghley, P. L. A.  
 1916 Loeser, Nathan  
 1914 McKeehan, H. H.  
 1918 McMorris, W. H.  
 1921 McNeal, John H.  
 1918 MacGregor, John, Jr.  
 1914 Maurer, W. F.  
 1918 Meisel, Max E.  
 1919 Merrick, Walter  
 1918 Moffett, T. J.  
 1918 Mooney, M. P.  
 1918 Morgan, Daniel Edgar  
 1921 Morgan, Gilbert  
 1918 Morgan, Robert M.  
 1914 Morley, J. E.  
 1918 Nally, John A.

## Cleveland (Cuyahoga) Con

1914 Newcomb, R. B.  
 1918 Newell, Sterling  
 1918 Nicola, Benjamin D.  
 1918 Niman, Charles A.  
 1919 Nye, Walker H.  
 1918 Oakes, A. Blinn  
 1918 Oberlin, John F.  
 1918 O'Neill, Wilbert John  
 1923 Palmer, Herbert D.  
 1918 Pattison, Charles W.  
 1914 Payer, H. F.  
 1918 Peakind, Solomon  
 1922 Powell, Albert E.  
 1897 Quail, Frank A.  
 1918 Quigley, Eugene  
 1921 Rawson, L. Q.  
 1914 Riley, George B.  
 1914 Rothenberg, Wm.  
 1918 Royon, Joseph C.  
 1914 Runcie, James E.  
 1918 Sanders, Clarence E.  
 1897 Sanders, Wm. B.  
 1914 Schaefer, Carl W.  
 1914 Schultz, Malvern E.  
 1922 Scott, Frank C.  
 1918 Selzer, Robert J.  
 1921 Shaw, David L.  
 1913 Siddall, George B.  
 1918 Sidlo, Thomas L.  
 1912 Smart, John Harrow  
 1918 Spieth, Lawrence C.  
 1897 Squire, Andrew  
 1918 Stanley, Welles K.  
 1921 Stanton, Edward C.  
 1917 Stern, Joseph L.  
 1919 Stewart, W. B.  
 1914 Sullivan, John J.  
 1914 Taggart, Jay P.  
 1921 Thobaben, E. J.  
 1918 Thompson, Amos Burt  
 1918 Thompson, J. Paul  
 1897 Throckmorton, A. H.  
 1918 Turner, William D.  
 1921 Van Lill, H. Frank  
 1917 Varga, H. E.  
 1917 Vickery, Willis  
 1914 Wachner, C. S.  
 1914 Walsh, James F.  
 1919 Warner, Dorr E.  
 1918 West, Samuel H.  
 1912 White, John G.  
 1918 White, Pierre A.  
 1918 Wilkin, Wilbur D.  
 1916 Winch, Louis H.  
 1921 Woods, William B.

## OHIO

## Columbus (Franklin) Cont'd

- 1904 Vorys, Arthur I.  
 1921 Watson, B. G.  
 1921 Westfall, Ralph E.  
 1921 Williams, Henry A.  
 1918 Wilson, John F.

## Coschocton (Coschocton)

- 1912 Hunt, Charles B.  
 1921 Pomerene, Warner M.  
 1921 Shepler, Joseph B.

## Dayton (Montgomery)

- 1914 Brown, Oren Britt  
 1914 Burkhart, Edward E.  
 1921 Chambers, Oliver J.  
 1914 Corwin, Robert G.  
 1914 Craighead, Charles A.  
 1914 Davison, Oscar F.  
 1914 Elliff, Charles W.  
 1916 Fitzgerald, Roy G.  
 1921 Frank, Alfred Swift  
 1921 Hall, Charles J.  
 1921 Harshman, John Burnett  
 1918 Heald, Charles D.  
 1921 Holland, George F.  
 1921 Hollencamp, Henry H.  
 1918 Holmes, Reuben R.  
 1921 Iddings, Andrew S.  
 1918 Iddings, Daniel W.  
 1914 James, Lee Warren  
 1913 Kuhns, Ezra M.  
 1921 Kuhns, Miles S.  
 1921 Kusworm, Sidney G.  
 1921 Landis, Robert K.  
 1921 Leen, Arthur E.  
 1914 McCann, Benjamin F.  
 1914 McConnaughey, W. S.  
 1921 McKee, Rowland H.  
 1899 McMahon, J. Sprigg  
 1914 McMahon, John A.  
 1921 Margolis, M. K.  
 1914 Martin, Ulysses S.  
 1914 Mattern, Conrad J.  
 1914 Matthews, Edwin P.  
 1921 Matthews, William M.  
 1921 Murphy, Barry S.  
 1913 Nevin, Robert R.  
 1921 Patterson, Robert C.  
 1914 Prugh, Harry H.  
 1921 Sigler, P. N.  
 1914 Sprigg, Carroll  
 1922 Stauffer, Henry E.  
 1918 Turner, Karl H.  
 1921 Whalen, Charles W.  
 1921 Wolfe, Harry M.  
 1914 Worman, Philip H.

## Defiance (Defiance)

- 1914 Harris, Henry B.

## Delaware (Delaware)

- 1922 Jones, Berne

## Dover (Tuscarawas)

- 1914 Fernell, C. O.  
 1922 Hostetler, H. H.

## East Liverpool (Columbiana)

- 1921 Davidson, George E.  
 1921 Hill, Walter B.  
 1914 Vodrey, William H.

## East Palestine (Columbiana)

- 1914 Kyes, Lafayette M.

## Elyria (Lorain)

- 1918 Conaway, John C.  
 1921 Stevens, Frank M.

## Findlay (Hancock)

- 1900 Burket, Harlan F.  
 1914 Hurley, F. E.

## Fostoria (Seneca)

- 1918 Guernsey, C. A.  
 1921 Witherspoon, Walter M.

## Fremont (Sandusky)

- 1921 Love, David B.  
 1912 Seager, Frank E.

## Galion (Crawford)

- 1918 Geer, William J.

## Gallipolis (Gallia)

- 1921 Johnston, Hollis C.  
 1921 Mauck, Roscoe J.

## Georgetown (Brown)

- 1921 Bagby, Joseph W.  
 1914 Flite, Rufus L.  
 1921 Parker, Harry E.  
 1921 Young, O. E.

## Greenville (Darke)

- 1914 Maher, John F.

## Hamilton (Butler)

- 1912 Andrews, Allen  
 1921 Andrews, John D.  
 1921 Belden, Edgar A.  
 1921 Bickley, U. F.  
 1921 Fitton, Cyrus J.  
 1914 Harlan, Walter S.

## Hamilton (Butler) Cont'd

- 1921 Hinkel, Frederick A.  
 1921 Neilan, John F.  
 1921 Shepherd, W. C.  
 1921 Wonnell, Harry S.

## Hicksville (Deane)

- 1912 Simmons, George D.

## Hillsboro (Highland)

- 1921 Garrett, George L.  
 1921 Newby, Cyrus  
 1910 Scott, Samuel P.

## Ironton (Lawrence)

- 1921 Bibbee, Jed. B.  
 1914 Johnson, A. R.  
 1921 Jones, Daniel C.

## Lancaster (Fairfield)

- 1921 Deffenbaugh, James S.  
 1921 Kirn, Edward G.  
 1922 Martin, Wm. K.  
 1921 Radcliffe, C. A.  
 1921 Shell, Brooks E.

## Lebanon (Warren)

- 1921 Hamilton, Francis M.

## Lima (Allen)

- 1922 Bentley, H. O.  
 1911 Cable, Davis J.  
 1922 Grindle, Harvey David  
 1914 Halfhill, James W.  
 1912 Henderson, D. C.  
 1922 Longworth, I. R.  
 1922 Ludwig, L. E.  
 1922 McClain, Elmer  
 1919 MacKensie, Ralph P.  
 1922 Motter, Benjamin S.  
 1921 Selfridge, Calvin F.  
 1922 Welty, B. F.

## Lisbon (Columbiana)

- 1906 Billingsley, N. B.  
 1921 Farrell, George T.  
 1921 Moore, W. B.

## London (Madison)

- 1921 Oordray, A. T.

## Lorain (Lorain)

- 1921 Snyder, Custer

## Mansfield (Richland)

- 1921 Bell, Harry F.  
 1916 Brucker, Lewis  
 1916 McBride, Curtis E.

## OHIO

**Marietta (Washington)**

- 1913 Follett, Edward B.  
 1913 Midlerwart, C. C.  
 1921 Noll, Robert M.  
 1918 Smith, A. L.  
 1921 Summers, Thomas J.

**Marion (Lawrence)**

- 1921 Fisher, Charles C.

**Marion (Marion)**

- 1921 Mouser, Grant E.

**Marysville (Union)**

- 1921 Cameron, Richard L.  
 1921 Loughrey, John L.  
 1921 Porter, Edward W.

**Medina (Medina)**

- 1917 McClure, N. H.

**Millersburg (Holmes)**

- 1921 Putnam, Robert B.

**Mt. Vernon (Knox)**

- 1921 Ashbaugh, Paul M.  
 1921 Houck, Lewis B.

**Napoleon (Henry)**

- 1921 May, George S.

**New Lexington (Perry)**

- 1921 Price, T. D.  
 1922 Tague, Paul  
 1922 Tague, Vincent  
 1921 Underwood, Mell G.

**New Philadelphia (Tuscarawas)**

- 1914 Wilkin, Robert N.

**New Richmond (Clermont)**

- 1921 Hausermann, John W.

**Norwalk (Huron)**

- 1914 Craig, G. Ray  
 1918 Tossell, William J.

**Osborn (Greene)**

- 1918 Rice, Morris D.

**Ottawa (Putnam)**

- 1921 Leasure, James P.

**Painesville (Lake)**

- 1914 Alvord, George W.  
 1914 Blakely, Elbert Follett  
 1918 Nolan, Harry T.  
 1914 Reynolds, A. G.

**Faulding (Paulding)**

- 1922 Wilcox, Alfred N.

**Pomeroy (Meigs)**

- 1921 Davis, L. Crary  
 1921 Reed, D. Curtis

**Portsmouth (Scioto)**

- 1921 Blair, Albion Z.  
 1921 Blair, Guy M.  
 1921 Daehler, Edward J.  
 1914 Holcomb, A. T.  
 1921 Johnson, Sherrard M.  
 1921 Kimble, B. F.  
 1921 Millan, Edgar G.  
 1921 Miller, Harry W.  
 1914 Moulton, Frank W.  
 1921 Purdum, James P.  
 1921 Searl, Clinton M.  
 1921 Sprague, William R.  
 1921 Thomas, James S.

**Ravenna (Portage)**

- 1921 Beckley, W. J.  
 1921 Fillatrault, W. W.

**St. Clairsville (Belmont)**

- 1898 Kennon, Newell K.  
 1914 Mitchell, Alfred H.  
 1918 Thornburg, George

**Salem (Columbiana)**

- 1921 Boone, J. C.  
 1921 Campbell, Ralph W.

**Sandusky (Erie)**

- 1905 King, Edmund B.  
 1921 Ramsey, Russell K.  
 1914 Steinemann, Geo. C.

**Sidney (Shelby)**

- 1922 Hess, Andrew J.  
 1912 Mathers, H. T.

**Springfield (Clark)**

- 1914 Bowman, Border  
 1918 Bowman, J. Elden  
 1920 Brenner, Harry A.  
 1918 Cole, John M.  
 1921 Corry, Homer C.  
 1914 Johnson, James G.  
 1914 Johnston, Floyd A.  
 1918 Keifer, William W.  
 1918 Link, A. C.  
 1914 Martin, Paul C.  
 1921 Raup, George S.  
 1918 Summers, Augustus N.  
 1918 Tehan, George W.

**Stouanville (Jefferson)**

- 1918 Alban, William R.  
 1921 Erskine, Emmett E.  
 1921 Gruber, D. M.  
 1914 Huston, John A.  
 1918 Lewis, Addison Carr  
 1918 McClave, Roy Lewis  
 1914 Miller, Nelson D.  
 1914 Miller, W. McD.

**Tiffin (Seneca)**

- 1921 Schroth, George E.  
 1921 Spitzer, Calvin D.  
 1914 Watson, James D.

**Toledo (Lucas)**

- 1911 Denman, U. G.  
 1920 Everman, Walter A.  
 1919 Gaines, Frederick W.  
 1901 Geddes, Frederick L.  
 1914 Harris, William H.  
 1912 Holbrook, Ralph S.  
 1921 Johnson, Curtis T.  
 1914 Killits, John M.  
 1922 Kirk, George E.  
 1914 Klotz, Solon T.  
 1918 Lewis, Frank S.  
 1918 Lewis, Howard  
 1906 McCarthy, M. B.  
 1911 Marshall, Edwin J.  
 1918 Newbegin, Robert  
 1911 Potter, Emery D.  
 1917 Ritter, George W.  
 1920 Seney, George E.  
 1913 Teegarden, John C.  
 1922 Warner, Milo J.  
 1921 Whitney, Herbert P.

**Troy (Miami)**

- 1914 Haines, W. A.

**Upper Sandusky (Wyandot)**

- 1921 Close, Charles F.

**Urbana (Champaign)**

- 1921 Bodey, E. L.  
 1918 Deaton, S. S.  
 1921 Houston, H. W.  
 1914 Middleton, E. P.  
 1921 Owen, Thomas B.

**Van Wert (Van Wert)**

- 1921 Blachley, Henry W.  
 1914 Conn, H. L.  
 1921 Good, Clark  
 1921 Hoke, Clem V.  
 1918 Kerns, O. W.



## OHIO—OKLAHOMA

## Wapakoneta (Auglaize)

- 1921 Anderson, Robert B.  
1912 Stueve, Clement A.

## Washington C. H. (Fayette)

- 1921 Logan, John  
1921 Maddox, Tom S.  
1921 Reid, Charles A.

## Waverly (Pike)

- 1918 Dill, Lewis G.

## Wellsville (Columbiana)

- 1921 Lones, W. F.  
1918 Smith, P. M.

## West Union (Adams)

- 1918 Stephenson, Will P.

## Wilmington (Clinton)

- 1914 Clevenger, Frank M.  
1921 Thorpe, G. P.

## Xenia (Greene)

- 1921 Broadstone, M. A.  
1921 Darlington, Charles L.  
1921 Finney, J. A.  
1921 Gowdy, R. L.  
1914 Hartley, M. J.  
1914 Howard, William S.  
1921 Miller, W. L.  
1921 Shoup, Marcus  
1921 Smith, Harry D.  
1921 Williamson, J. Kenneth

## Youngstown (Mahoning)

- 1914 Arrel, Geo. F.  
1917 Brown, Ensign N.  
1898 Clarke, John H.  
1921 Conroy, S. S.  
1918 De Ford, U. C.  
1921 Ford, John W.  
1921 Johnson, Theodore E.  
1921 Jones, Paul J.  
1921 Jones, Richard, Jr.  
1914 Koonce, Charles, Jr.  
1920 McKain, W. O.  
1921 Moore, E. H.  
1914 Ohl, Guy T.

## Zanesville (Muskingum)

- 1921 Crossan, Tom O.  
1922 Frazier, Florian F.  
1912 Meyer, Edward B.

## OKLAHOMA

## Ada (Pontotoc)

- 1920 Epperson, B. H.  
1921 Green, O. F.  
1920 Jones, E. N.  
1921 McKeel, J. F.  
1913 McKeown, Tom D.  
1920 Wadlington, Anthony W.

## Alva (Woods)

- 1916 Noah, H. A.  
1916 Sutton, A. G.

## Ardmore (Carter)

- 1918 Brown, H. H.  
1921 Brown, Russell B.  
1921 Champion, Thomas W.  
1920 Coakley, Charles A.  
1921 Cruce, W. E.  
1921 Cruce, W. I.  
1921 Eddleman, A.  
1921 George, S. A.  
1921 Hardy, A. J.  
1920 Hefner, R. A.  
1914 Ledbetter, H. A.  
1921 Moore, J. B.  
1916 Potter, W. D.  
1920 Slough, E. B.  
1921 Sneed, R. R.  
1921 West, A. T.  
1921 Williams, J. E.

## Atoka (Atoka)

- 1902 Ralla, Joseph G.

## Bartlesville (Washington)

- 1911 Rowland, Lloyd A.

## Bristow (Creek)

- 1921 Laux, J. Frank

## Chandler (Lincoln)

- 1921 Feuquay, O. M.  
1921 Foster, E. A.

## Checotah (McIntosh)

- 1921 Freeman, Charles R.

## Cherokee (Alfalfa)

- 1921 Hill, Ira A.  
1917 Titus, A. J.

## Chickasha (Grady)

- 1916 Bailey, Frank M.  
1916 Barefoot, B. B.  
1913 Bond, Reford  
1911 Carmichael, J. D.

## Chickasha (Grady) Cont'd

- 1914 Hammerly, Harry  
1914 Melton, Adrian  
1916 Melton, Alger

## Cordell (Washita)

- 1919 Duff, J. A.  
1920 Massingale, S. O.

## Duncan (Stephens)

- 1917 Sandlin, Joel M.  
1914 Womack, G. F.

## Durant (Bryan)

- 1922 McPherran, Charles E.

## Eldorado (Jackson)

- 1914 Austin, W. O.

## El Reno (Canadian)

- 1913 Blake, C. O.  
1920 Fogg, H. L.

## Enid (Garfield)

- 1915 Curran, John F.  
1920 Garber, M. O.  
1920 Harmon, Charles N.  
1920 Kruse, Carl  
1921 McKeever, H. G.  
1921 McKnight, Louie E.  
1921 Moore, W. L.  
1920 Simons, P. C.

## Eufaula (McIntosh)

- 1921 Nichols, Clark

## Frederick (Tillman)

- 1921 Roe, W. G.

## Grove (Delaware)

- 1916 Coppedge, A. V.

## Guthrie (Logan)

- 1904 Bierer, A. G. Curtin  
1914 Cotteral, John H.  
1921 Green, Fred W.  
1920 Remy, John A.  
1913 Smith, Charles C.

## Hebart (Kiowa)

- 1922 Martin, George W.

## Hollis (Harmos)

- 1921 Cox, Ross

# STATE LIST OF MEMBERS BY CIT

## OKLAHOMA

### Hugo (Choctaw)

- 1921 Carter, Luther
- 1921 Dickson, J. L.
- 1920 Jones, Calvin
- 1919 McDonald, A. A.

### Idabel (McCurtain)

- 1921 McPherson, William L.

### Lisbon (Ransom)

- 1921 Adams, Sidney D.
- 1921 Kvello, Alfred M.

### McAlester (Pittsburg)

- 1913 Gordon, James H.
- 1922 Keith, I. P.
- 1913 Wright, Allen

### Mangum (Greer)

- 1920 Edwards, H. H.
- 1920 Henry, H. D.

### Miami (Ottawa)

- 1920 Barry, Norman C.
- 1919 McNaughton, Ray
- 1919 Morsey, Clyde
- 1919 Thompson, A. Scott

### Muldrow (Sequoyah)

- 1920 Watts, Thomas J.

### Muskogee (Muskogee)

- 1920 Armbrister, C. A.
- 1920 Bohannon, Earl
- 1920 Bonds, Archibald
- 1920 Brainerd, Ezra, Jr.
- 1920 Broadbush, Bower
- 1920 Brooks, Eck E.
- 1920 Campbell, J. B.
- 1911 Furry, J. B.
- 1920 Gibson, N. A.
- 1920 Gotnals, Charles P.
- 1920 Green, Maurice D.
- 1920 Hull, Joseph L.
- 1920 Jones, Edward R.
- 1920 Leahy, Thomas W.
- 1920 Lee, Frank
- 1920 Leekley, Harlow A.
- 1920 Martin, Villard
- 1920 Miller, George, Jr.
- 1920 Moon, Charles A.
- 1906 Mosier, John H.
- 1910 Ramsey, George S.
- 1920 Reynolds, Norman E.
- 1920 Roach, L. J.
- 1914 Rosser, Malcolm E.
- 1920 Smith, Howard L.

### Muskogee (Muskogee)

#### Cont'd

- 1913 Stone, Joseph C.
- 1920 Williams, Paul C.
- 1902 Williams, R. L.

### Newkirk (Kay)

- 1916 Sullivan, Sam. K.

### Norman (Cleveland)

- 1913 Oheadle, J. B.
- 1914 Kulp, Victor H.

### Oakes (Dickey)

- 1921 Guy, Arthur P.

### Okemah (Okfuskee)

- 1912 Patterson, John B.
- 1919 Wren, Thomas H.

### Oklahoma City (Oklahoma)

- 1904 Ames, Charles B.
- 1914 Armstrong, James R.
- 1920 Black, Oliver C.
- 1920 Blinn, Clarence J.
- 1913 Brewer, Phil. D.
- 1916 Brigg, William A.
- 1922 Burford, John H.
- 1913 Calhoun, Samuel A.
- 1920 Cargill, O. A.
- 1920 Cruce, M. K.
- 1920 Day, Jean P.
- 1913 Dudley, J. B.
- 1913 Embry, John
- 1920 Estes, Joel S.
- 1913 Everest, J. H.
- 1911 Galbraith, Clinton A.
- 1913 Green, Geo. M.
- 1907 Harris, S. H.
- 1920 Harris, Samuel Lowe
- 1913 Hayes, S. W.
- 1919 Hough, A. Carey
- 1916 Howell, Edward
- 1922 Ingraham, James A.
- 1913 Johnson, Charles E.
- 1904 Kane, Matthew J.
- 1907 Keaton, J. R.
- 1912 Kleinschmidt, R. A.
- 1920 Looney, M. A.
- 1913 Lybrand, Walter A.
- 1916 McAdams, E. G.
- 1920 McClelland, Bruce, Jr
- 1913 McInnis, E. E.
- 1919 Maupin, Robert W.
- 1913 Meister, M. G.
- 1920 Miley, John H.
- 1914 Moore, Charles L.

## OKLAHOMA—OREGON

**Pawhuska (Osage) Cont'd**

- 1921 Murphey, A. N.  
 1921 Sands, A. S.  
 1919 Scott, E. F.  
 1919 Stuart, Robert  
 1921 Vaughan, W. W.  
 1920 White, H. P.  
 1920 Widdows, A. M.  
 1921 Wilson, Charles B., Jr.

**Pawnee (Pawnee)**

- 1915 Orton, L. V.

**Perry (Noble)**

- 1921 Oress, P. W.  
 1921 Johnston, Henry S.

**Poteau (Le Flore)**

- 1913 Varner, T. T.

**Prague (Lincoln)**

- 1920 Wells, W. E.

**Purcell (McClain)**

- 1921 Madison, W. C.

**Sapulpa (Creek)**

- 1920 Allen, Sam T.  
 1919 Davenport, C. J.  
 1921 Ellinghausen, Edwin A.  
 1919 Frazier, J. V.  
 1921 Hughes, Ernest B.  
 1920 Keenan, Robert B.  
 1911 McDougal, D. A.  
 1919 Odell, William H.  
 1920 Pryor, W. V.  
 1918 Robertson, R. K.  
 1919 Thrift, James Early  
 1919 Wright, Lucian B.

**Shawnee (Pottawatomie)**

- 1916 Abernathy, George C.  
 1920 Arrington, Roscoe C.  
 1918 Cooper, Paul F.  
 1921 Dierker, Charles E.  
 1920 Ennis, C. H.  
 1920 Lydick, J. D.  
 1920 Reasor, E. D.  
 1920 Stanard, E. C.  
 1920 Wells, Charles E.

**Stillwater (Payne)**

- 1920 Hickam, John P.  
 1922 Moore, Raymond H.

**Tulsa (Tulsa)**

- 1920 Aby, H. F.  
 1912 Blair, Robert F.  
 1920 Boorstin, Samuel A.  
 1920 Bostick, Charles R.  
 1919 Breckinridge, M. A.  
 1913 Brennan, John H.  
 1920 Brown, George T.  
 1920 Brown, Tracy D.  
 1919 Bush, Charles E.  
 1919 Campbell, Harry  
 1916 Chase, W. A.  
 1920 Conner, Benjamin C.  
 1920 Daniel, Lee  
 1913 De Meules, Edgar A.  
 1920 Dewberry, Joe T.  
 1920 Hagan, Horace H.  
 1917 Hardy, Summers  
 1920 Hunt, Albert C.  
 1919 Kellough, R. W.  
 1920 Lewis, S. R.  
 1920 Lundy, E. J.  
 1916 McClarin, William H.  
 1911 Mason, Herbert D.  
 1919 Mieher, V. C.  
 1920 Molony, Alvin F.  
 1920 Moore, Grey  
 1920 Otter, Fred D.  
 1920 Reeves, George E.  
 1920 Rogers, Remington  
 1919 Sherman, Roger S.  
 1920 Sipe, William A., Jr.  
 1916 Smith, R. A.  
 1916 Spradling, Marvin C.  
 1920 Tucker, William F.  
 1911 Veasey, James A.  
 1922 West, Charles  
 1908 West, Preston C.

**Vinita (Craig)**

- 1904 Davenport, James S.  
 1918 Frear, Theodore Du Bois  
 1904 Kornegay, W. H.

**Wellston (Lincoln)**

- 1921 Erwin, W. C.

**Wewoka (Seminole)**

- 1921 Cobb, Florence Etheridge  
 1921 Cobb, James H.  
 1921 Cutlip, C. Guy  
 1921 Davis, B. F.  
 1921 Horsley, Thomas J.  
 1913 Roberts, Richard J.  
 1921 Simpson, J. E.  
 1921 Willmott, John W.  
 1921 Wolfe, C. Dale

**Wilburton (Latimer)**

- 1913 Jones, Philos S.  
 1921 Lester, Eugene F.

**Woodward (Woodward)**

- 1920 Alexander, Charles R.  
 1920 Wybrandt, O. C.

## OREGON

**Albany (Linn)**

- 1913 Hill, Gale S.  
 1919 Risley, William S.  
 1920 Weatherford, J. K.

**Ashland (Jackson)**

- 1922 Briggs, E. D.  
 1922 Briggs, William M.  
 1922 Dickey, Nellie

**Astoria (Clatsop)**

- 1920 Anderson, Olof  
 1921 Barrett, Jasper J.  
 1918 Norblad, A. W.

**Baker (Baker)**

- 1915 Anderson, Gustav  
 1920 Hallock, Blaine  
 1914 Heilner, Joseph J.  
 1920 Nichols, James H.  
 1922 Smith, A. A.

**Condon (Gilliam)**

- 1922 Weinke, T. A.

**Corvallis (Benton)**

- 1916 Clarke, Arthur  
 1922 Lewis, Jay L.  
 1922 Wilson, E. E.  
 1922 Yates, J. F.

**Dallas (Polk)**

- 1922 Belt, Harry Hackleman  
 1908 Hayter, Oscar  
 1921 Piasecki, E. E.

**Elgin (Union)**

- 1922 Denham, Lewis

**Eugene (Lane)**

- 1920 Bryson, E. R.  
 1922 Hale, William G.  
 1916 Hardy, Charles A.  
 1922 Immel, E. O.  
 1920 Skipworth, George Frank  
 1922 Smith, Fred E.  
 1920 Smith, Richard Shore  
 1922 Warner, Sam Bam

# STATE LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIZEN

## OREGON

### Gold Beach (Curry)

1920 Buffington, Collier H.

### Grants Pass (Josephine)

1922 Chinnock, James T.

### Klamath Falls (Klamath)

1921 Duncan, W. M.

### La Grande (Union)

1922 Crawford, T. H.

1922 Eberhard, Colon R.

1922 Finn, C. H.

### McMinnville (Yamhill)

1921 Tooze, Walter L.

1921 Vinton, W. T.

### Marshfield (Coos)

1920 Bennett, T. T.

### Medford (Jackson)

1922 Neff, Porter J.

1920 Reames, Alfred Evan

1922 Roberts, G. M.

### Newberg (Yamhill)

1922 Butt, Clarence

### Oregon City (Clackamas)

1922 Hammond, William

1922 Hedges, Joseph E.

### Pendleton (Umatilla)

1913 Carter, Charles H.

### Portland (Multnomah)

1913 Allen, Harrison

1922 Asher, Abraham

1922 Atkins, Joseph L.

1920 Bailey, J. O.

1914 Bean, Robert S.

1916 Beekman, Benj. B.

1921 Bell, Chris A.

1922 Bernatein, Alex.

1921 Bischoff, S. J.

1921 Brazell, Edward J.

1911 Bristol, William C.

1920 Bronaugh, Earl C.

1916 Burnett, Coy

1920 Cake, W. M.

1892 Carey, Charles H.

1922 Christensen, C. D.

1911 Clark, Alfred E.

1921 Clark, Malcolm H.

1916 Coan, Ralph M.

### Portland (Multnomah)

Cont'd

1920 Cochran, Charles E.

1921 Cole, Bartlett

1919 Cookingham, Prescott W.

1919 Dey, Ben C.

1921 Dobson, Alfred P.

1918 Emmons, Arthur O.

1920 Evans, Walter H.

1916 Fitzgerald, J. J.

1920 Flegel, A. F.

1921 Freed, Edgar

1906 Gearin, John M.

1921 Geary, Arthur M.

1908 Geisler, T. J.

1922 Gilbert, Clarence H.

1914 Gilbert, William B.

1919 Gleason, Walter Burrell

1921 Goldstein, Barnett H.

1913 Griffith, Franklin T.

1920 Grigsby, Fenton Earl

1921 Guthrie, George B.

1914 Hampson, Alfred A.

1921 Hannon, John P.

1921 Hardy, Ernest W.

1914 Hart, Charles A.

1922 Henderson, Wilbur

1922 Hindman, Charles C.

1921 Hodges, Charles M.

1901 Holman, Frederick V.

1920 Humphreys, Lester W.

1916 Hunt, Isaac D.

1916 Husted, Glenn E.

1921 Idleman, Cicero M.

1915 Johnson, William A.

1921 Joseph, George W.

1922 Keller, W. G.

1921 Kelley, J. H.

1906 Kerr, James B.

1922 Korell, Franklin F.

1920 Laing, John A.

1906 La Roche, W. P.

1922 Layman, F. B.

1921 Little, Carl M.

1921 Lonergan, Frank J.

1912 McCamant, Wallace

1922 McCarthy, Loyal H.

1913 McCourt, John

1921 McCue, John C.

1920 McCulloch, William O.

1919 MacVeagh, Rogers

1922 Malorkey, Dan J.

1922 Mathieson, Mark M.

1921 Meacham, M. B.

1908 Montague, Richard W.

1921 Montgomery, Hugh

1922 Moser, Gus O.

1916 Moulton, Arthur I.

# STATE LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES

## PENNSYLVANIA

### Erie (Erie)

- 1918 Brooks, John B.
- 1914 Carroll, W. S.
- 1921 English, Charles H.
- 1918 Fish, Henry E.
- 1918 Sawdey, David A.
- 1922 Seabrook, Wilbur R.
- 1914 Walling, Emory A.

### Franklin (Venango)

- 1921 Carmichael, J. S.
- 1918 Hastings, Q. D.
- 1922 Jobson, Alexander B.

### Gettysburg (Adams)

- 1918 Keith, John D.
- 1914 McPherson, Donald P.

### Greensburg (Westmoreland)

- 1914 Gaither, Paul H.
- 1914 Head, John B.
- 1912 Kunkle, John E.
- 1922 Sorber, Samuel R.

### Greenville (Mercer)

- 1918 Pettit, W. C.

### Grove City (Mercer)

- 1920 McBride, Milford L.

### Harrisburg (Dauphin)

- 1918 Ainey, Wm. D. B.
- 1911 Bailey, Charles L., Jr.
- 1914 Brady, John T.
- 1914 Cunningham, J. E. B.
- 1914 Fox, John E.
- 1900 Hargest, William M.
- 1914 Stamm, A. C.
- 1907 Stroh, Charles C.
- 1922 Wickersham, Frank B.

### Haverford (Montgomery)

- 1918 Measey, William Maul

### Hawley (Wayne)

- 1918 Decker, Victor A.

### Hershey (Dauphin)

- 1918 Snyder, John E.

### Hellidsburg (Blair)

- 1918 Baldrige, Thomas J.
- 1914 Patterson, George G.
- 1918 Patterson, Marion D.
- 1916 Woodcock, W. I.

### Honesdale (Wayne)

- 1918 McCarty, O. A.
- 1918 Searle, Alonso T.
- Houtsdale (Clearfield)
- 1918 McGrath, John B.

### Huntingdon (Huntingdon)

- 1918 Chisolm, Wm. Wallace
- 1918 Dorris, John D.
- 1912 Orlady, Geo. B.
- 1922 Simpson, J. Randolph

### Indiana (Indiana)

- 1914 Fisher, John S.

### Johantown (Cambria)

- 1918 Barnhart, Frank P.
- 1920 Dutton, Donald E.
- 1918 Endsley, H. S.
- 1918 Foster, George A.
- 1917 Rhue, L. Verde
- 1919 Sherbine, Alvin
- 1916 Wolfe, George E.

### Kane (McKean)

- 1918 Mullin, J. E.

### Knoxville (Tioga)

- 1918 Ashton, Chester H.

### Lancaster (Lancaster)

- 1918 Appel, William Nevin
- 1918 Baker, Charles G.
- 1896 Brown, J. Hay
- 1917 Davis, Benjamin F.
- 1922 Frantz, J. Andrew
- 1918 Keller, Wm. H.
- 1901 Landis, Chas. I.
- 1918 Nauman, John A.
- 1918 Smith, Eugene G.
- 1917 Windolph, F. Lyman
- 1912 Zimmerman, S. R.

### Lebanon (Lebanon)

- 1918 Henry, C. V.
- 1914 Meyer, Samuel T.

### Lewisburgh (Union)

- 1916 Leiser, Andrew A., Jr.
- 1918 Linn, Philip B.
- 1914 Steininger, Cloyd

### Lewiston (Mifflin)

- 1914 Oulbertson, Horace J.

### McKeesport (Allegheny)

- 1914 Newlin, William E.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Narristown (Montgomery)	Philadelphia (Philadelphia)	Philadelphia (Philadelphia)
	Cont'd	Cont'd
1913 Dannehower, Wm. F.	1912 Carr, Geo. Wentworth	1887 Fisher, Wm. Righter
1913 Evans, Montgomery	1890 Carson, Hampton L.	1906 Flaherty, James A.
1913 Fox, Henry I.	1914 Carson, Joseph	1913 Fols, Leon H.
1913 Hallman, E. L.	1916 Catharine, Joseph W.	1913 Fols, Stanley
1914 Larzelere, Nicholas H.	1896 Chambers, Francis T.	1896 Foster, Charles E.
1914 Miller, John Faber	1913 Chapman, Francis	1913 Fries, Henry K.
1913 Solly, William F.	1908 Chapman, S. Spencer	1917 Gadsden, Phillip H.
	1920 Childs, Randolph W.	1913 Gallagher, Francis G.
Philadelphia (Philadelphia)	1913 Clark, Frederic L.	1913 Gates, Jay
1908 Abbott, Edwin M.	1913 Clark, Joseph S.	1904 Gates, Thomas S.
1914 Adams, John S.	1913 Clement, Samuel M., Jr.	1913 Geiger, Frederick J.
1913 Adler, Francis C.	1913 Cody, Frank M.	1913 Gerahty, Michael J.
1909 Alexander, Benjamin	1921 Coles, George W.	1908 Gent, John Marshall
1902 Alexander, Lucien Hugh	1916 Conlen, William J.	1913 Gilkyson, T. Walter
1911 Amram, David Werner	1916 Connor, William T.	1913 Gill, Harry B.
1907 Anderson, Wm. Y. C.	1916 Cooley, William John	1898 Glasgow, Wm. A., Jr.
1913 Arnold, Arthur S.	1911 Cooper, Samuel W.	1913 Gordon, James Gay
1908 Barnea, John Hampton	1922 Crawford, Winfield W.	1903 Graham, George S.
1914 Barratt, Norris S.	1913 Cronin, Charles I.	1913 Granger, Percival H.
1916 Bartilucci, Joseph P.	1914 Crowley, Jere J.	1914 Gray, William A.
1913 Bauerle, Albert T.	1896 Cuyler, Thos. De Witt	1898 Griffith, Warren G.
1896 Bayard, James Wilson	1921 DaCosta, Charles F.	1913 Gross, Joseph
1901 Bedford, J. Claude	1913 Daix, Augustus F., Jr.	1914 Gumbes, Francis Maccomb
1892 Beeber, Dimmer	1918 Daly, James Martin	1917 Gummey, Charles F.
1913 Bettler, Abraham M.	1913 Davis, William A.	1921 Hagan, Robert E.
1912 Bettler, Arthur B.	1913 Davis, Wm. Potter, Jr.	1913 Haig, Alfred R.
1903 Bell, John C.	1916 Deeter, Paxson	1921 Hanby, Albert T.
1913 Bergen, Martin V.	1913 Dick, Lewis R.	1913 Harkins, George W., Jr.
1916 Beury, Charles E.	1913 Diekey, John, Jr.	1913 Harris, Bernard
1907 Biddle, Charles	1913 Dickinson, O. B.	1920 Hart, George
1913 Bockius, Morris R.	1916 Dickson, Arthur G.	1913 Hatfield, Henry R.
1916 Bodine, W. B., Jr.	1918 Dohan, James M.	1913 Heebner, Charles
1906 Bohlens, Francis H.	1913 Donahue, Frank Rogers	1913 Heiligman, Otto R.
1913 Bonsall, Edward H.	1919 Douglas, Walter C., Jr.	1922 Heine, H. Eugene
1914 Borneman, Henry S.	1913 Downing, Charles H.	1914 Heiserman, C. B.
1914 Bowker, George C.	1913 Doyle, Michael Francis	1922 Hemphill, John Mickle
1914 Bowman, W. P.	1913 Drinker, Henry S., Jr.	1910 Henderson, George
1911 Bracken, Francis B.	1896 Duane, Russell	1918 Henderson, Joseph W.
1913 Breitinger, F. L.	1913 Eaton, Arthur B.	1916 Henderson, Samuel J.
1913 Breitinger, J. Louis	1911 Edmonds, Franklin S.	1913 Hepburn, C. J.
1912 Brice, Philip H.	1913 Edwards, Geo. J., Jr.	1914 Herzberg, Max
1913 Bright, Robert S.	1913 Eichholz, Adolph	1904 Hewitt, Luther E.
1917 Brinton, Sharswood	1913 Embery, Joseph R.	1913 Hibberd, D. P.
1896 Brown, Francis Shunk	1913 Englander, Samuel	1914 Hinckley, John C.
1913 Brown, Henry P.	1922 Ervin, Spencer	1913 Hochstadter, Harry C.
1894 Brown, John A.	1913 Evans, John Lewis	1913 Hoefler, Henry A.
1913 Brown, Reynolds D.	1913 Fahy, Thomas A.	1913 Hood, James E.
1913 Brown, William Alexander	1913 Fahy, Walter T.	1916 Hopkinson, Edward, Jr.
1913 Brown, Wm. Findlay	1914 Faught, Albert Smith	1894 Howson, Charles
1908 Bullitt, Joshua Fry	1918 Feldman, Samuel	1913 Howson, Charles H.
1914 Bunting, Joseph T.	1916 Felix, Harry	1914 Huey, Arthur B.
1921 Burch, Francis F.	1914 Fenstermaker, Thomas A.	1921 Hulburd, David Wendell
1922 Burnett, William H.	1894 Fenton, Hector T.	1916 Iloway, Bernard A.
1903 Cadwalader, John	1913 Ferguson, Wm. B. S.	1913 Jackson, Arthur E. I.
1912 Cadwalader, John, Jr.	1921 Finletter, Thomas D.	1913 Jenkins, Theodore F.
1913 Cantrell, Francis S., Jr.	1913 Fisher, George H.	1913 Johnson, Howard Cooper

# STATE LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITY

## PENNSYLVANIA

### Philadelphia (Philadelphia) Cont'd

1912 Jones, Jas. Collins  
1908 Kane, Francis Fisher  
1913 Keedy, Edwin R.  
1914 Keene, George Frederick  
1913 Kendrick, Murdoch  
1913 Knaus, Frederick J.  
1916 Ladner, Albert H., Jr.  
1916 Ladner, Grover C.  
1914 Lank, Edgar W.  
1920 Lechner, Harvey L.  
1914 Levi, Julius O.  
1900 Lewis, Francis D.  
1916 Lewis, Howard Benton  
1908 Lewis, John Frederick  
1917 Lewis, Shippen  
1896 Lewis, Wm. Draper  
1909 Linn, William B.  
1913 Littleton, Wm. G.  
1905 Lloyd, Malcolm, Jr.  
1913 Lloyd, William H.  
1913 Loeb, Clarence  
1914 Logue, J. Washington  
1918 Longstreth, Mayne R.  
1913 Louchheim, Samuel K.  
1913 Loughlin, John K.  
1913 Ludlow, Benjamin H.  
1914 McAdams, Francis M.  
1913 McCarthy, Henry A.  
1921 McCaughey, H. M.  
1913 McCollin, Edward G.  
1911 McCouch, H. Gordon  
1914 McCullen, Joseph P.  
1912 McDewitt, John J., Jr.  
1922 McKaig, Edgar S.  
1913 McKeehan, Charles L.  
1913 McManus, M. T.  
1921 McMichael, Charles B.  
1916 McMullan, James  
1914 MacFarland, Leo  
1914 Mandel, David, Jr.  
1899 Martin, J. Willis  
1914 Marye, Robert V.  
1912 Mason, William Clarke  
1914 Mayer, Clinton O.  
1913 Mead, Glenn C.  
1913 Meagher, Thomas James  
1913 Meigs, William M.  
1913 Melcher, Webster A.  
1913 Mellors, Joseph  
1913 Merchant, Edward  
1913 Mesirov, Harry S.  
1916 Middleton, Allen C.  
1908 Mikell, William E.  
1917 Miller, Arthur Hagen  
1913 Miller, E. Augustus  
1887 Miller, E. Spencer

### Philadelphia (Philadelphia) Cont'd

1914 Miller, J. Albert  
1916 Miller, Philippus W.  
1922 Mirkil, Hazelton  
1913 Mirkil, I. Hazelton  
1913 Moise, Albert L.  
1913 Monaghan, John  
1914 Montgomery, W. W., Jr.  
1913 Montgomery, Wm. Morgan  
1913 Moore, Alfred  
1913 Morgan, C. E., 3d  
1889 Morgan, Randal  
1913 Morris, Effingham B.  
1914 Morris, W. Norman  
1913 Mowitz, Arno P.  
1909 Neilson, William D.  
1916 Newbourg, Frederick C., Jr.  
1897 Nichols, H. S. Prentiss  
1913 Norris, G. Heide  
1916 Norris, Thomas J.  
1916 O'Connell, Bernard J.  
1919 Oliver, L. Stauffer  
1908 Page, Howard W.  
1896 Patterson, George S.  
1913 Patterson, John M.  
1884 Patterson, T. Elliott  
1913 Patton, J. Lee  
1919 Paul, Henry N.  
1913 Paul, J. Rodman  
1912 Pennypacker, Bevan A.  
1894 Pepper, George W.  
1913 Phillips, David  
1920 Pitcairn, Raymond  
1918 Podolin, Emil L.  
1916 Porter, W. Hobart  
1913 Powell, Humbert B.  
1913 Pusey, Fred Taylor  
1916 Rambo, Ormond  
1878 Rawle, Francis  
1915 Raymond, Eugene  
1913 Rearick, Bertram D.  
1913 Reber, J. Howard  
1912 Reilly, Paul  
1913 Remak, Gustavus, Jr.  
1921 Rettew, J. Barton  
1913 Reynolds, John  
1913 Rich, George P.  
1911 Richardson, E. Stanley  
1913 Ridgway, Thomas  
1913 Ritter, A. Howard  
1912 Roberts, C. Wilson  
1909 Roberts, Owen J.  
1913 Rodman, Walter C.  
1921 Rosenbaum, Samuel  
1914 Rosenberger, Emil



## PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia (Philadelphia)  
Cont'd

1911 Vale, Ruby R.  
1911 Van Dusen, Lewis H.  
1917 Van Horn, Charles F.  
1908 Viti, Marcel A.  
1901 Von Moschzisker, Robert  
1918 Walker, George B.  
1912 Wallerstein, David  
1921 Warner, Frank H.  
1902 Waters, Asa Wilson  
(Cambridge, Mass.)  
1896 Weaver, John  
1913 Well, A. S.  
1906 Weimer, Albert B.  
1913 Wesley, Charles S.  
1907 Wetherill, J. Lawrence  
1914 White, Thomas Raeburn  
1918 Wiler, Alfred D.  
1913 Willard, Walter  
1918 Williams, Ellis D.  
1902 Williams, Ira Jewell  
1916 Williams, Parker S.  
1913 Williams, Thomas S.  
1913 Wilson, Joseph R.  
1907 Wintersteen, Abram H.  
1912 Wolf, Morris  
1906 Woodruff, Clinton Rogers

## Phoenixville (Chester)

1914 Gilkyson, H. H.  
1918 Haviland, John, Jr.

## Pittsburgh (Allegheny)

1914 Acheson, M. W., Jr.  
1921 Adair, Watson B.  
1917 Adams, Homer  
1917 Alter, George E.  
1922 Backus, Richard C.  
1916 Bane, John C.  
1921 Barton, Lowrie O.  
1914 Batts, Robert L.  
1919 Bell, Edgar D.  
1916 Benner, Thomas M.  
1914 Blaxter, H. V.  
1919 Bostwick, R. G.  
1921 Brady, Jas. L.  
1921 Breeden, Waldo P.  
1914 Brennen, W. J.  
1916 Brown, John D.  
1914 Brown, Thomas Stephen  
1919 Buchanan, John G.  
1914 Burgwin, A. P.  
1914 Burgwin, George C.  
1921 Burgwin, Hill  
1914 Calvert, George H.  
1921 Campbell, Clyde William  
1914 Campbell, George J.

Pittsburgh (Allegheny)  
Cont'd

1921 Cancelliere, Peter M.  
1918 Carpenter, J. McF.  
1916 Carr, James O.  
1914 Chalfant, John W.  
1921 Christy, James Smith  
1921 Coyle, James F.  
1918 Crane, Judson A.  
1921 Curry, Grant  
1914 Dahlinger, Charles W.  
1914 Dalzell, William S.  
1921 Dannals, Pier  
1922 Daugherty, Norval R.  
1919 Davis, Allan  
1919 Denny, Harmar D., Jr.  
1921 Donaldson, Matthew J.  
1921 Doty, William S.  
1914 Eichenauer, John B.  
1916 England, Miles H.  
1921 English, John N.  
1921 Errett, Wm. R.  
1914 Fisher, Gordon  
1911 Flowers, George W.  
1914 Ford, Thomas J.  
1921 Forsyth, Andrew W.  
1918 Frazer, John G.  
1914 Frazer, Robert S.  
1919 Freeman, John Miller  
1921 George, Austin L.  
1914 Giffillan, Alex.  
1914 Gillespie, Charles D.  
1914 Gordon, George B.  
1921 Graham, Robert F.  
1905 Gray, James C.  
1921 Grubbe, Wm. Clyde  
1914 Guthrie, Walter J.  
1896 Hall, William M.  
1921 Harrison, Bruce  
1913 Hartman, Galen O.  
1921 Haverty, John M.  
1914 Hawkins, Richard H.  
1921 Heiner, William Graham  
1920 Hirsch, Albert O.  
1921 Houlden, Robert T.  
1915 Houston, James Garfield  
1921 Howell, George D.  
1914 Imbrie, A. M.  
1921 Ingersoll, Frank B.  
1912 Irwin, Ernest C.  
1918 Isaacs, Nathan  
1919 Jones, Charles Alvin  
1921 Kambach, George J.  
1921 Kaplan, Frank R. S.  
1921 Kaufman, Wm.  
1921 Knox, Wm. F.  
1920 Lindsay, Alexander P.  
1920 Little, Norval W.

Pittsburgh (Allegheny)  
Cont'd

1908 Lyon, Walter  
1921 McCallister, Edgar W.  
1921 McCalmont, John E.  
1911 McOlly, Samuel  
1896 McClung, Wm. H.  
1913 McCormick, Samuel B.  
1921 McGinis, Bernard B.  
1918 McGirr, Frank O.  
1921 McKenna, Charles F.  
1921 McKinley, Harry S.  
1914 MacRum, W.  
1919 Marsh, James Ingraham  
1922 Martin, Richard W.  
1920 Mayhugh, Joseph F.  
1921 Mehard, Churchill B.  
1921 Mercer, H. Fred  
1921 Meyer, George Y.  
1921 Meyer, John D.  
1922 Meyer, Oscar G.  
1917 Miller, Frederic W.  
1916 Miller, James R.  
1919 Moorhead, William S.  
1921 Morgan, Albert T.  
1916 Morris, Alvin A.  
1914 Orr, Charles P.  
1914 Osburn, Frank C.  
1896 Patterson, Thomas  
1921 Pettes, Benjamin H.  
1906 Porter, William D.  
1921 Powell, Walter G.  
1920 Redden, J. M.  
1911 Reed, David Aiken  
1911 Reed, James H.  
1907 Reid, Ambrose B.  
1914 Roberts, George L.  
1921 Robertson, S. S.  
1919 Robinson, William M.  
1921 Rose, Don  
1919 Scott, William R.  
1921 Scully, Arthur M.  
1914 Scully, Cornelius D.  
1921 Sechrist, William B.  
1921 Selfert, Wm. A.  
1912 Seneff, E. H.  
1921 Shaffer, George Julian  
1912 Shapira, Samuel S.  
1911 Shaw, George E.  
1915 Sherriff, John C.  
1896 Shields, James M.  
1878 Shiras, George, Jr.  
1914 Slack, John C.  
1917 Small, Edward J.  
1910 Smith, Edwin W.  
1917 Smith, William Watson  
1914 Stadtfeld, Joseph  
1912 Stambaugh, Harry F.

# STATE LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITY

## PENNSYLVANIA

### Pittsburgh (Allegheny)

#### Cont'd

- 1922 Stein, Abraham O.
- 1916 Stengel, George H.
- 1901 Sterrett, James R.
- 1912 Sutton, Robert Woods
- 1906 Swearingen, J. M.
- 1916 Tait, Edgar W.
- 1913 Tait, Edwin E.
- 1921 Teall, Maynard C.
- 1921 Tener, Alexander C.
- 1905 Thompson, A. M.
- 1921 Thomson, W. H. S.
- 1914 Thorp, Charles M.
- 1921 Thorpe, Francis Newton
- 1914 Trent, Edmund K.
- 1916 Wassell, Harry B.
- 1916 Watta, Sidney J.
- 1902 Way, William A.
- 1896 Weil, A. Leo
- 1920 Weil, George
- 1919 Weitzel, Albert P.
- 1911 Wendt, John S.
- 1912 Williams, D. P.
- 1922 Wise, William F.
- 1921 Wolf, Francis A.
- 1916 Wright, Gifford K.
- 1922 Wright, J. Merrill

### Pottstown (Chester)

- 1913 Young, William P.

### Pottsville (Schuylkill)

- 1914 Berger, Charles E.
- 1916 Clemens, John W.
- 1916 Farquhar, Otto E.
- 1916 Kaercher, Daniel W.
- 1919 Koch, Roscoe R.
- 1913 Moyer, J. W.
- 1913 Roads, George M.
- 1913 Whalen, John F.

### Punxsutawney (Jefferson)

- 1913 Adams, W. B.
- 1913 Calderwood, John E.
- 1921 Mitchell, Lex N.
- 1922 Morris, Walter E.

### Reading (Berks)

- 1913 Derr, Cyrus G.
- 1909 Endlich, Gustav A.
- 1916 Fisher, J. Wilmer
- 1913 Jones, Geo. M.
- 1896 Jones, Richmond L.
- 1913 Kantner, H. F.
- 1913 Keppelman, John A.
- 1913 Mengel, Ralph H.

### Reading (Berks) Cont'd

- 1905 Ruhl, Christian H.
- 1914 Shomo, William A.
- 1914 Stevens, William K.

### Reynoldsville (Jefferson)

- 1913 Davis, M. M.
- 1914 McCreight, Smith M.
- 1917 McDonald, G. M.

### St. Marys (Elk)

- 1913 Driscoll, D. J.

### Scranton (Lackawanna)

- 1919 Bedford, C. Reynolds
- 1919 Bell, James F.
- 1912 Burr, James E.
- 1913 Comegys, Cornelius
- 1920 Connolly, Henry J.
- 1913 Edwards, H. M.
- 1912 Fitzgerald, Wm. J.
- 1913 Harris, John M.
- 1919 Harris, Reese H.
- 1916 Hill, Walter L.
- 1922 Houck, W. L.
- 1914 Kelly, John P.
- 1913 Knapp, Henry Alonzo
- 1913 Leach, Will
- 1913 Little, Charles B.
- 1913 Martin, M. J.
- 1919 Maxey, George W.
- 1913 Noble, Edward T.
- 1896 Patterson, Roswell H.
- 1913 Price, Samuel B.
- 1913 Bymer, Ralph W.
- 1919 Sanderson, James Gardner
- 1913 Sando, M. F.
- 1913 Torrey, James H.
- 1914 Watres, L. A.
- 1919 Watres, Laurence H.

### Shamokin (Northumberland)

- 1916 Lark, Charles C.
- 1900 Ryon, William W.

### Sharon (Mercer)

- 1917 McKay, H. G.
- 1919 Whittle, James P.

### Shenandoah (Schuylkill)

- 1919 Bell, James Jackson
- 1916 Burke, Martin M.

### Somerset (Somerset)

- 1914 Berkey, J. A.

## PENNSYLVANIA—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—PORTO RICO

## Wayne (Delaware)

1919 Stone, John H.

## Waynesboro (Franklin)

1920 Arts, O. Walter

## Westchester (Chester)

1912 Gheen, John J.

1913 House, J. Frank E.

1923 Holding, A. M.

1914 Johnson, George B.

## Wellaboro (Tioga)

1920 Channell, E. F.

## Wilkesbarre (Luzerne)

1921 Bedford, George R.

1913 Butkewics, Thomas, Jr.

1913 Campbell, A. O.

1914 Darling, Thomas

1917 Fleits, Joseph E.

1914 Garman, John M.

1913 Heller, E. F.

1913 Jenkins, John E.

1913 Shea, Thomas D.

1913 Sherwood, Paul J.

1913 Slattery, Frank P.

1919 Turner, Arthur L.

1914 Wright, George R.

## Williamsport (Lycoming)

1913 Beeber, William P.

1906 Crocker, William D.

1916 Decker, Oliver J.

1913 Deemer, Wm. Russell

1917 Edwards, Nicholas M.

1903 Fredericka, Jno. T.

1914 Hippie, Henry

1913 Krause, James B.

1916 McCormick, Seth T., Jr.

1885 Munson, O. La Rue

1921 Reading, John G.

1913 Rhone, Mortimer O.

1913 Sprout, Clarence E.

1914 Whitehead, Harvey W.

## Wyncote (Montgomery)

1917 Campbell, James D.

## York (York)

1913 Gemmill, Wm. B.

1921 Glesner, James Graham

1914 Neff, George E.

1901 Niles, Henry C.

1916 Rom, N. Sargent

1921 Sherwood, Ray P.

1880 Stewart, W. F. Bay

1916 Wanner, Nevin M.

## PHILIPPINE ISLES

## Albay

1921 Goddard, Leonard S.

## Cebu

1922 Vickers, James C.

## Iloilo

1921 Greenbaum, W. E.

## Laoag

1921 Burgett, J. Balston

## Legaspi

1919 Lockwood, L. Deane

## Manila

1922 Aitken, Thomas D.

1922 Brady, William C.

1921 Cromfield, Amasa Scott

1919 Delgado, Francisco A.

1921 DeWitt, Clyde Alton

1917 Fisher, Frederick Charles

1921 Gibbs, A. D.

1904 Gilmore, Eugene Allen

1922 Hartigan, Thomas L.

1921 Harvey, George Rogers

1922 Ingernoll, Frank B.

1921 Johnson, David Cecil

1921 Kincaid, William A., Jr.

1921 Lawrence, James G.

1921 McDonough, Charles A.

1916 Malcolm, George A.

1921 Noble, H. Lawrence

1921 O'Brien, Seldon W.

1922 Ohnlick, Benjamin S.

1919 Perkins, Eugene A.

1921 Ross, James

1920 Schwarzkopf, Sidney C.

1921 Selph, Ewald E.

1921 Tenney, Charles E.

1916 Welch, Thomas Cary

1921 Wolfson, Julian A.

## Naga

1916 Manly, Robert Emmet

## Pangasinan

1921 Turner, E. G.

## Rinal

1916 Krimbill, Walter M.

## Zamboanga

1921 Moore, Patrick Joseph

1921 Yeager, J. F.

## PORTO RICO

## Humacao

1922 Bergs, Pablo

1922 Pagundo, Francisco Gonzalez

## Mayaguez (Mayaguez)

1919 Benet, Jose

## Ponce (Ponce)

1917 Capo, Francisco Parra

1920 Marchand, Rafael V. Perez

1916 Poventud, José A.

1916 Sepulveda, Domingo

1916 Soto, Jose Tomas

1916 Toro, F. Manuel

## San Juan (San Juan)

1922 Almiroty, F. G. Perez

1923 Aybar, Eduardo Acuna

1922 Benites, Juan Guzman

1919 Besosa, Harry F.

1922 Brown, J. Henri

1922 Coll y Cuchi, Cayetano

1916 Davila, Jose Martinez

1922 De Aldrey, Pedro

1922 Dexter, Francis H.

1923 Feliu, Leopoldo

1922 Flores, Manuel Benitez

1922 Fraser, O. B.

1923 Gammans, Nelson

1922 Gras, Francisco Soto

1922 Guerra, Miguel

1922 Haba, Gabriel De La

1914 Hamilton, Peter J.

1916 Hartzell, Charles

1914 Hernandez, Jose Conrado

1922 Iriarte, Celestino, Jr.

1919 Kelley, Daniel F.

1922 Kraus, Harry

1922 Lopez, Joaquin

1922 Lopez, Juan Hernandez

1922 Loret, Joseph A.

1921 Martin, Miles M.

1922 Masari, Domingo M.

1919 Molina, Henry George

1922 Monserrat, Damian

1911 Morales, Luis Munoz

1923 Munoz, Miguel A.

1922 Quinones, Jose Ramon

1910 Rodriguez-Serra, Manuel

1922 Santibanes, Jose Ramirez

1922 Sifre, Jaime, Jr.

1922 Silva, Gustavo Cruzado

1923 Soto, Carlos Franco

1916 Soto, Juan B.

1922 Sosa, Salvador

## SOUTH CAROLINA

**Beaufort (Beaufort)**

1914 Talbird, Thos.

**Bennettsville (Marlboro)**

1917 Le Grande, J. W.

1920 Riley, H. J.

1917 Stevenson, W. M.

1917 Tyson, S. S.

**Camden (Kershaw)**

1913 Wittkowsky, L. A.

**Charleston (Charleston)**

1921 Allan, James

1917 Bdcot, Thomas W.

1913 Barnwell, Nathaniel B.

1921 Buist, George L.

1896 Buist, Henry

1914 Erckmann, H. L.

1914 Ficken, John F.

1907 Fitz Simons, W. Huger

1911 Frost, Frank R.

1906 Hagood, Benjamin A.

1922 Huger, Alfred

1906 Hyde, Simeon

1921 Legge, Lionel K.

1921 Mitchell, Julian

1921 Rivers, M. Rutledge

1913 Rutledge, B. H.

1914 Smith, Henry A. Middleton

1921 Stoney, Thomas P.

1919 Whaley, William

1913 Wilbur, Walter B.

1917 Young, Arthur R.

**Cheraw (Chesterfield)**

1913 Caston, R. T.

1921 Prince, C. L.

1914 Watts, R. C.

**Chester (Chester)**

1919 McFadden, S. E.

1913 Marion, Jno. Hardin

**Columbia (Richland)**

1914 Aycock, W. T.

1909 Barron, Charles H.

1919 Belser, Irvine F.

1911 Benet, Christie

1914 Craig, Edward L.

1920 Elliott, Charles B.

1921 Fowles, James H.

1910 Frierson, James Nelson

1921 Gibbes, Hunter A.

1909 Herbert, Robert Beverly

1917 Lumpkin, Alva Moore

1919 Lumpkin, M. O.

**Columbia (Richland) Cont'd**

1913 McKay, Douglas

1914 Melton, W. D.

1918 Monteith, Colin S.

1919 Moorman, Robert

1921 Mullins, E. W.

1911 Nelson, William S.

1914 Seibels, John T.

1919 Thomas, J. Waties

1907 Thomas, John P., Jr.

1914 Tompkins, F. G.

1914 Townsend, W. H.

1913 Weston, Francis H.

1920 Wolfe, Samuel M.

**Conway (Horry)**

1917 McMillan, Hoyt

**Darlington (Darlington)**

1917 Dargan, George E.

1921 Dargan, Woods

1921 Dennis, Edward C.

1921 Edwards, George H.

1917 Lawson, L. M.

**Dillon (Dillon)**

1919 Gibson, J. B.

1922 Lane, Joe P.

1921 Moore, W. Chester

1913 Muller, W. H.

**Edgefield (Edgefield)**

1913 Devore, J. W.

**Florence (Florence)**

1918 Bridges, William Marshall

1913 Davis, Henry E.

1921 Fulton, Robert Benjamin

1919 Lynch, James M.

1919 McNeill, J. P.

1914 Oliver, E. S.

1921 Royall, Samuel Jerome

1921 Sharkey, R. W.

1921 Shipp, S. W. G.

1914 Willcox, F. L.

**Georgetown (Georgetown)**

1921 Hazard, Walter

**Greenville (Greenville)**

1913 Ansel, M. F.

1916 Cothran, Thomas P.

1911 Earle, Wilton H.

1911 Haynsworth, Henry J.

1914 Ricketta, John B.

1910 Sirrine, William G.

1921 Townes, Henry K.

**Greenwood (Greenwood)**

1914 Grier, F. Barron

1915 Ousta, D. A. G.

**Hampton (Hampton)**

1921 Murdaugh, Randolph

**Hartsville (Darlington)**

1914 Miller, F. A.

**Kingstree (Williamsburg)**

1921 Hinds, A. C.

1916 Lee, LeRoy

1920 O'Bryan, J. D.

**Laurens (Laurens)**

1921 Todd, Albert C.

**Manning (Clarendon)**

1921 Durant, Charlton

1921 O'Bryan, S. Oliver

**Marion (Marion)**

1913 Buck, Henry

1917 Johnson, James W.

1911 Lide, L. D.

1917 Mullins, Henry

1917 Woods, Albert F.

1886 Woods, Charles Albert

1917 Woods, M. O.

**Morgantown (Fairfield)**

1917 Ervin, William C.

**Mullins (Marion)**

1919 Norton, W. Ben

**Newberry (Newberry)**

1914 Cromer, Geo. B.

1913 Hunt, I. H.

**Orangeburg (Orangeburg)**

1921 Moss, B. H.

1913 Raysor, Thomas M.

**Rock Hill (York)**

1913 Cherry, Wm. J.

**St. George (Dorchester)**

1919 Utsey, Walter S.

**St. Matthews (Calhoun)**

1921 Mann, M. M.

**Saluda (Saluda)**

1913 Ramage, O. J.

# STATE LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITY

## SOUTH CAROLINA—SOUTH

### Spartanburg (Spartanburg)

- 1919 Blackwood, Ira C.
- 1911 Bomar, Horace Leland
- 1914 Brown, Ben Hill
- 1913 Carlisle, Howard B.
- 1916 Daniel, Claudius Erskine
- 1916 Lanham, Samuel Tucker
- 1914 Manning, A. A.
- 1908 Otta, Cornelius

### Summerville (Dorchester)

- 1911 Walker, Legare

### Sumter (Sumter)

- 1914 Fraser, T. B.
- 1920 Lee, John D.
- 1913 Strauss, I. C.

### Union (Union)

- 1913 Sawyer, J. Ashby

### Walhalla (Oconee)

- 1920 Earle, J. R.

### Walterboro (Colleton)

- 1919 Moorer, J. M.

### Winnabow (Fairfield)

- 1913 McDonald, J. E.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

### Aberdeen (Brown)

- 1920 Agor, Hugh
- 1919 Arnold, Thomas L.
- 1921 Campbell, A. W.
- 1920 Corrigan, W. F.
- 1916 Huntington, Frederick G.
- 1916 McNulty, Frank
- 1916 Mason, W. F.
- 1916 Ryan, E. C.
- 1918 Wallace, William
- 1918 Williamson, George N.

### Armour (Douglas)

- 1921 Addie, John W.
- 1921 Wanner, E. P.

### Belle Fourche (Butte)

- 1921 McCutchen, Dan
- 1913 Simons, Leonard M.

### Benestee (Gregory)

- 1921 Cash, J. R.

### Bridgewater (McCook)

- 1921 Todd, George E.

### Britton (Marshall)

- 1921 Gardner, Robert D.

### Brookings (Brookings)

- 1921 Alexander, J. P.
- 1919 Hall, Philo
- 1917 Purdy, Wallace E.
- 1921 Trygstad, C. O.

### Bryant (Hamlin)

- 1921 Arneson, G. A. S.

### Buffalo (Harding)

- 1921 Bennett, W. M.

### Burke (Gregory)

- 1913 Davis, Charles A.

### Centerville (Turner)

- 1922 Berven, Louis

### Chamberlain (Brule)

- 1921 Brown, M. A.
- 1921 Slifer, E. R.

### Clark (Clark)

- 1911 Sherwood, Carl G.

### Clear Lake (Deuel)

- 1921 Knight, Wiley W.

### Dallas (Gregory)

- 1914 Patterson, E. O.

### Deadwood (Lawrence)

- 1921 Hayes, Robert C.
- 1908 Rice, William G.
- 1916 Russell, John R.

### Dell Rapids (Minnehaha)

- 1918 Krause, G. R.
- 1918 Krause, Homer G.

### DeSmet (Kingsbury)

- 1921 Crawford, Don A.
- 1921 Fritzel, C. C.
- 1921 Warren, William H.

### Dupree (Ziebach)

- 1921 Nelson, Thomas R.

### Elkton (Brookings)

- 1921 Berke, E. A.

### Geddes (Charles Mix)

- 1921 Beck, Ambrose B.

## SOUTH DAKOTA—TENNESSEE

## Pierre (Hughes) Cont'd

- 1920 Payne, Byron S.
- 1914 Smith, Ellison G.
- 1913 Stephens, Louis L.

## Plankinton (Aurora)

- 1919 Fellows, Donald

## Platte (Charles Mix)

- 1920 Willy, Roy Earle

## Presho (Lyman)

- 1921 Wederath, Frank C.

## Rapid City (Pennington)

- 1912 Buell, Charles J.
- 1914 Denu, Albert R.
- 1918 Fellows, Hubbard F.
- 1922 Flavin, George E.
- 1916 Philip, George
- 1921 Stanley, Elton W.
- 1916 Williams, George

## Redfield (Spink)

- 1912 Bruell, William F.
- 1920 Sterling, Cloyd D.

## Salem (McCook)

- 1922 McCay, C. H.

## Scotland (Bon Homme)

- 1921 Wicks, Frederick D.

## Sioux Falls (Minnehaha)

- 1896 Bailey, Charles O.
- 1921 Barron, Edward D.
- 1921 Bergh, Martin
- 1921 Bielski, R. A.
- 1916 Caldwell, Clarence O.
- 1909 Cherry, U. S. G.
- 1912 Christopherson, Chas. A.
- 1921 Coon, Jesse D.
- 1912 Danforth, Geo. J.
- 1921 Davenport, Holton
- 1921 Doyle, William T.
- 1914 Elliott, James D.
- 1918 Fairbank, Arthur B.
- 1916 Fiske, Edmund W.
- 1921 Fitzpatrick, John Harold
- 1917 Gamble, Robert J.
- 1921 Gibbs, Ransom L.
- 1921 Grigsby, Sioux K.
- 1912 Judge, Harold E.
- 1912 Kirby, Joe
- 1921 Lynch, John D.
- 1921 Lyon, William H.
- 1921 Matthews, Benoni C.
- 1913 Morris, Charles J.

Sioux Falls (Minnehaha)  
Cont'd

- 1921 Mundt, John C.
- 1921 Peck, Miles E.
- 1910 Porter, William Gove
- 1921 Simons, Blaine
- 1910 Teigen, Tore
- 1896 Voorhees, John H.
- 1921 Waggoner, Lloyd E.
- 1921 Warren, Fred G.

## Sisseton (Roberts)

- 1920 Babcock, Howard
- 1920 Jorgenson, C. R.

## Timber Lake (Dewey)

- 1921 Puder, George H.
- 1921 Urban, P. O.

## Vermilion (Clay)

- 1906 Payne, J. E.

## Watertown (Codington)

- 1921 Foley, Andy E.
- 1911 Hanten, John B.
- 1921 Hasche, Arthur H.
- 1921 Loucks, Daniel K.
- 1913 Loucks, Perry F.
- 1921 McFarland, James G.
- 1914 Mather, Jas. E.
- 1922 Russell, Michael J.
- 1921 Sherin, Arthur L.

## Webster (Day)

- 1920 Bicknell, Lewis W.
- 1920 Coomes, I. S.
- 1920 Dougherty, P. W.
- 1920 Waddel, W. G.

## White River (Mellette)

- 1921 Kell, C. E.
- 1921 Manson, C. F.

## Winner (Tripp)

- 1921 Olmstead, Oscar D.

## TENNESSEE

## Athens (McMinn)

- 1914 Jones, Clem J.

## Bolivar (Hardeman)

- 1913 Carter, Hugh E.
- 1910 Miller, Charles A.
- 1921 Miller, Elizabeth L.

## Bristol (Sullivan)

- 1910 St. John, Charles J.

## Carthage (Smith)

- 1921 Fisher, J. N.

## Chattanooga (Hamilton)

- 1920 Allison, N. M.
- 1917 Anderson, James H.
- 1907 Andrews, Champe S.
- 1920 Campbell, Paul
- 1911 Cantrell, John H.
- 1915 Carden, Frank S.
- 1910 Chambliss, Alex. W.
- 1914 Chambliss, John A.
- 1914 Coffey, Charles S.
- 1920 Finlay, James F.
- 1910 Fletcher, John Storrs
- 1921 Garvin, Walter B.
- 1910 Grayson, D. L.
- 1920 Hyde, John B.
- 1920 Levine, J. L.
- 1921 Littleton, Carlyle S.
- 1910 Littleton, Jesse M.
- 1921 Lusk, Charles W.
- 1920 Martin, F. Linton
- 1921 Miller, Burkett
- 1921 Miller, L. D.
- 1910 Miller, W. B.
- 1922 Noone, Charles A.
- 1920 Roddy, Stephen R.
- 1921 Sizer, J. B.
- 1906 Smith, Samuel Bosworth
- 1910 Strang, S. Bartrow
- 1897 Swaney, W. B.
- 1920 Thomas, W. G. M.
- 1910 Trimble, James M.
- 1921 Whitaker, Sam E.
- 1910 Williams, Joe V.
- 1920 Wrinkle, John S.

## Clarksville (Montgomery)

- 1914 Fort, Dancy

## Cleveland (Bradley)

- 1903 Mayfield, J. E.
- 1916 Mayfield, P. B.
- 1914 Stuart, D. Sullins

## Clinton (Anderson)

- 1921 Hicks, Xenophon

## Columbia (Maury)

- 1914 Holding, Sam
- 1910 Hughes, George T.
- 1917 Smiser, James A.
- 1917 Turner, William B.

# STATE LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITY

## TENNESSEE

### Cookeville (Putnam)

- 1921 Bullington, L. M.
- 1921 Capshaw, E. W.
- 1921 Holladay, O. K.

### Covington (Lipton)

- 1921 Gwinn, L. E.
- 1921 Owen, W. L.
- 1920 Owen, William A.

### Decatur (Meigs)

- 1910 Lillard, J. W.

### Dyersburg (Dyer)

- 1920 Rogers, H. T.
- 1922 Warren, I. M.
- 1920 Weakley, Ewell T.

### Fayetteville (Lincoln)

- 1918 Evans, Giles Lincoln
- 1920 Holman, B. E.
- 1920 Lamb, W. B., Jr.

### Franklin (Williamson)

- 1921 Courtney, Wirt

### Gallatin (Sumner)

- 1921 Collier, H. S.

### Greenville (Greene)

- 1921 Biddle, J. E.

### Harriman (Roane)

- 1913 Breazeale, Samuel A.
- 1914 Cassel, R. B.
- 1914 Harris, D. O.

### Henderson (Chester)

- 1921 Galbraith, J. I.

### Huntingdon (Carroll)

- 1921 Maddox, P. W.
- 1921 Murphy, J. W.

### Huntsville (Scott)

- 1921 Baker, James F.
- 1921 Foster, E. G.

### Jackson (Madison)

- 1920 Bond, R. H.
- 1920 Key, W. N.
- 1910 Newman, Claire B.
- 1921 Pigford, C. E.
- 1921 Ross, J. W.
- 1921 Rothrock, J. T., Jr.
- 1920 Spragins, R. F.
- 1914 Timberlake, W. G.

### Jefferson City (Jefferson)

- 1921 Lambdin, J. Carl

### Johnson City (Washington)

- 1920 Cox, Thad A.
- 1921 Miller, Lee F.

### Jonesboro (Washington)

- 1900 Baxter, E. J.

### Kingsport (Sullivan)

- 1918 Penn, George E., Jr.

### Knoxville (Knox)

- 1920 Andrews, Forrest
- 1914 Baker, Lewis M. G.
- 1920 Beeler, R. H.
- 1914 Bowen, A. T.
- 1920 Broughton, Len G., Jr.
- 1917 Cate, Horace Nelson
- 1908 Cates, C. T., Jr.
- 1920 Cox, Williston M.
- 1920 DeVault, Walter D.
- 1921 Egerton, M. W.
- 1920 Ely, L. C.
- 1920 Fowler, Harley G.
- 1910 Fowler, James A.
- 1910 Frantz, John Henry
- 1910 Green, John W.
- 1920 Grimm, A. C.
- 1921 Harrison, C. Raleigh
- 1921 Hyman, Harry S.
- 1914 Jones, Robert M.
- 1913 Kennerly, W. T.
- 1920 Lee, William Baxter
- 1921 Long, Mitchell
- 1921 McConnell, Robert M.
- 1920 McConnell, T. G.
- 1920 McDermott, Malcolm M.
- 1922 Meek, James M.
- 1921 Montgomery, Frank
- 1911 Moore, Samuel E. N.
- 1922 Neal, John R.
- 1922 Poore, Harry T.
- 1922 Poore, W. A.
- 1917 Price, J. Harry
- 1906 Sanford, Edward T.
- 1917 Sanson, R. H.
- 1920 Saxton, Irvin S.
- 1921 Seymour, Charles M.
- 1921 Simmons, Cyrus
- 1910 Smith, Charles H.
- 1918 Smith, L. D.
- 1920 Steinmetz, Karl E.
- 1910 Tate, Hugh M.
- 1921 Testerman, Ben H.
- 1897 Van Deventer, Horace
- 1921 Washburn, W. P.



## TENNESSEE

## Memphis (Shelby) Cont'd

1920 Featress, Francis  
 1920 Finch, Morton E.  
 1906 Fitzhugh, G. T.  
 1919 Fitzhugh, W. H.  
 1920 Fox, Charles N.  
 1920 Freedman, Joseph M.  
 1919 Gannaway, Herbert  
 1912 Gates, Elias  
 1920 Gilliland, Frank  
 1920 Griffin, Marion Scudder  
 1920 Haid, Erwin O.  
 1914 Hall, William M.  
 1914 Harsh, George  
 1919 Heiskell, Lamar L.  
 1920 Holmes, J. E.  
 1906 Hughes, Allen  
 1920 Hughes, Wightman  
 1920 Keebler, Robt. S.  
 1920 Ketchum, M. C.  
 1917 King, Earl  
 1919 King, R. E.  
 1917 Klewer, Edward B.  
 1920 Lesser, M. E.  
 1920 Livingston, H. J.  
 1920 Loch, Jno. W.  
 1920 McCadden, J. E.  
 1920 McCormick, Grover  
 1907 McDonald, Will T.  
 1921 McDonald, William Percy  
 1912 McDowell, James R.  
 1920 McGehee, M. S.  
 1917 McKay, Clinton H.  
 1919 McRee, J. L.  
 1919 McSpadden, G. J.  
 1914 Martin, John D.  
 1920 Matthews, Benjamin L.  
 1904 Metcalf, Charles W.  
 1910 Metcalf, William P.  
 1911 Miles, Lovick P.  
 1910 Minor, H. Dent  
 1919 Moore, Robert J.  
 1920 Murrain, W. F.  
 1917 Peres, Israel H.  
 1920 Poston, John H.  
 1920 Puryear, David  
 1920 Randolph, George  
 1916 Randolph, Wamell  
 1910 Rankin, Charles W.  
 1920 Riddick, Edward G.  
 1920 Riley, Albert G.  
 1921 Rose, Milton B.  
 1920 Rosenfield, W. B.  
 1920 Scott, Harold H.  
 1920 Shafer, A. B.  
 1908 Sivley, Clarence L.  
 1910 Smith, Glimmer P.  
 1921 Sohm, Alfred

## Memphis (Shelby) Cont'd

1920 Spears, Harry  
 1920 Stickley, R. H.  
 1920 Toombs, Fred S.  
 1919 Walker, Samuel P.  
 1920 Waring, Roane  
 1917 Williams, Auvergne  
 1910 Wilson, Julian O.  
 1917 Winchester, Lee  
 1920 Yerger, Campbell  
 1911 Young, J. P.

## Morristown (Hamblen)

1921 Drinnon, James L.  
 1920 Hickey, Rufus M.  
 1920 Hickey, W. N.  
 1921 Taylor, E. R.

## Murfreesboro (Rutherford)

1913 Richardson, James D.

## Nashville (Davidson)

1921 Acklen, Joseph H.  
 1920 Adams, Morton B.  
 1917 Anderson, A. B.  
 1914 Anderson, J. M.  
 1920 Armistead, George H., Jr.  
 1917 Aust, John R.  
 1915 Bachman, Nathan L.  
 1910 Bass, Frank M.  
 1918 Beasley, James S.  
 1916 Berry, Frank A.  
 1908 Boyd, C. T.  
 1917 Brown, John C.  
 1908 Cain, Stith. M.  
 1889 Campbell, Lemuel R.  
 1916 Campen, Marvin  
 1919 Cato, Baxter  
 1917 Cohn, Nathan  
 1913 Colton, Henry E.  
 1913 Crouch, Larkin E.  
 1918 De Bow, J. D. B.  
 1914 Dewitt, John H.  
 1918 Dewa, Richard P.  
 1913 Douglas, Lee  
 1920 Edwards, J. C.  
 1920 Ewing, A. G., Jr.  
 1920 Ewing, William Howard  
 1910 Granberry, William L.  
 1913 Green, Grafton  
 1917 Hall, Fitzgerald  
 1910 Handly, Avery  
 1917 Harwood, Samuel N.  
 1915 Higgins, Joseph C.  
 1913 Jackson, Robt. F.  
 1906 Keeble, John Bell

## Nashville (Davidson) Cont'd

1914 Landen, D. L.  
 1910 Lea, Luke  
 1917 Leftwich, Louis  
 1918 Luck, Harry A.  
 1918 McAllister, W. K.  
 1918 McCarn, Jeff  
 1918 McClure, James W.  
 1920 MacPeables, J.  
 1907 Maddin, Percy D.  
 1910 Malone, Thomas H.  
 1913 Manier, Will R., Jr.  
 1918 Marr, W. B.  
 1917 Moore, J. Washington  
 1922 Neil, A. B.  
 1917 Norvell, William E., Jr.  
 1912 O'Connor, Myles Powers  
 1917 Palmer, H. E.  
 1910 Pitts, John A.  
 1916 Price, Edwin A.  
 1920 Ready, Frank J.  
 1920 Reynolds, J. L.  
 1919 Rust, Littell  
 1922 Rutherford, A. G.  
 1910 Seay, Edward T.  
 1919 Shriner, B. D.  
 1920 Sims, Cecil  
 1913 Smith, Edward J.  
 1908 Smith, Henry E.  
 1908 Smith, Robert T.  
 1914 Steger, William E.  
 1908 Stokes, Jordan  
 1913 Stokes, Jordan, Jr.  
 1920 Swiggart, W. H., Jr.  
 1892 Tillman, A. M.  
 1912 Trabue, Charles O.  
 1920 Turck, Charles J.  
 1910 Turney, Jno. E.  
 1910 Tyne, Thomas J.  
 1910 Vaughn, Robert  
 1899 Vertrees, J. J.  
 1920 Walker, Seth M.  
 1919 Walsh, E. J.  
 1916 Washington, W. H.  
 1917 Watkins, Thomas G.  
 1914 Wilson, S. F.

## Newport (Cocke)

1921 McSween, W. D.  
 1921 Mims, W. O.

## Portland (Sumner)

1920 McKinney, W. L.

## Pulaski (Giles)

1920 Wade, Frank

# STATE LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES

Cont'd

## Rogersville (Hawkins)

- 1921 Hale, W. B.
- 1914 Thompson, J. A.

## Savannah (Hardin)

- 1920 Ross, E. W.

## Somerville (Fayette)

- 1921 Mayo, J. L.
- 1921 Mayo, W. M.
- 1918 Stainback, Charles A.

## Springfield (Robertson)

- 1920 Garner, John E.

## Trenton (Gibson)

- 1920 Elder, Harry H.
- 1920 Herron, W. W.
- 1910 Neil, M. M.
- 1920 Taylor, Hillman

## Wartburg (Morgan)

- 1921 Davis, John M.

## Watertown (Wilson)

- 1920 Smith, J. R.

## Waverly (Humphreys)

- 1921 Carter, Roy

## Woodbury (Cannon)

- 1921 Davenport, Jesse

## TEXAS

### Abilene (Taylor)

- 1918 Jackson, W. C.

### Amarillo (Potter)

- 1922 Boyce, William
- 1918 Guleke, J. O.
- 1920 Miller, E. T.
- 1920 Pearson, Perry S.
- 1921 Pipkin, H. O.
- 1921 Reeder, O. B., Jr.
- 1921 Ryburn, F. M.
- 1920 Stone, Ben H.
- 1922 Underwood, P. R.

### Austin (Travis)

- 1918 Cureton, C. M.
- 1914 Doom, D. H.
- 1918 Fleet, Franz
- 1917 Fisher, Samuel W.
- 1917 Graves, Ireland
- 1920 Greenwood, Thomas B.
- 1922 Lewis, Bertha Wallace
- 1906 McClendon, James W.

## TENNESSEE-TEXAS

### Austin (Travis) Cont'd

- 1918 Peeler, J. L.
- 1914 Potts, C. S.
- 1914 Rector, N. A.
- 1922 Savage, Mary Wallace
- 1922 Shurter, Edwin D.
- 1909 Townes, John C.

### Barstow (Ward)

- 1922 Holt, Birge

### Bay City (Matagorda)

- 1917 Styles, Samuel J.

### Beaumont (Jefferson)

- 1914 Anderson, Geo. D.
- 1914 Baten, Thos. J.
- 1919 Carroll, Y. D.
- 1914 Chilton, Geo.
- 1914 Conley, John M.
- 1911 Crook, W. M.
- 1912 Gordon, W. D.
- 1913 Lipscomb, A. D.
- 1914 Lord, C. A.
- 1919 McCall, John D.
- 1913 Minor, Farrell D.
- 1919 Smith, Stuart R.
- 1914 Sonfield, Leon
- 1912 Todd, Oliver J.

### Beeville (Bee)

- 1921 Beasley, John R.
- 1921 Cox, Thomas M.
- 1918 Dougherty, J. R.

### Bonham (Fannin)

- 1918 Evans, H. G.

### Brady (McCulloh)

- 1921 Hughes, S. W.
- 1921 McCollum, Sam
- 1918 Newman, F. M.

### Breckenridge (Stephens)

- 1919 Haworth, F. L.
- 1918 Wilson, George T.

### Brenham (Washington)

- 1904 Searcy, Wm. W.

### Brownsville (Cameron)

- 1921 Dancy, Oscar C.
- 1918 Seabury, F. W.

### Brownwood (Brown)

- 1922 Harrison, G. N.

## TEXAS

## Dallas (Dallas) Cont'd

- 1921 English, C. C.  
 1918 Etheridge, Francis Marion  
 1914 Francis, W. H.  
 1912 Frank, David A.  
 1919 Frank, J. D.  
 1918 French, Preston O.  
 1913 Germany, Julius A.  
 1922 Gilbert, Joseph E.  
 1922 Greenwood, Charles F.  
 1915 Hamilton, Dexter  
 1917 Hamilton, William B.  
 1921 Hardy, R. D.  
 1922 Harris, John C.  
 1923 Henry, W. T.  
 1916 Huff, Charles C.  
 1913 Hunt, G. D.  
 1915 Lawther, Harry P.  
 1918 Locke, Eugene P.  
 1914 Love, Thomas B.  
 1920 Lowrey, Fred V.  
 1909 McCormick, Jos. Manson  
 1921 McCullough, Tom L.  
 1914 McKnight, A. H.  
 1914 Meek, Edward R.  
 1922 Muse, E. B.  
 1923 O'Day, Paul M.  
 1913 Patton, James C.  
 1902 Phillips, Nelson  
 1920 Plowman, M. M.  
 1912 Read, Cloyd H.  
 1920 Riddee, George W.  
 1913 Robertson, William F.  
 1912 Saner, John C.  
 1904 Saner, Robert E. Lee  
 1921 Seay, W. F.  
 1913 Synnott, J. H.  
 1921 Turner, Charles D.  
 1917 Weisberg, Alex. F.  
 1919 Wozencraft, Frank W.  
 1914 Wright, George S.

## Del Rio (Valverde)

- 1921 Boggess, W. F.  
 1921 Foster, Phil B.  
 1921 Jones, Joseph  
 1921 Jones, Walter F.  
 1921 La Cross, Julian  
 1915 Smith, Lamar

## Denison (Grayson)

- 1921 Smith, E. S.

## El Paso (El Paso)

- 1913 Brown, Volney M.  
 1901 Burges, William H.  
 1921 Croom, O. W.

## El Paso (El Paso) Cont'd

- 1908 Dyer, John L.  
 1922 Goen, U. S.  
 1922 Hardie, Thornton  
 1914 Holliday, Robert L.  
 1921 Jones, Gowan  
 1913 Quaid, John E.  
 1922 Smith, William Robert  
 1914 Turney, W. W.

## Fort Worth (Tarrant)

- 1913 Alexander, D. M.  
 1916 Barwise, J. H., Jr.  
 1922 Cooke, Clay  
 1913 Dedmon, Perry G.  
 1914 Garrett, H. S.  
 1917 Lee, Charles K.  
 1919 Nolan, James E.  
 1916 Paddock, W. B.  
 1900 Samuels, Sidney L.  
 1917 Shoemaker, Frank C.  
 1922 Smith, W. D.  
 1921 Taylor, R. E.

## Galveston (Galveston)

- 1914 Holbrook, T. J.  
 1914 Lockhart, William B.  
 1919 Neethe, John  
 1919 Royston, M. H.  
 1912 Stewart, Maco  
 1881 Street, Robert G.  
 1900 Terry, J. W.  
 1919 Williams, Bryan F.  
 1913 Williams, F. A.

## Gatesville (Coryell)

- 1921 Mears, F. R.

## Giddings (Lee)

- 1913 Bowers, Wm. O.

## Greenville (Hunt)

- 1914 Carpenter, Harry Lee

## Hallettsville (Lavaca)

- 1920 Fertsch, Charles

## Hamilton (Travis)

- 1921 Eidson, Arthur R.

## Henrietta (Clay)

- 1916 Dickey, Joseph S., Jr.  
 1921 Parrish, Lucian W.

## Hillsboro (Hill)

- 1918 Wear, W. C.

## Houston (Harris)

- 1914 Andrews, Frank  
 1911 Baker, James A.  
 1914 Bryan, Lewis B.  
 1914 Dannenbaum, Henry J.  
 1914 Ewing, Presley K.  
 1922 Fountain, Edmund Jones, Jr.  
 1912 Greer, D. Edward  
 1920 Hill, George A., Jr.  
 1914 Huggins, W. O.  
 1906 Hume, F. Charles, Jr.  
 1913 Hunt, W. S.  
 1912 Jones, Frank Cameron  
 1914 Logue, John Gibson  
 1916 Louis, Benjamin Franklin  
 1914 Morris, Ned B.  
 1909 Pollard, Claude  
 1912 Proctor, Frederick C.  
 1921 Smith, E. F.  
 1922 Streetman, Sam  
 1912 Taub, Otto  
 1914 Townes, E. E.  
 1917 Townes, John C., Jr.  
 1913 Vinson, Wm. A.  
 1922 Werlein, Ewing  
 1913 Wolters, Jacob F.  
 Jefferson (Marion)  
 1921 Benefield, J. H.  
 1921 Rowell, T. D.

## Karnes City (Karnes)

- 1915 Bell, C. L.

## Laredo (Webb)

- 1921 Smith, Asher R.

## Littlefield (Lamb)

- 1914 Collins, Edgar G.

## Llano (Llano)

- 1918 McLean, J. H.

## Longview (Gregg)

- 1913 Bramlette, E. M.  
 1916 Young, Ras

## Lufkin (Angelina)

- 1915 Minton, R. E.

## Marlin (Falls)

- 1922 Connolly, Tom

## Meridian (Bosque)

- 1918 Oureton, H. J.  
 1913 Robertson, James M.

# STATE LIST OF MEMBERS BY CI

## TEXAS-UTAH

### Mt. Pleasant (Titus)

1913 Burford, J. M.

### Palestine (Anderson)

1913 Greenwood, Albert G.

### Pharr (Hidalgo)

1913 Polk, L. J., Jr.

### Port Arthur (Jefferson)

1913 Crosby, Samuel H.

1919 Wistner, Vernon J.

### Richmond (Fort Bend)

1914 Peareson, D. R.

### Rockdale (Tyler)

1921 Camp, E. A.

### Rockport (Aransas)

1921 Baldwin, W. H.

1921 Gibson, Gordon

1921 Stevens, E. A.

### Rosenberg (Fort Bend)

1921 Chernosky, C. H.

### San Angelo (Tom Green)

1914 Hill, J. P.

1918 Wright, W. A.

### San Antonio (Bexar)

1922 Aubrey, William

1917 Boyle, R. J.

1904 Carter, H. C.

1913 Chambers, O. M.

1922 Dowdell, Graham

1913 Franklin, Thos. H.

1912 Hicks, Yale

1918 Huntress, George W.

1913 Ingram, R. P.

1920 Johnson, Carl Wright

1921 Robertson, Hugh R.

1914 Rogers, Harry H.

1914 Teagarden, Bruce W.

1923 Terrell, Dick O.

1922 Woodhull, Forest

### Seguin (Guadalupe)

1913 Dibrell, J. B.

### Sherman (Grayson)

1899 Dillard, F. C.

1923 Randell, Andrew L.

1923 Randell, C. B.

1913 Smith, Cecil H.

### Sugar Land (Fort Ben

1921 Waugh, Andrew M.

### Sweetwater (Nolan)

1920 Spiller, James L.

### Temple (Bell)

1922 Hall, Thomas C.

### Texarkana (Bowie)

1912 Burford, Albert Lee

1912 Estes, W. L.

1920 King, John J.

1912 Rodgers, Rollin W.

### Tullis (Swisher)

1913 Zimmerman, Dennis

### Victoria (Victoria)

1917 Proctor, Venable R.

### Waco (McLennan)

1921 Boynton, Charles A.

1921 Bryan, Alva

1921 Canon, Edward Cary

1918 Clayton, S. H.

1921 Cocke, J. Walter

1921 Johnston, Albert Cal  
well

1913 Jordan, Harry P.

1910 Sanford, Allan D.

1917 Spell, W. E.

1917 Stribling, Oscar L.

1921 Terrell, William Ervin

1912 Williamson, James D.

### Wichita Falls (Wichita)

1915 Bonner, William N.

1921 Boone, Thomas R.

1913 Britain, A. H.

1913 Bullington, Orville

1922 Carrigan, A. H.

1917 McDonald, Charles C.

1917 Martin, P. A.

1922 Swanson, F. G.

1921 Weeks, William Frederik

## UTAH

### Bingham Canyon (Salt Lake)

1922 Cole, Arthur C.

### Brigham (Boxelder)

1915 Call, Justin D.

### Ephraim (Sanpete)

1923 Jensen, A. W.

## UTAH—VERMONT

## Salt Lake City (Salt Lake)

Cont'd

1920 Oluff, L. Eggertsen  
 1922 Corfman, E. E.  
 1922 Critchlow, George A.  
 1918 Crow, Benjamin S.  
 1922 Fabian, Harold P.  
 1916 Farnsworth, P. T., Jr.  
 1915 Folland, Wm. H.  
 1908 Gibson, George Jay  
 1913 Gustin, Frank J.  
 1918 Haas, J. R.  
 1922 Holman, Frank E.  
 1915 Hoppage, A. L.  
 1913 Howell, B. R.  
 1915 Leary, William H.  
 1914 Lee, Eddy O.  
 1915 Lookbournow, Frederick C.  
 1913 McBroom, Ralph A.  
 1911 McCrea, Wm. M.  
 1922 McGurkin, Edward  
 1909 MacLane, John F.  
 1915 MacMillan, Herbert R.  
 1914 Marshall, John A.  
 1922 Martineau, Lyman Royal, Jr.  
 1915 Moore, Henry I.  
 1922 Morgan, Nicholas G.  
 1922 Munser, Burton  
 1915 Nibley, Joel  
 1915 Parsons, C. C.  
 1922 Pischel, W.  
 1915 Ray, William W.  
 1915 Rich, Benjamin L.  
 1922 Richards, Frank Sells  
 1915 Richards, Franklin S.  
 1915 Richards, Stephen L.  
 1914 Rolapp, Henry H.  
 1922 Rydalen, Wm. Edward  
 1915 Sawyer, Abial B., Jr.  
 1914 Schulder, Russell G.  
 1912 Senior, Edwin W.  
 1919 Shields, Dan. B.  
 1915 Skeen, David Alfred  
 1914 Skeen, Jedediah D.  
 1908 Smith, George H.  
 1908 Snyder, Wilson I.  
 1922 Stephens, Harold M.  
 1913 Stewart, Barnard Joseph  
 1913 Stewart, Samuel W.  
 1913 Story, William, Jr.  
 1912 Thompson, John Walcott  
 1913 Thurman, Samuel R.  
 1913 Van Cott, Ray  
 1911 Van Cott, Waldemar  
 1915 Waldo, H. R.  
 1920 Weber, A. J.  
 1895 Williams, P. L.

## Salt Lake City (Salt Lake)

Cont'd

1911 Wilson, Mahlon E.  
 1915 Wolfe, James H.  
 Tooele City (Tooele)  
 1915 Marks, William Sherman

## Vernal (Uinta)

1912 O'Donnell, Thomas W.

## VERMONT

## Barre (Washington)

1916 Gordon, John W.  
 1913 Jackson, S. Hollister

## Barton (Orleans)

1911 Miles, Willard W.  
 1913 Thompson, Frank D.

## Bellows Falls (Windham)

1918 Graham, Warner A.

## Bennington (Bennington)

1913 Batchelder, James K.  
 1913 Healy, Robert E.

## Brandon (Rutland)

1921 Buttles, John S.

## Brattleboro (Windham)

1922 Barber, Frank E.  
 1920 Barber, Herbert Goodell  
 1916 Carpenter, Arthur P.  
 1920 Harvey, John N.  
 1920 Maurice, Melville P.  
 1922 Miller, Clarence Menzies  
 1918 Whitney, Harold E.

## Burlington (Chittenden)

1912 Austin, Warren R.  
 1913 Bailey, Guy W.  
 1919 Black, Charles F.  
 1911 Cady, Daniel L.  
 1919 Cowles, Clarence P.  
 1912 Enright, John J.  
 1912 Hopkins, Theodore E.  
 1914 Moulton, Sherman R.  
 1913 Mower, Edmund C.  
 1913 Peck, Hamilton S.  
 1913 Roberts, Robert  
 1913 Shaw, Henry Bigelow  
 1920 Sherman, Alfred L.  
 1927 Taft, Elihu B.  
 1921 Vilas, Martin S.

## Chelsea (Orange)

1921 Wilson, Stanley O.

## Ferrisburg (Addison)

1895 Swift, Charles M.

## Hardwick (Caledonia)

1913 Dutton, Walter A.  
 1919 Taylor, William H.

## Ludlow (Windsor)

1911 Sargent, John G.

## Manchester (Bennington)

1921 Griffith, Edward

## Middlebury (Addison)

1914 Button, Charles I.

## Montpelier (Washington)

1913 Deavitt, Edward H.  
 1917 Gleason, Fred R.  
 1913 Howland, Fred A.  
 1922 Hunt, George L.  
 1921 Theriault, William N.  
 1913 Watson, John H.  
 1921 Willcox, Julius A.  
 1911 Young, George B.

## Morrisville (Lamoille)

1918 Powers, George M.

## Newport (Orleans)

1921 Farnam, Albert W.  
 1913 Grout, Aaron H.  
 1913 Redmond, John W.

## Northfield (Washington)

1913 Plumley, Frank

## Rochester (Windsor)

1922 Edgerton, Edward H.

## Rutland (Rutland)

1907 Butler, Fred. M.  
 1921 Fenton, Walter S.  
 1921 Jones, Joseph C.  
 1922 Jones, Lawrence Clark  
 1922 Lawrence, Edwin W.  
 1921 Leamy, James P.  
 1913 Meldon, Patrick M.  
 1921 Novak, Charles E.  
 1921 Stafford, Bert L.  
 1912 Stickney, William B. C.  
 1911 Webber, Marvella C.  
 1921 Wing, Leonard F.

# STATE LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITY

## VERMONT—VIRGINIA

### St. Albans (Franklin)

- 1913 Austin, Chauncey G.
- 1912 Hogan, George M.
- 1919 McFeeters, William R.
- 1913 Post, Nathan N.
- 1913 Smith, Edward O.
- 1921 Watson, Charles D.

### St. Johnsbury (Caledonia)

- 1919 Conant, David S.
- 1913 Searles, J. Rolt
- 1919 Shields, Charles A.
- 1914 Slack, Leighton P.

### Springfield (Windsor)

- 1913 Blanchard, Herbert H.

### Swanton (Franklin)

- 1913 Furman, Daniel G.

### Vergennes (Addison)

- 1913 Fish, Frank L.

### White River Junction (Windsor)

- 1914 Stevens, Roland E.

## VIRGINIA

### Accomac (Accomac)

- 1919 Doughty, George L., Jr.
- 1914 Gunter, B. T.

### Alexandria (Alexandria)

- 1914 Boothe, Gardner L.
- 1921 Carlin, C. C.
- 1900 Caton, James R.
- 1921 Caton, James Randall, Jr.
- 1921 Garner, H. Noel
- 1921 Nicol, C. E.
- 1914 Norton, J. K. M.
- 1921 Smith, Charles Henry
- 1921 Washington, Richard B.

### Amherst (Amherst)

- 1922 Allen, William Kinckle

### Appalachia (Wise)

- 1921 Morton, George
- 1921 Parker, Robert R.

### Bedford (Bedford)

- 1917 Lowry, Landon

### Berryville (Clark)

- 1921 Smith, R. S. B.

### Big Stone Gap (Wise)

- 1913 Irvine, R. T.

### Bristol (Washington)

- 1914 Kelly, Joseph L.

### Charlottesville (Albemarle)

- 1922 Duke, R. T. W., Jr.
- 1910 Lile, William Minor
- 1922 Walsh, Homan W.

### Chatham (Pittsylvania)

- 1921 McCormick, Outler C.

### Christiansburg (Montgomery)

- 1921 Ellett, Guy F.
- 1921 Phlegar, Hunter J.
- 1921 Roop, R. I.

### Crews (Nottoway)

- 1921 Lee, Henry E.

### Culpeper (Culpeper)

- 1921 Bickers, R. A.

### Danville (Pittsylvania)

- 1921 Carter, John W., Jr.
- 1921 Wooding, Harry, Jr.

### Eastville (Northampton)

- 1913 Mears, Otho F.

### Fairfax (Fairfax)

- 1913 Keith, Thomas R.
- 1913 Moore, R. Walton

### Fincastle (Botetourt)

- 1921 Lunsford, C. M.
- 1921 Reid, Henry S.

### Floyd (Floyd)

- 1921 Howard, B. G.

### Fredericksburg (Spotsylvania)

- 1914 Wallace, A. W.

### Front Royal (Warren)

- 1921 Weaver, Aubrey G.

### Gate City (Scott)

- 1921 Bond, S. H.
- 1921 Cox, Wright

### Gloucester (Gloucester)

- 1922 Cary, George E.

### Hampton (Elizabeth City)

- 1913 Weymouth, John

# STATE LIST OF MEMBERS BY CIT

## Roanoke (Roanoke) Cont'd

- 1922 Spiller, Robert K.
- 1921 Welborn, W. L.
- 1911 Wingfield, Gustavus A.
- 1921 Woodrum, Clifton A.

## Rocky Mount (Franklin)

- 1921 Davis, Beverly A.
- 1921 Dillard, Herbert Nash

## Salem (Roanoke)

- 1922 Keister, T. L.
- 1921 Logan, Joseph D.
- 1921 Saul, J. P., Jr.

## Sperryville (Rappahannock)

- 1918 Fletcher, Wm. Meade

## Staunton (Augusta)

- 1922 Alexander, John A.
- 1921 Crosby, Floridus Stott
- 1921 Curry, Charles
- 1920 Curry, Duncan
- 1921 East, Charles M.
- 1918 Gordon, Armistead O.
- 1921 Kerr, Hugh H.
- 1921 Perry, J. M.

## Suffolk (Nansemond)

- 1905 Corbitt, James H.
- 1919 Lewis, H. Stuart
- 1896 Prentiss, Robert R.

## Surry (Surry)

- 1921 Shewmake, Oscar L.

## Tazewell (Tazewell)

- 1921 Graham, Samuel Cecil
- 1922 Harman, James W.

## University (Albemarle)

- 1922 Eager, George B., Jr.
- 1901 Minor, Raleigh O.

## Victoria (Lunenburg)

- 1921 Allen, George Edward
- 1913 Turnbull, N. S., Jr.

## Vienna (Fairfax)

- 1914 Echols, John Warnock

## Warm Springs (Bath)

- 1918 McAllister, William M.

## Warrenton (Fauquier)

- 1922 Glascock, B. Richards
- 1918 McIntyre, R. A.

## VIRGINIA—WASHINGTON

### Waverly (Sussex)

- 1921 West, Jesse F.

### West Falls Church (Fairfax)

- 1918 Worthington, A. Sanders P.

### West Point (Fayette)

- 1921 Lewis, Herbert L.

### Williamsburg (James City)

- 1921 Dovell, Ashton
- 1920 Hall, Channing M.
- 1919 Henley, Norvell L.
- 1922 Peachy, Bathurst D.

### Winchester (Frederick)

- 1921 Barton, Robert T.
- 1916 Harrison, T. W.
- 1921 Ward, Robert Marion
- 1921 Williams, R. Gray

### Wise (Wise)

- 1914 Vicars, O. M.

### Wytheville (Wythe)

- 1921 Campbell, Stuart B.
- 1918 Kegley, W. B.

## WASHINGTON

### Aberdeen (Grays Harbor)

- 1922 Bruener, Theodore B.

### Bellingham (Whatcom)

- 1908 Hadley, A. M.
- 1908 Howard, Clinton W.

### Ole Elum (Kittitas)

- 1922 Canfield, George E.
- 1922 Hoeffler, J. N.

### Colfax (Whitman)

- 1922 Ettinger, U. L.
- 1922 LaFollette, W. L., Jr.
- 1919 McCann, Le Roy
- 1907 McCroskey, R. L.
- 1911 Miller, Fred
- 1916 Stotler, F. L.

### Colville (Stevens)

- 1922 Noble, Osce W.

### Davenport (Lincoln)

- 1918 McCallum, J. D.



# STATE LIST OF MEMBERS BY CI

## WASHINGTON—WEST VI

### Spokane (Spokane) Cont'd

1922 Cannon, John M.  
 1922 Clarke, W. W.  
 1922 Colburn, A. O.  
 1911 Danson, R. J.  
 1919 Davis, Arthur W.  
 1922 Du Bois, Frank V.  
 1922 Duggan, Fred S.  
 1906 Edge, Lester P.  
 1922 Edmiston, Robert L.  
 1915 Ferris, G. M.  
 1922 Gandy, Lloyd E.  
 1906 Garrecht, F. A.  
 1922 Garvin, H. Sylvester  
 1906 Graves, Will G.  
 1919 Hamblen, Laurence R.  
 1906 Huneke, William A.  
 1915 Jesseph, M. E.  
 1922 Jones, Caleb  
 1923 Kerr, Mark P.  
 1922 Kimball, Parker W.  
 1922 King, John  
 1922 Kinsel, Harry G.  
 1923 Kizer, B. H.  
 1922 Langford, F. E.  
 1922 Lantz, George D.  
 1922 Leavy, Charles H.  
 1922 Lindsley, Joseph B.  
 1921 McCarthy, Joseph  
 1922 McWilliams, H. L.  
 1922 Maloy, C. E.  
 1918 Monten, William A.  
 1906 Nuzum, Richard W.  
 1922 O'Conner, Charles A.  
 1922 Pearson, John V.  
 1920 Plummer, W. H.  
 1907 Post, Frank T.  
 1922 Randall, Claude D.  
 1922 Rosslow, Joseph  
 1922 Russell, Antone E.  
 1922 Shaefer, George W.  
 1914 Shine, P. C.  
 1922 Swan, Charles E.  
 1904 Turner, George  
 1906 Voorhees, Reese H.  
 1904 Wakefield, Wm. J. O.  
 1922 Webster, R. M.  
 1922 Williams, Fred M.  
 1906 Williams, James A.  
 1915 Witherspoon, A. W.

### Sprague (Lincoln)

1916 Weaver, Samuel P.

### Sunnyside (Yakima)

1922 Boose, Oscar L.  
 1921 Chaffee, Stephen E.

### Tacoma (Pierce)

1908 Ashton, James M.  
 1914 Bates, Charles O.  
 1919 Benton, A. Judson  
 1922 Bermeister, A. O.  
 1922 Crowl, B. A.  
 1906 Cushman, E. E.  
 1914 Ellis, Overton G.  
 1922 Gagliardi, S. A.  
 1922 Gallagher, John E.  
 1922 Garretson, Hiram F.  
 1922 Gordon, J. H.  
 1906 Griggs, Herbert S.  
 1922 Harmon, U. E.  
 1914 Hayden, Elmer M.  
 1922 Langhorne, Maurice A.  
 1922 Lee, William R.  
 1906 Lueders, Henry W.  
 1922 Lund, R. H.  
 1922 McCormick, W. L.  
 1906 McMillan, Raymond J.  
 1922 Muscek, Louis J.  
 1922 Nichols, J. W. A.  
 1922 Oakley, F. D.  
 1922 Orr, John E.  
 1922 Peterson, Charles  
 1909 Reid, George T.  
 1922 Remington, Arthur  
 1922 Rowland, Dix H.  
 1922 Sullivan, P. C.  
 1922 Titlow, A. R.

### Toppenish (Yakima)

1922 Bonstead, D. H.  
 1922 Immel, J. H.

### Vancouver (Clarke)

1922 Davison, George Mark  
 1914 Swan, Edgar M.

### Walla Walla (Walla Walla)

1906 Brooks, J. W.  
 1906 Bryson, Herbert C.  
 1922 Casey, E. L.  
 1906 Evans, Marvin  
 1906 Goss, T. P.  
 1906 Sharpstein, John L.  
 1922 Toner, Wilbur A.

### Waterville (Douglas)

1922 Driver, Samuel M.  
 1922 Hill, Sam B.

### Wenatchee (Chelan)

1922 Crollard, Fred M.  
 1922 Gfeller, Alfred  
 1922 Ludington, R. S.

## WEST VIRGINIA

## Charleston (Kanawha)

1921 Alexander, A. S.  
 1921 Allebach, LeRoy  
 1914 Avis, S. B.  
 1917 Blue, Frederick O.  
 1913 Bouchelle, J. F.  
 1921 Brown, Beverly  
 1921 Brown, James F.  
 1922 Brown, W. G.  
 1921 Carney, Herbert L.  
 1920 Cato, Henry S.  
 1911 Chilton, William Edwin  
 1921 Clark, Thaddeus S.  
 1911 Clay, Buckner  
 1919 Coleman, Thomas  
 1914 Conley, William G.  
 1908 Davis, D. O. T., Jr.  
 1911 Davis, Staige  
 1919 Hodges, Arthur B.  
 1921 Howard, David C.  
 1914 Jackson, Malcolm  
 1914 Johnson, Clyde B.  
 1911 Knight, Edw. W.  
 1913 Loeb, Leo  
 1921 McDonald, Angus W.  
 1912 Mathews, Wm. Burdette  
 1914 Meredith, James A.  
 1921 Minor, Berkeley, Jr.  
 1919 Morgan, E. F.  
 1921 Morton, R. Kemp  
 1921 Painter, Graham C.  
 1911 Payne, William D.  
 1914 Poffenberger, George  
 1921 Preston, John J. D.  
 1901 Price, George E.  
 1919 Price, T. Brooke  
 1911 Ritz, Harold A.  
 1921 Robinson, Delbert T.  
 1912 Simma, John T.  
 1912 Smith, Harrison Brooks  
 1911 Spilman, Robert S.  
 1921 Stone, Arthur G.  
 1921 Surber, Edward Marshall  
 1921 Thomas, Frederick L.  
 1914 Townsend, T. C.  
 1911 Watta, Cornelius C.  
 1921 Watta, Jo. Blackburn  
 1921 White, John Baker  
 1917 Wiles, George R. C.

## Charles Town (Jefferson)

1918 Beckwith, Frank J.  
 1917 Brown, Forrest W.

## Clarksburg (Harrison)

1921 Clifford, J. Phillip  
 1921 Johnson, Louis A.  
 1915 Law, J. E.

## Clarksburg (Harrison)

## Cont'd

1914 Lynch, Charles W.  
 1921 Moist, Ronald F.  
 1921 Powell, Frank M.  
 1921 Robinson, Howard L.  
 1908 Smith, Edward Grandi-  
 son  
 1908 Smith, Harvey F.  
 1921 Wimer, Aaron

## Clay (Clay)

1921 Eakle, B. C.

## Elkins (Randolph)

1912 Bowers, E. A.  
 1912 Kump, H. G.  
 1913 Maxwell, W. B.  
 1917 Talbott, E. D.

## Fairmont (Marion)

1917 Alexander, George M.  
 1921 Amos, Clay D.  
 1921 Bell, Ernest R.  
 1921 Haymond, Frank C.  
 1913 Morris, Tusca  
 1921 Nutter, Trevey  
 1917 Powell, Charles  
 1912 Shaw, Harry  
 1911 White, Kemble

## Fayetteville (Fayette)

1910 Dillon, C. W.  
 1916 Hubard, Robert Thruston  
 1914 Lee, William L.  
 1921 McClung, Magee  
 1921 Myles, Thomas A.  
 1914 Nuckolls, Elbert L.  
 1911 Oenton, C. W.

## Grafton (Taylor)

1921 Allender, J. Guy  
 1918 Hechmer, John L.  
 1912 Robinson, Jed W.  
 1921 Warder, Hugh

## Harpers Ferry (Jefferson)

1911 Jeffords, Tracy L.

## Hinton (Summers)

1913 Dunlap, R. F.

## Huntington (Cabell)

1911 Biern, Samuel  
 1916 Brown, Douglas W.  
 1921 Cowden, William K.  
 1917 Davis, Cary N.  
 1919 Fitzpatrick, Herbert

## Huntington (Cabell) Cont'd

1917 Francis, James D.  
 1921 Gibson, Philip P.  
 1921 Graham, John T.  
 1916 Hall, Connor  
 1917 Irons, Harry S.  
 1921 King, H. B.  
 1921 Layne, Carney M.  
 1917 Livesey, Fred. M.  
 1916 Lovett, H. T.  
 1921 McNeer, S. B.  
 1913 Renshaw, W. C. W.  
 1916 Scott, Paul W.  
 1921 Simms, Henry  
 1921 Smith, William Winfred  
 1919 Staker, Lewis A.  
 1921 Strickling, O. W.  
 1922 Tynes, Buford C.  
 1921 Van Bibber, Cyrus B.  
 1917 Vinson, E. T.  
 1913 Wallace, George S.

## Kenova (Wayne)

1922 Lovins, William T.

## Keyser (Mineral)

1922 Fisher, Harry G.  
 1922 Welch, Richard A.

## Keystone (McDowell)

1913 Partlow, Ira J.

## Kingwood (Preston)

1914 Orogan, P. J.

## Logan (Logan)

1921 Greever, James E.  
 1921 McNemar, W. V.  
 1921 Minter, C. S.

## Madison (Boone)

1921 Murphy, Frank P.  
 1921 Wade, W. B.

## Mannington (Marion)

1921 Schwenck, Lawrence S.

## Martinsburg (Berkeley)

1914 Campbell, Charles N.  
 1912 Faulkner, Charles J.  
 1919 Fine, Reuben  
 1913 Henson, J. O.  
 1917 Kilmer, W. C.  
 1912 Martin, Clarence E.  
 1913 Walker, Stuart W.  
 1913 Woods, John M.

## WEST VIRGINIA—WISCONSIN

**Montgomery (Fayette)**

- 1920 Champe, Vernon C.  
1919 O'Neal, L. Burke

**Moorefield (Hardy)**

- 1917 McCauley, G. W.

**Morgantown (Monongalia)**

- 1913 Baker, George C.  
1922 Madden, Joseph Warren  
1918 Stewart, Edgar B.

**Moundsville (Marshall)**

- 1918 Carrigan, Chas. E.  
1917 Evans, D. B.  
1918 Moore, Everett F.

**Mullens (Wyoming)**

- 1921 Moran, D. D.  
1921 Toler, J. Albert  
1921 Worrell, Grover C.

**New Martinsville (Wetzel)**

- 1909 Willis, M. H.

**Parkersburg (Wood)**

- 1899 Ambler, B. Mason  
1917 Ambler, Mason G.  
1913 Camden, H. P.  
1919 Dodge, Harris B.  
1910 Kreps, Charles A.  
1913 Laird, John F.  
1911 McDougale, Walter E.  
1921 Matthews, Howard D.  
1897 Merrick, Charles D.  
1908 Miller, William N.  
1909 Moats, Francis P.  
1913 Smith, Levin  
1897 Turner, Smith D.  
1904 Vandervort, James W.  
1904 Wolfe, William H.

**Parsons (Randolph)**

- 1921 Pritt, Wayne K.  
1912 Valentine, A. Jay

**Philippi (Barbour)**

- 1918 Dayton, Arthur S.  
1917 Ice, W. T., Jr.  
1917 Woods, Samuel V.

**Piedmont (Mineral)**

- 1922 Arnold, Arthur

**Pineville (Wyoming)**

- 1921 Shannon, F. E.

**Point Pleasant (Mason)**

- 1909 Hogg, Charles E.  
1913 Spencer, J. S.

**Princeton (Mercer)**

- 1913 McGrath, John M.  
1921 Sanders, Hartley

**Rushwood (Nicholas)**

- 1918 Alderson, Fleming N.

**Romney (Hampshire)**

- 1918 Cornwall, John J.

**St. Marys (Pleasants)**

- 1912 Wells, Ross

**Spencer (Roane)**

- 1914 Baker, John M.

**Summersville (Nicholas)**

- 1912 Breckinridge, A. N.

**Sutton (Braxton)**

- 1917 Fox, Fred L.  
1913 Haymond, W. E.

**Union (Monroe)**

- 1921 Rowan, John L.

**Welch (McDowell)**

- 1911 Anderson, Luther C.  
1921 Curd, Thomas H. S.  
1922 Harman, John Newton, Jr.  
1921 Litz, M. O.  
1921 Sale, Graham  
1910 Strother, D. J. F.

**Wellsburg (Brooke)**

- 1918 Carter, Edward E.

**Weston (Lewis)**

- 1917 Bland, Robert L.  
1908 Brannon, W. W.  
1921 Stathers, Birk S.

**Wheeling (Ohio)**

- 1921 Bradshaw, W. L.  
1921 Brennan, J. H.  
1917 Conniff, John J.  
1921 Ourl, Joseph R.  
1911 Ewing, James W.  
1921 Foulk, Tom B.  
1921 Handlan, J. Bernard  
1911 Hubbard, Nelson C.  
1921 Hugus, Wright  
1911 McQamie, Charles

**Wheeling (Ohio) Cont'd**

- 1913 McKee, David A.  
1921 Nesbitt, Frank W.  
1913 Palmer, John C., Jr.  
1912 Richards, H. Campbell  
1917 Riley, T. S.  
1913 Rosenbloom, Benjamin L.  
1921 Schuck, Charles J.  
1911 Sommerville, J. B.

**Williamson (Mingo)**

- 1917 Bias, B. Randolph  
1916 Damron, James  
1909 Goodykoontz, Wells  
1921 Sampelle, L. A.  
1912 Scherr, Harry  
1921 Slaven, Lant R.  
1921 Stafford, John L.

**WISCONSIN****Antigo (Langlade)**

- 1920 Dempsey, Raymond C.  
1921 Goodrick, Arthur  
1921 Hay, Henry

**Appleton (Outagamie)**

- 1921 Berg, Theodore  
1912 Bradford, Francis S.  
1920 Cary, Paul V.

**Ashland (Ashland)**

- 1912 Parish, John K. (Biloxi, Miss.)  
1919 Pray, Allan T.  
1917 Risjord, Gullick N.  
1912 Shea, William F.

**Baraboo (Sauk)**

- 1916 Bentley, Frank R.  
1916 Evans, Evan A.

**Bayfield (Bayfield)**

- 1914 Fisher, John J.

**Beaver Dam (Dodge)**

- 1911 Swan, George B.

**Beloit (Rock)**

- 1912 Adams, H. W.  
1921 Christensen, Chester H.

**Berlin (Green Lake)**

- 1921 Engelbracht, Fred, Jr.  
1921 Heaney, George B.  
1912 Wood, John J.

## WISCONSIN

**Burlington (Racine)**

1920 Karcher, Nettie E.

**Chilton (Calumet)**

1920 Arps, Helmuth F.

**Chippewa Falls (Chippewa)**

1920 Cook, Dayton E.

1917 Pannier, J. E.

1897 Stafford, W. H.

**Colby (Clark)**

1920 Jackson, Frank A.

**Eagle River (Vilas)**

1912 O'Connor, George E.

**Eau Claire (Eau Claire)**

1922 Beach, P. M.

1922 Holland, Thomas M.

1912 Wilcox, Roy Porter

**Elkhorn (Walworth)**

1912 Lyon, Jay F.

1919 Netherton, Claude O.

1920 Page, Jay W.

**Ellsworth (Pierce)**

1917 Haddow, Winfred G.

**Fond du Lac (Fond du Lac)**

1921 Chadbourne, Franklin W.

1917 Doyle, T. L.

1914 Husting, Bonduel Albert

1921 McGalloway, John P.

1921 McIntosh, Kate H. Pier

1921 McKenna, Maurice

1921 Martin, P. H., Jr.

1921 Pier, Kate

1921 Roemer, Caroline H. Pier

1921 Simonds, Harriet Pier

**Glenwood City (St. Croix)**

1917 Dean, H. H.

**Grand Rapids (Wood)**

1915 Briere, Charles E.

**Green Bay (Brown)**

1920 Cook, William

1911 Evans, William L.

1889 Fairchild, H. O.

1911 Gauerke, John W.

1912 Martin, P. H.

1915 Minahan, Eben R.

1911 Neville, Arthur C.

1911 North, Jerome Reynolds

1911 Parker, Barton L.

**Hartland (Waukesha)**

1912 Stevens, John O., Jr.

**Hillsboro (Vernon)**

1916 Hammer, E. J.

**Hudson (St. Croix)**

1917 Thompson, George

**Janesville (Rock)**

1916 Burpee, F. C.

1916 Dougherty, William H.

1918 Enslow, Charles A.

1921 Grubb, Paul N.

1889 Jeffris, Malcolm G.

1911 Matheson, Alexander E.

1911 Mount, Malcolm O.

1911 Nolan, Thomas S.

1916 Oestreich, Otto A.

1916 Richardson, Marshall P.

1911 Sutherland, George G.

1916 Tallman, Stanley D.

1911 Whitehead, John M.

**Juneau (Dodge)**

1917 Christiansen, Christian A.

1906 Lueck, Martin L.

**Kenosha (Kenosha)**

1916 Barnes, Chester D.

1916 Buckmaster, Albert E.

1920 Drury, Alfred L.

1922 Higgins, Edward F.

1919 Mittelstaedt, Gustav

1920 Powell, Lewis W.

1912 Stewart, Calvin

1920 Tully, James E.

**La Crosse (La Crosse)**

1921 Baldwin, Cameron L.

1912 Gordon, George H.

1917 Higbee, Jesse E.

1921 Lees, Andrew

1912 McConnell, John E.

1921 Schlabbach, Otto M.

**Ladysmith (Rusk)**

1917 Carow, J. W.

1921 Falge, O. J.

1919 Kirwan, Charles

1920 Thomas, Theodore M.

**Lake Geneva (Walworth)**

1908 Sears, Nathaniel Q.

**Madison (Dane)**

1921 Aberg, William J. P.

1911 Bagley, William R.

1912 Blake, Chauncey E.

1911 Butler, Harry L.

1912 Doerfer, Christian

1912 Ela, Emerson

1912 Eschweiler, F. C.

1917 Gilman, Winfield W.

1916 Hambrecht, George P.

1919 Hill, Carl N.

1916 Hoppman, A. C.

1921 Hoyt, Ralph M.

1911 Jackman, Ralph W.

1889 Jones, Burr W.

1919 McLeod, Arthur A.

1912 Mason, Vroman

1919 Michelson, Albert G.

1921 Morgan, William J.

1921 Nelson, Robert N.

1911 Olin, John M.

1923 Owen, Walter O.

1919 Petersen, Arnold E.

1921 Reed, Frank D.

1899 Richards, Harry S.

1912 Roenberry, Marvin B.

1916 Rundell, Oliver S.

1919 Ryan, William

1907 Sanborn, John Bell

1921 Sauthoff, Harry

1919 Schein, S. B.

1911 Schubring, E. J. B.

1921 Spohn, William H.

1912 Stebbins, Byron H.

1912 Stevens, E. Ray

1916 Stroud, Ray M.

1914 Tenney, Charles Homer

1912 Whelan, Chas. E.

**Manitowoc (Manitowoc)**

1913 Buensch, Emil

1921 Brady, Charles E.

1923 Markham, Herbert L.

1912 Nash, Archie L.

1912 Nash, Edwin G.

1906 Nash, Lyman J.

**Marinette (Marinette)**

1918 Goldman, Harry R.

**Marshfield (Wood)**

1917 Pora, Emil C.

**Mayville (Washington)**

1912 Naber, Emil H.

**Menasha (Winnebago)**

1917 Fitzgibbon, Henry

# STATE LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITY

## WISCONSIN

### Merrill (Lincoln)

1912 Bunke, Richard B.

### Milwaukee (Milwaukee)

1912 Aarons, Charles L.  
 1920 Alexander, Errett M.  
 1920 Anderson, Orlaf  
 1912 Babb, Max Wellington  
 1912 Baker, Norman L.  
 1914 Ballhorn, George E.  
 1912 Bancroft, L. H.  
 1916 Bartelt, Arthur H.  
 1912 Black, W. E.  
 1917 Blake, James B.  
 1911 Bloodgood, Francis, Jr.  
 1912 Bloodgood, Wheeler P.  
 1912 Boesel, Frank Tilden  
 1911 Bohmrich, Louis G.  
 1920 Brennan, Martin J.  
 1916 Breslau, Arthur  
 1915 Cady, Samuel H.  
 1912 Carby, J. O.  
 1920 Carrigan, Emmett J.  
 1920 Cordes, Joseph E.  
 1912 Corrigan, Walter D.  
 1912 Dahlman, Louis A.  
 1920 Drew, Walter  
 1912 Durant, Paul D.  
 1911 Fairchild, Arthur W.  
 1917 Fairchild, Edward T.  
 1912 Fawcett, Charles F.  
 1912 Fish, Irving A.  
 1917 Flynn, J. Wallace  
 1920 Fox, John McD.  
 1912 Freeman, Robert E.  
 1912 Friend, Charles  
 1898 Frost, Edward W.  
 1912 Furlong, William E.  
 1919 Gehrz, Gustave G.  
 1912 Geiger, Ferdinand A.  
 1912 Gellhus, Carl F.  
 1919 Gregory, John J.  
 1912 Halsey, Lawrence W.  
 1912 Hammersley, Chas. E.  
 1911 Hannan, Timothy J.  
 1916 Hardgrove, J. Gilbert  
 1912 Harper, John F.  
 1910 Hayes, W. A.  
 1912 Houghton, Frank W.  
 1912 Hoyt, Frank M.  
 1915 Hudnall, George B.  
 1914 Jackson, Russell  
 1917 Kane, Henry V.  
 1914 Karrow, Herman Henry  
 1912 Kaumheimer, William  
 1917 Kay, Alfred  
 1912 Kellogg, Harry L.  
 1912 Kemper, Jackson B.

### Milwaukee (Milwaukee)

Cont'd

1911 Killilea, Henry J.  
 1921 Krizek, Joseph F.  
 1919 Ladin, Herbert N.  
 1917 Lecher, Louis A.  
 1916 Levin, Michael  
 1911 Lines, George  
 1920 Luick, Ida E.  
 1912 McGovern, Francis E.  
 1922 McMahon, Omar T.  
 1916 McMahon, Stephen J.  
 1912 McMillan, John W.  
 1917 McMynn, Robert N.  
 1912 Mack, Edwin S.  
 1917 Mahoney, Henry  
 1912 Mann, Charles D.  
 1921 Marshutz, J. H.  
 1896 Miller, Benjamin K.  
 1893 Miller, George P.  
 1920 Mock, Edward A.  
 1912 Morris, Charles M.  
 1912 Morsell, A. L.  
 1911 Morton, George E.  
 1920 Mueller, Arthur A.  
 1916 Muskat, Carl  
 1921 Newcomb, Paul R.  
 1917 Niven, John M.  
 1912 Pereles, Nathan, Jr.  
 1919 Quarles, Charles B.  
 1908 Quarles, James  
 1913 Quarles, Louis  
 1912 Quarles, William C.  
 1917 Reeder, Charles W.  
 1917 Richardson, Emmet L.  
 1906 Riordan, Daniel E.  
 1912 Rix, Carl B.  
 1917 Salzman, Benjamin F.  
 1920 Schoetz, Max, Jr.  
 1916 Smart, Edward M.  
 1916 Smith, Samuel M.  
 1916 Spooner, Willett M.  
 1917 Stark, Henry W.  
 1919 Stearns, Perry J.  
 1916 Stebbins, Albert E.  
 1916 Stern, Morris  
 1911 Swansen, Sam. T.  
 1921 Swietlik, Francis X.  
 1911 Tibbs, William L.  
 1917 Timlin, William H.  
 1916 Tower, Edwin B. H.,  
 1917 Trost, Hugo J.  
 1912 Van Dyke, Douglass  
 1893 Van Dyke, George D.  
 1893 Van Dyke, William I.  
 1916 Williams, Clifton  
 1912 Wood, Edgar L.  
 1912 Yockey, Chauncey W.

# STATE LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITY

## WYOMING

<b>Lusk (Niobrara) Cont'd</b>		<b>Rawlins (Carbon)</b>	
1914	Brown, Edwin L.	1911	Brimmer, George E.
1922	Hartwell, J. G.	1921	Greenfield, N. R.
<b>Moorecroft (Crook)</b>		1921	Rosier, Arthur J.
1922	Edson, Henry F.	<b>Rock Springs (Sweetwater)</b>	
<b>Newcastle (Weston)</b>		1917	Muir, W. A.
1922	Greenwood, James A.	1918	Preston, Douglas A.
1922	McAvoy, Preston T.	1912	Taliaferro, Thos. Sedde
1922	McDonald, Grace		Jr.
1917	Raymond, E. C.	<b>Sheridan (Sheridan)</b>	
1922	Wakeman, E. E.	1917	Kutcher, Charles A.
<b>Powell (Park)</b>		1911	Lonabaugh, E. E.
1917	Kerper, George B., Jr.		

### NOTICE AS TO REPORTS.

By order of the Executive Committee, the following prices have been fixed for the reports, which are about sufficient to pay the cost of printing and postage. The earlier volumes are in bad condition. Only *paper* bound volumes of the years 1881 to 1895 inclusive can be furnished.

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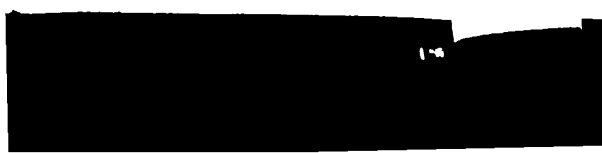
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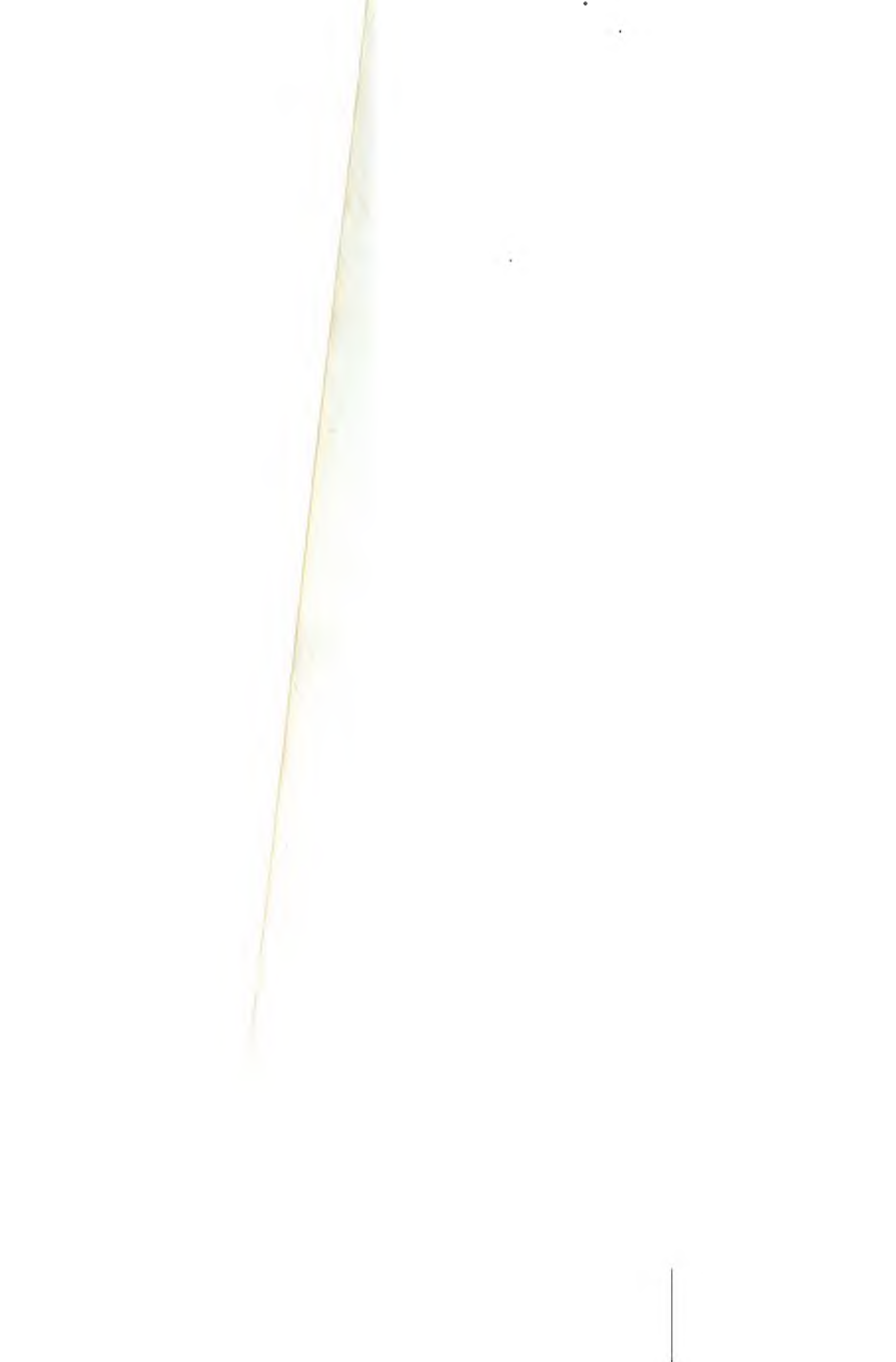
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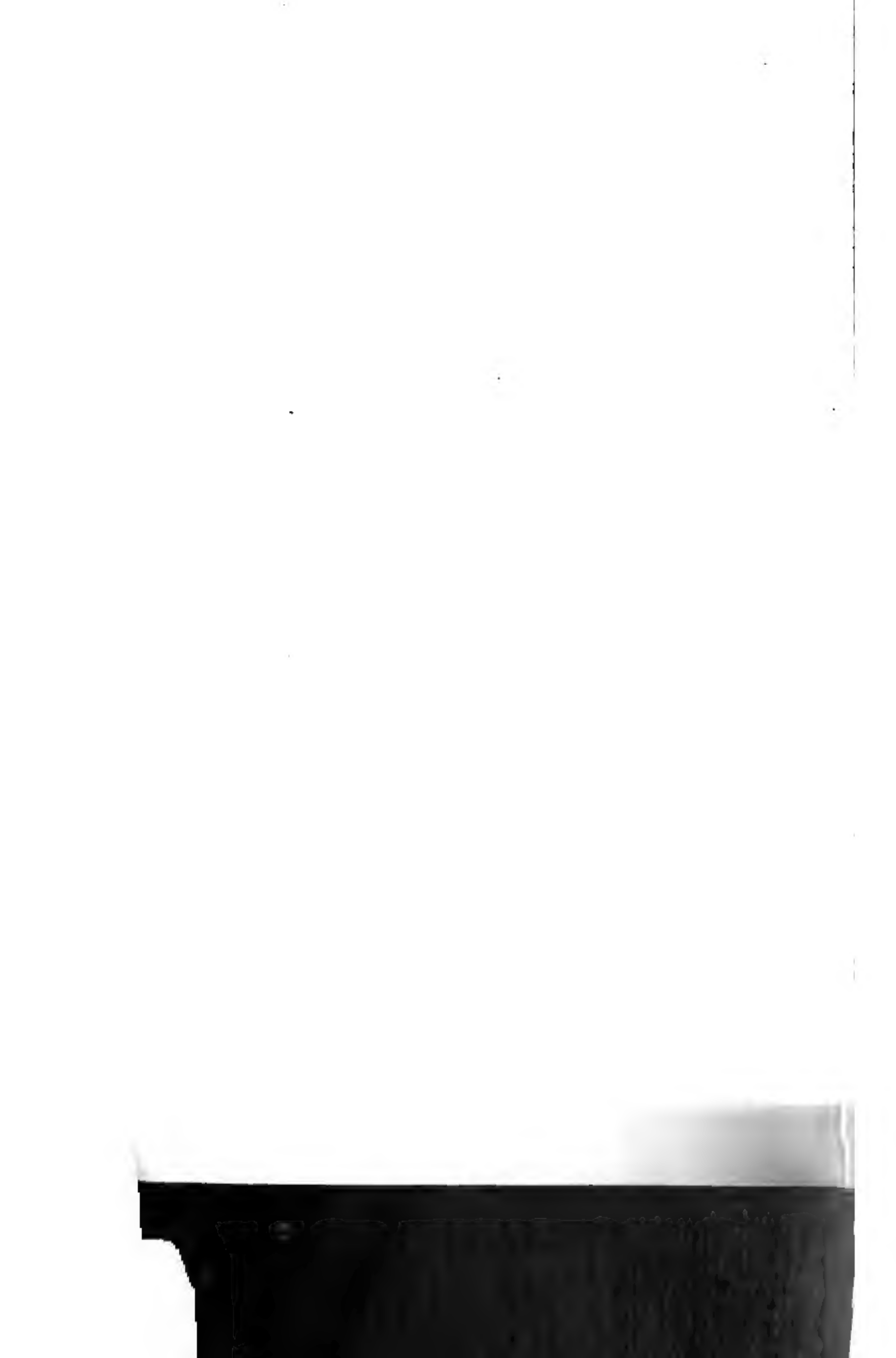
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